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THE

ANCIENT and MODERN

HISTORY

OF THE

Balearick Iſlands;

Or of the

Kingdom of MAJORCA:

Which Comprehends

The Iſlands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Yviça*, *Formentera*, and others.

WITH

Their Natural and Geographical Deſcription.

Tranſlated from the Original SPANISH.

THE SECOND EDITION.

To which is added,

An ACCOUNT

Of ſome Ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions lately diſcover'd in theſe Iſlands. With new and exact MAPS of MAJORCA and MINORCA, and its two famous Harbours of MAHON and FORNELLIS.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS, at the *Prince's Arms* at the Weſt End of St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1719.

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21332

To His GRACE

THE

Duke of *ARGYLE.*

My LORD,

I *T may be thought a piece of Vanity, and too great Presumption in me, to imagine that I am capable of producing any thing worthy of your Grace's Protection, and did I not know that Easiness of Access, and Affability of Temper, make up a part of that illustrious Character, which is one of the Glories of* Great Britain, *I should not have attempted to*

fix the Name of the Duke of Argyle *to theſe Sheets.*

It's doing my ſelf too much Honour to acknowledge how much I am indebted to your Grace; and though one of the Iſlands here deſcribed publickly offer her Thanks for the Happineſs ſhe enjoys under your Grace's Care. But when Great Britain *owns her Obligations to your Virtue and Valour,* Minorca *can make but a mean Additional Praiſe.*

It was ſaid of the greateſt Captain, ableſt Stateſman, and fineſt Gentleman of his Age, that he writ with the ſame Spirit as he fought: It may be as juſtly ſaid of the Duke of Argyle, *that the ſame Ardour of Mind which animates him in the Field, inſpires him in the Senate, to preſerve by his Counſel what he defended with his Sword. A Reſolution and Steadineſs in promoting the Intereſt of* Great Britain, *and in protecting its Eſtabliſh'd Religion, and Laws, have procur'd your Grace the juſt*

juſt Eſteem of all thoſe, who have any regard to the Liberties of Europe: *The Enemies of the Proteſtant Religion will never forgive your Grace the part you acted when it was undermin'd, and betray'd; nor will its true Friends ever forget your Courage, and Firmneſs in aſſerting it in Times of the greateſt Danger.*

It has been the Glory of the Houſe of Argyle *to oppoſe Tyranny and unjuſt arbitrary Proceedings, at the Expence of their Blood and Fortunes; This generous Principle your Grace has receiv'd from your noble Anceſtors: But it would be injurious to borrow from their Virtues to add to yours. Your Grace has choſen to raiſe a ſolid Reputation by perſonal Virtue and Merit, and have carry'd the Honour of that moſt noble and antient Houſe, from whence you have ſprung, to a greater height than ever it was at before. That your Grace may prove Succeſsful in all your great and glorious Undertakings for the good of* Great Bri-

tain, *and receive the laſting Applauſe of this and all ſucceeding Ages, is the conſtant Deſire and Pray'r of,*

My LORD,

Your GRACE's moſt obedient,

moſt humble, and moſt devoted Servant,

Mahon 1715.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

PRE-

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

THE Hiſtory I preſent you includes that of an Iſland which lately has been made an Addition to the *Britiſh* Empire. I humbly conceive that the larger Iſle which formerly bore the Title of the Kingdom, and makes the chief Subject of the follow-

ing work, ought at preſent to be better known to his *Britiſh* Majeſty's Subjects than it has been hitherto. At leaſt it is of ſome Conſequence to us, whoſe Fate it is to live in an Iſland almoſt contiguous to *Majorca*, to be well acquainted, and maintain a Friendſhip with it. From its Situation it is capable of being to us a very uſeful Friend, and if it happen to be in the Poſſeſſion of one who is in Enmity with *Great Britain*, it may prove too dangerous a Neighbour.

The following account is ſo particular, and I believe exact, that I hope it will be found both uſeful and entertaining; it is not calculated only for Men of one Genius and Taſte, but intended for more general Uſe. The great Trade and Commerce *Britain* maintains in the *Mediterranean*, may render it of ſome Service to the Merchant and Navigator: And the Reputation the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands had of old for their skill in the Art of War, and Valour in Battel, which made them courted by thoſe two Rivals in Trade and Empire, *Carthage* and *Rome*, may now entitle them to be known by the Learned and Curious.

Theſe Reaſons make me flatter myſelf that the following Sheets will not be unacceptable to the *Engliſh* Reader, and prevailed with me to employ ſome time in tranſlating them from a few *Spaniſh* Books which fell

fell into my Hands. The Original was writ in two Volumes, the firſt by Doctor *Juan Dameto*, Hiſtoriographer, &c. of *Majorca*, the ſecond by Major *Vicente Mut*, Engineer and Hiſtoriographer of the ſame Iſland. That I might reduce it to one Volume. I have retrenched ſome things in the Original, which were judged very little material. *Mut* promiſed a third Volume which was to give an Account of the Antiquities, and ſome other Curioſities of that Iſland, but I don't find, as far as I can learn, that it ever was yet publiſhed: But I am in Hopes to have an Opportunity of viſiting that Iſland, and will endeavour to collect Materials for another Volume, and thereby put my Author's Deſign in ſome Meaſure in Execution. I thought indeed to have made a ſecond Volume containing the natural Hiſtory, and other Things relating to *Minorca*, but muſt defer that to another time.

I have not in this following Tranſlation adhered always ſtrictly to the Phraſe of the Original, but I hope to the Senſe, though I'm afraid that in ſome Places it will be found ſtill too literal, which I confeſs I found it impoſſible to avoid. Every Body who underſtands the *Spaniſh* Language, muſt allow that it's no eaſy matter, in tranſlating from that Tongue in which there is ſuch an Affectation of Sound and Metaphor, to ſhun a Stiffneſs of Style, and keep cloſe to the Meaning, when the

the ſame Thoughts are to be dreſſed in a Language whoſe greateſt Ornament and Pride is a natural and eaſy Expreſſion.

I have retained in the Tranſlation the Titles of my Original, that of the *Balearick*, is the moſt antient, a Name given by the *Greeks*, as is ſhewn in the beginning of this Account: But to avoid that Confuſion of too many Titles, Sections, and Chapters, which are in the *Spaniſh*, I have endeavoured by altering the Method to render the Subject more diſtinct and agreeable, and have placed together under their proper Heads, what I thought ought to have been united, though ſeparated by my Authors. The Contents placed before the Book, and upon the Margin, may ſave the Reader ſome trouble. The Hiſtory was carried down to the Year 1645, or near that time; what regards theſe Iſlands ſince may be found in the Hiſtory of *Spain*, of which Monarchy they were a part. Upon the Death of their laſt King *Charles* II. they underwent ſome Changes, as did the other parts of that Empire, a ſhort Account of which is here annexed, and the Hiſtory continued till the preſent Time.

The pretended Miracles, and other holy Cheats, which you'll meet with in ſeveral places of this Book, I choſe not to leave out, believing a bare and juſt Narration of theſe Circumſtances, and Legends which have gain'd ſo much Faith,

Faith, and ſo great a Veneration among the Sons of the *Romiſh* Church, are the beſt Refutations of the ridiculous Superſtition, and vile Arts of that Religion, which ſupports it ſelf only by the Ignorance or Vices of the Laity, and infamous Tricks and Deluſions of the Clergy; and may ſerve to teach us, who enjoy a Religion which is founded upon Revelation and Reaſon, to ſet a juſt value upon that Happineſs, and ſtrenuouſly defend it againſt all Attempts of its Enemies.

I have already mentioned the great Reputation the *Balearick* Kingdom had of old, much has been writ and ſaid in its Praiſe; for its particular Elogies I refer to the Book, but muſt beg leave to take Notice of that given it by that mighty Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who in his Voyage to conquer *Africk*, came to *Majorca*. Upon his Arrival he was ſurprized to find ſo magnificent and ſplendid a Reception. Triumphal Arches, and other extraordinary Signs of Wealth, were made uſe of to adorn the Streets through which he paſſed, which obliged the Emperor to break out in the following Manner. *That he had found out a rich People before not known, and diſcovered a great Kingdom till then concealed.*

That I may not too much ſlight what my Author ſeemed to be fond of, I muſt give his Character of this People in his own Words. " The Genius and Nature of People accord-
" ing to the Platoniſts, has its origine from,
" and

" and Dependence upon three Principal Cau-
" ſes. 1. From the Stars, and other celeſtial
" Influences. 2. From the Temperament of
" the Air, and Fruits of the Earth. 3. From
" Education and Improvements from Art.
" As to the firſt, Scorpio has the Dominion
" of theſe Iſlands, from which the Natives
" muſt be animated with ſingular Courage,
" and Inclination to Arms. For the Air, it
" is much the ſame with that of the Mari-
" time parts of *Spain*, that is, healthful
" and temperate, the Summer Sun not ſcorch-
" ing us with too intenſe heat, nor the Win-
" ter chilling us with too violent and piercing
" Cold. And therefore as *Ariſtotle* obſerves,
" it is apt to produce ſubtile, and acute
" Wits. As to the laſt of Education, we
" have no reaſon to envy other Nations;
" there being ſo many Schools here, where
" all the Arts and Sciences are carefully
" taught.

Before I finiſh this Preface, I muſt in Juſtice and Gratitude to Mr. *Hammond*, acknowledge that he firſt engag'd me to ſet about this Work, and did very much contribute to the finiſhing of it.

The publick is oblig'd to my Lord *Forbes* for the Map of *Majorca*; which his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to beſtow, for the greater Uſe and Ornament of the Book.

For

For my own Part I ſhall think my Time and Labour well employ'd, if the publick receive any Profit or Entertainment from the following Sheets, and ſhall be encouraged to make the Work more Complete, by the Addition of another Volume.

THE

THE

CONTENTS.

BOOK I.

An Account of the Balearick *Iſlands.*

Chap. I. A *Topographical Deſcription of theſe Iſlands with the Nature, Genius, and Cuſtoms of the Natives.* p. 1

Chap. II. *Of the Iſland of* Majorca *in particular.* p. 6

Chap. III. *Of the Iſland of* Minorca. p. 51

Chap. IV. *Of the Iſlands of* Yviça, *and* Formentera. p. 54

Chap. V. *Of the Antient Manners, Arms, Habits, Natural Diſpoſition and Language of the People.* p. 56

Chap. VI. *Of the State of Religion.* p. 64

Chap. VII. *Of the State of Learning.* p. 71

Chap. VIII. *Of the Form of Government.* p. 74

BOOK

The Contents.

BOOK II.

The Hiſtory of the Balearick *Iſlands.*

Chap. I. *THE ancient Kings and Conquerors.* p. 84.
Chap. II. *The Conqueſt of the* Balearick *Iſlands by King* James *of* Arragon. p. 106
Chap. III. *King* James *the Second of* Majorca, *&c.* p. 149
Chap. IV. *King* Sancho. p. 171
Chap. V. *King* James *the Third.* p. 178
Chap. VI. *King* James *the Fourth.* p. 240

BOOK III.

A Continuation of the Hiſtory, from the Time that theſe Iſlands were annex'd to the Crown of Arragon.

Chap. I. *BRings it down to the Time of the Communities.* p. 245
Chap. II. *The Communities.* p. 267
Chap. III. *Wars with the* Moors, *and their many Invaſions of the* Balearick *Iſlands.* p. 282
Chap. IV. *The preſent State of* Majorca *compared with what it was in former Times.* p. 293

Appendix.

The CONTENTS.

Appendix. *The conquering of theſe Iſlands, by the Arms of* Great Britain. p. 301

BOOK IV.

Containing ancient Roman *Inſcriptions lately diſcover'd in theſe Iſlands, with ſome other Obſervations relating to them.*

ERRATA.

IN the Dedication, p. 2. l. 7. after *Caſe* put a *Comma*, and for *but* read *yet*.

In the Preface, p. 3. l. 7. after *Volume* put a *Comma*. l. 8 and 9. f. 36. r. 30. f. 7. r. 12. f. 56. r. 86.

In the Hiſtory, p. 3. l. 23. f. *North-Eaſt*, r. *South-Eaſt*. p. 5. l. 32. r. *wherever*. p. 7. l. 21. dele *Wheat*. and f. *fine*, r. *fineſt*. p. 12. l. 3. r. *Water-Fowl*. p. 19. l. 6. after *Roſary*, r. *and*. and after *Virgin*, dele *and*. p. 24. l. 11. dele *three*. l. 15. dele *four*. p. 67. l. 7. dele *were*. p. 71. l. 2. f. *this*, r. *that*. p. 93. l. 26. r. *large*. p. 94. l. 29. f. *diſtributed*, r. *diſtur'd*. p. 105. l. penult. dele *had*. p. 129. l. 21. f. *Companies*, r. *Companions*. p. 209. l. 2. dele *it*. p. 231. l. 9. r. *Mon-blanc*. p. 241. l. 25. r. *to the* Gaſcons. p. 256. l. 26. r. *Valſeca*. p. 260. l. 13. f. *or*, r. *of*. p. 270. l. 9. before *Town-hall*, r. *the*. p. 273. l. 26. r. *Palermo*.

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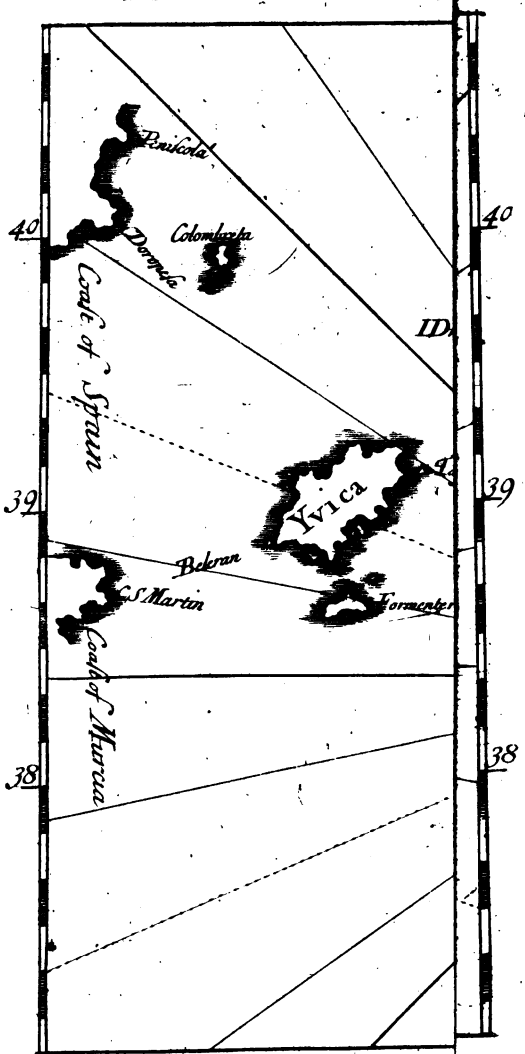
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Colombretta
Dormida
Coast of Spain
Yvica
Beleran
S.t Martin
Formentera
Coast of Murcia
40
39
38
1D

A N

ACCOUNT

OF THE

BALEARICK Islands, &c.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

A Topographical Deſcription of theſe Iſlands; with the Nature, Genius, and Cuſtoms of the Natives.

THE two *Baleares*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*, are ſituated in that part of the *Mediterranean*, which was formerly call'd the *Iberian* Sea. *Situation of the Baleares.*

The Larger, which is call'd *Majorca*, has *Catalonia* on the North, *Barbary* on the South, on the Eaſt the Iſland of *Sardinia*, and to the *Majorca; its Situation.*

West the Coast of *Valencia*. It is almost equally distant from *Spain* and *Africk*.

Longitude and Latitude. *Bigneſs.* According to the modern Geographers, *Majorca* is between 20 and 21 Deg. of Long. and 38 Deg. 40 Min. and 40 Deg. Lat. It is 120 Miles in Compaſs.

Roman *Colonies.* *Palma* and *Pollentia*, are the two principal Towns of which the ancient Geographers make mention: They were *Roman* Colonies, and as ſuch enjoy'd *Roman* Privileges. There were two other Towns, call'd *Sinium* and *Cunici*: They were founded by *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus*, who brought hither 3000 *Roman* Citizens from the Continent of *Spain*, as *Strabo* relates.

Palma. *Palma* is the Capital of the Kingdom, and the ſame with the *Palma* of the Ancients.

Pollentia. *Pollentia*, another Colony of the *Romans*, retains its ancient Name, being deriv'd from the *Greek* Word Πόλις, a City.

Sineu. *Sinium*, now *Sineu*, is one of the other two Places that enjoy'd the Privileges of *Italy*. It is one of the beſt and moſt populous Towns of this Iſland.

Cunici. There was another call'd *Cunici* by *Pliny*; who ſays that it was Confederate with the *Bochori*, Subjects of King *Bochus* in the *Provincia Cæſarienſis*, a part of the ancient *Mauritania*, (which now contains the Kingdoms of *Tremecen* and *Algier*) but by length of time it is ſunk into Oblivion.

Cabrera *Iſland.* About 12 Miles to the Eaſt from *Majorca* lies *Cabrera*; an Iſland, according to *Pliny*, ſubject to ſudden Storms and Hurricanes.

Meraria *and* Tri- Over-againſt *Cabrera*, there are two other

small Islands; *Merariа*, and *Triquadra*, the native Country of *Hannibal*; tho' some Writers have ascrib'd this Glory to the Island of *Minorca*. quadra Islands.

The other *Balearick* Island, being the Smaller, is call'd *Minorca*. It is distant from *Majorca* about 30 Miles. Minorca Island.

According to the modern Geographers, its greatest Length is 36 Miles, greatest Breadth 27, and Circuit 96. It lies between 39 Deg. 30 Min. and 40 Deg. Lat. and 21 Deg. 15 Min. and 22 Deg. Long. Extent. Latitude. Longitude.

Jamon or *Sesena*, and *Magon*, were the first Colonies planted here by the *Carthaginians*. The first is also call'd *Jama*, or according to others *Jana*, because they say that *Hercules* consecrated a Temple in it to the God *Janus*: Distant from the Place where the *Carthaginians* landed in *Majorca* about 60 Miles; and not far from the Place where *Ciudadella* now stands. Jamon, a Colony of the Carthaginians.

The other Town, call'd *Mago* or *Magon*, now *Mahon*, is situated near the Sea on the North East side of the Island. Magon, a Carthaginian Colony.

Some speak of another ancient Town call'd *Labon*. Labon.

This is what we find in the Ancients, relating to the Description of the *Baleares*.

Touching the Names of these Islands; the most common is that which we have mentioned above. There are different Opinions about the Reason of this Name: The most approv'd is, that they had it from their Dexterity in Slinging; for the *Greek* Word Βάλλειν, signifies to throw with a Sling. *Strabo* thinks that this Different Names. Baleares. Reason of this Name.

Name came from the *Phœnicians*, who for their Agility in the Exercise of their Body were call'd *Balearides*, without doubt because also in that Countrey the principal military Exercise was that of the Sling.

Gymnasiæ. The *Greeks* call'd them also *Gymnasiæ*, from Γυμνάζειν, to exercise. *Diodorus Siculus*, and others, are of opinion that they were call'd *Gymnasiæ*, because the Inhabitants in former Ages went naked, from the *Greek* Word Γυμνὸς, naked.

Call'd also Chiradæ. *Lycophron* calls them *Chiradæ*; and *Strabo* assigns this reason for it, because that tho' they have many secure Harbours, yet some of them at their Entry are shut up with Rocks hid under the Water.

Aphrodisiades. S. *Jerom*, and S. *Isidor*, call them *Aphrosiades* or *Aphrodisiades*, because (as I judge) *Venus*, call'd by the *Greeks* Αφροδίτη, was ador'd in them.

Clumba. The Name *Clumba*, which is the same with *Coluba*, peculiar to *Majorca*, perhaps had its Origin from a small Place now call'd *Palomera*.

Nura. The other lesser Island was call'd *Nura*.

Majorca *and* Minorca. The Names which we commonly use at this time are also very ancient; and they were

Reasons for these Names. call'd Greater and Smaller, upon account of the Advantage the one has over the other in Magnitude, as well as in other things.

I thought it was proper to mention here, what I find in the ancient Geographers relating to *Yviça*, since it also appertains to the *Balearick* Kingdom.

The

The *Pityuſæ* (according to *Strabo*, *Ptolomy*, and *Pomponius Mela*) are two Iſlands lying in this Sea, bearing one Name taken from the *Greek* Word Πίτυς, which ſignifies Pine-Tree, and was apply'd to them for the Abundance of thoſe Trees in theſe Iſlands. Pityuſæ *Iſland.*

The Greater, which preſerves the Name of an ancient Colony of the *Carthaginians*, call'd *Ebuſus*, and now chang'd into the Word *Ybiça*, is and always was the Chief of the *Pityuſæ*. *Livy* places it 100 Miles from the Continent. In ancient Times the Natives of this Iſland were renown'd for the Exerciſe of Arms, as ſhall be hereafter ſhewn. The Poet *Manilius* calls it the Conqueror, *Victricem Ebuſum*. *Diodorus Siculus* compares its Bigneſs with that of *Corſica*. Yviça *Iſland.*

It lies betwixt 38 Deg. 30 Min. and 39 Deg. Lat. and between 19 and 20 Deg. Long. It is 30 Miles long, 18 broad, and 80 in Circuit: Diſtant from *Majorca* 48 Miles Eaſt. *Latitude, Longitude and Extent.*

The other, which is the Leſſer, according to *Strabo*, and moſt of the *Greeks*, is call'd *Ophiuſa*. *Pliny*, and other *Latins*, give it the Name of *Colubraria*, which ſignifies the ſame. *Pomponius Mela* derives this Name from the Abundance of Serpents which were bred there; (Ὄφις, the *Greek* Word, ſignifying a Serpent) it being certain, as the ſame Author tells us, that its Neighbour *Yviça* is not only free from theſe Creatures, but even the Earth of it brought to *Colubraria*, whenever it touches, chaſes them away, and kills them. This ſingular Quality of killing noxious Creatures, Ophiuſa *or* Formentera *Iſland. Reaſons of its Name.*

tures, is aſcrib'd to the *Baleares*, by *Strabo*. *Pliny* alſo writes, that this Property is common to *Yviça*, and the *Baleares*. This Iſland now goes under the Name of *Formentera*. It lies 4 Miles South of *Yviça*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Iſland of Majorca *in particular.*

Its Figure. *Majorca* is diſtant 100 Miles from the neareſt part of the Continent of *Spain*. It is almoſt of a ſquare Figure, for it extends it ſelf into four Points or Promontories, which look to the four Parts of the World. That of Cape *Pera* to the Eaſt, that of *Groſſer* to the Weſt, *Salinas* to the South, and that of *Formentor* to the North.

Extent. As to the general Dimenſion, the Circumference of the whole Iſland is 143 Miles.

Diviſion, Mountainous and Plain. This Iſland is divided into two Parts; the one conſiſts in Mountains and riſing Grounds, which look towards the North and Weſt. Some of them are of an extraordinary Height, as *Puig* the Greater, and *Galatzo*, from which they ſay you may ſee *Catalonia*; which is diſtant from it about 160 Miles. The Fertility of theſe Places is ſo great, particularly in Oyl, that in the Year 1624 there were gather'd 20 Millions, 14,640 Quartans *.

Firſt fertile in Oyl.

† *A Quartan is much about an* Engliſh *Gallon.*

The other Part conſiſts in Plain-Ground, *Plain.* Fields, Vineyards, Vallies and Meadows. Both

Both are fill'd with Cities, Towns, Villages and Farms. The whole Iſland is ſurrounded with ſtrong Towers, where they poſt Watches, to give notice every Night by Fires, if there appear any Enemies upon the Coaſt. It has many capacious and well ſhelter'd Harbours; beſides other Bays and Creeks. *Watch-Towers.*

The Air is very healthful and temperate; ſo that Summer does not ſcorch us with Heat, nor the Winter moleſt us with Cold. *Air.*

The Ground, for the moſt part, abounds in a Produce of all kinds, not only in the Vallies, but alſo in the mountainous Places. In caſe of a Drought, the Inhabitants are obliged to import Corn from foreign Countries. *Pliny* praiſes the Corn of *Majorca* for being very weighty, and conſequently yielding much Bread. And it is a thing very ſingular, that in the Mountains, whatever kind of Corn is ſown it grows better than elſewhere, and even converts it ſelf into fine Wheat. Of Pulſe, Herbs, Roots, Fruits, Saffron, and other Commodities of that ſort, there is great Plenty. There are delicious Wines of all ſorts; and the *Romans* always held them in the higheſt Eſteem. *Soil fruitful.* *Good Corn.* *Wine.*

There is Plenty of Great and Small Cattel, who yield to the Inhabitants great Quantities of Cheeſe: Of their Wool alſo they make Quilts and Serges, which are exported to ſeveral Parts of *Europe*. *Cattel and their Produce.*

The Sea, which invirons and waſhes the Iſland on all ſides, affords a great Quantity of excellent Fiſh. *Fiſh.*

Game. Nor is there wanting any ſort of Game, as Hares, Rabbits, and Deer. There is alſo great

Birds. Store of good Fowl. *Pliny* makes mention of a ſort of Birds, which are ſaid to be peculiar to

Phalacrocoraces. this Iſland, which he calls *Phalacrocoraces*, which are a kind of Hawks, and tho' Carnivorous are good to eat.

No wild Beaſts. This Countrey does not produce Wild-Beaſts, ſuch as Lions, Wolves, Foxes and Boars; but it is infeſted with ſome other no leſs noxious Creatures.

Horſes. There are here many good Horſes, as well for Running, as for Coaches and Show.

Dogs. There are alſo Hounds, and other fierce and ſtout Dogs, which they call Help-Dogs; ſome of them are great Maſtiffs, which the Robbers carry along with them for their Defence.

Oyl in great Plenty. But the greateſt Riches and Wealth of this Iſland, is from the Olives; which yield an extraordinary Quantity of Oyl. It is very remarkable to ſee not only the Vallies and Low-Lands, but alſo the riſing Grounds and high Hills planted with Green Olives, whoſe Tops, in the time of Harveſt, are by their Weight bent to the very Ground. This Oyl is carried to *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, *Flanders* and *England*, in almoſt an infinite Quantity; from whence, in exchange, many rich Commodities, and a great deal of Gold and Silver, are return'd. And it is certain, that if the Scarcity of Corn did not oblige them ſometimes to ſend Money out of the Countrey, this Kingdom would be one of the richeſt in *Europe*. We

read, that in Ages paſt there were no Olives in the Iſland; and that the Inhabitants only made Oyl of the *Lentisk* Tree. *Diodorus* relates, that antiently the *Baleares* us'd to anoint themſelves with a Liquor, which was drawn from the *Lentisk*, by reaſon of the want of Oyl. The *Carthaginians* becoming afterwards Maſters of theſe Iſlands, taught the Inhabitants the Art of grafting the wild Olives, and to extract with Engines or Oyl-Mills this precious Liquor; in which Art they have ſo much excell'd, that proportionably there is not drawn a greater Quantity in any part of the World. *Lentisk Oyl.*

Here are no Rivers; but the want of them is ſupplied by many conſiderable Fountains, and a great Plenty of Wells and Ciſterns. *Rivers none.*

We don't know now a-days of any Mines of Gold or Silver, tho' the Ancients trac'd them. Of other baſer Metals there are; but the Art of finding them is loſt. *Mines.*

This Kingdom has in all Ages been held in great Value and Eſteem. *Strabo* gives to the two *Baleares* the Name of *Eudæmonæ*, that is, very Fortunate or Happy; and in another place, ſpeaking of the *Gymnaſiæ*, and *Ibiça*, he calls them *Axiologi*, that is, worthy of Praiſe. *Theſe Iſlands much eſteemed by the Ancients.*

Diodorus writes, that both are very fertile in Corn and Fruit; and therefore well Peopled.

M. Manilius, a no leſs excellent Poet than famous Aſtronomer, gives them for their Greatneſs the Appellation of the *Balearick* Kingdom; whom we thought fit to follow in the Title of this Book.

Littora

Lib. 4. C. 3. *Littora* Sardiniæ, *primumque intrantis in orbem*
Oceani victricem Ebusum, & Balearica *Regna*.

Livy and *Pliny* praise the Natives of these Islands for a warlike People; *Lycophron*, and other Writers of the same Rank, give them that and such like honourable Epithets. Of the Moderns, there are a great many who have writ in praise of this Island; particularly *Pedro Marsilia*, in his History of the Conquest of *Majorca*, as follows; "Of the two *Ba-*
"*leares*, the one being greater in Extent and
"Dominion, we call *Majorca*. It is provi-
"ded with secure and capacious Harbours; on
"the East with the Port of *Alcudia*, to the
"West *Palomera* and *Andraig*, to the North
"*Soller*, and to the South those of *Manacor*,
"*Porto Colom*, and *Porto Petro*. Besides
"these, it is environ'd with many other Bays
"and Creeks, fit to receive small Vessels."
To the side of *Catalonia* there are lofty Mountains, so extremely high, that they raise Horror and Admiration in the Sailors. To the South it is not Mountainous, but rough and wild in some parts of the rising Grounds with which it is defended. Of the sixteen Parts into which it is divided, three are in the Mountains; and at their Roots (call'd *Regner*) are some Settlements and Towns, situated in a healthy and pleasant Air; they are very rich in Vines, Olives and Gardens. The other thirteen Parts which are in the Plain, abound in Corn,

Modern Eulogies of these Islands.

Corn, Barley and Pulſe. The Capital is ſituated upon the Water, on a Plain of 10 Miles in Extent. It has a charming Proſpect of the Sea, which ſtretches out before it 15 Miles betwixt two Capes or Points. This great Boſom or Bay is fill'd with Fiſh, to the great Profit and Convenience of Ships, which in Spring, as well as in Summer, have a ſecure Port by the City; but when there is danger of Storms, that is, in Harveſt and Winter, they retire to another lying two Miles off, call'd *Portupi*. This Iſland has beſides three ſtrong Caſtles and Fortreſſes; one oppoſite to *Catalonia*, call'd *Pollença*, the other looks towards *Africk*, and is call'd *Montuiri*, the third is more within the Land, and is call'd *Alaron*. In fine, it enjoys a temperate good Air; for in Winter it is ſeldom cover'd with Snow, which here ſerves for a Regale; and ſcarce ever feels any Froſts; and in the Summer the Heats are allay'd and moderated by the freſh Breezes and Sea Gales.

Other Eulogiums.

Franciſco Ximenes, in his Hiſtory of *Spain*, reports that a learned Man call'd *Lætus*, being ask'd by the King *Don Alonſo*, What Cities in *Spain* would afford one the Conveniences to paſs Life moſt agreeably in? He anſwer'd, the Sea-Ports, and chiefly *Majorca*, *Seville* and *Valencia*.

Other Accounts of theſe Iſlands.

Another Hiſtorian, *Bernardino Gomez*, honours this Iſland with many true and great Encomiums. There is not another Iſle (ſays he) in the whole *Mediterranean*, of ſo ſmall an Extent, is ſo well Peopled. It abounds with

with Grain, Corn, Salt, Oyl, Wine and Cheeſe; with Great and Small Cattel; all ſorts of Fowl, Swans and other Wate-fowl: Beſides there is an infinite Number of Rabbits in its neighbouring little Iſland. Of tame Hogs there are ſuch Numbers, that they are ſalted, and with their Head, Belly, and Feet, are exported into other Parts. We cannot omit taking notice of the odoriferous ſweet Flower of the Myrtle, which this Iſland produces in the Woods and on the Rocks in great Plenty: The Liquor which is diſtill'd from it is as ſweet and fragrant as the *Sabæan* Incenſe.

Hogs.

Myrtle Flower. Liquor drawn from it.

De Inſula *Baleari.*

Divitias Natura parens Balearibus *omnes*
Contulit; & Divûm munera quiſque ſua.
Inſula dives opum; Neptuni *pulcher ocellus.*
Mars *hic imperium poſſidet, atque* Venus.
Palladis *hic domus eſt*; Cereriſque *& grata* Lyæi
Gaudia; *cum gazis, aurea* Flora, *tuis.*
Ambit aquis Nereus *pro muro ſpumeus omnem,*
Æquoreis largus divitiiſque beat.
Dotibus his, præſtat cunctas Majorica *tellus.*
Hic mihi certa quies vivere, & opto mori.

Of the Iſland of *Majorca.*

Here bounteous Nature largely has beſtow'd
Riches of various Kinds; Here every God
Their different Gifts in liberal Showers pour down;
And this rich Iſle with ev'ry Bleſſing crown.

Nep-

Neptune's *fair Eye*; *the World beholds in thee*
The brighteſt Gem that does inrich the Sea.
Here Mars *and* Venus *both triumphant reign*;
For here's the Warrior, and the amorous Swain.
Here Ceres *keeps her hoſpitable Seat*;
And welcome Bacchus *makes our Joys compleat.*
Here golden Flora *decks the blooming Field*
With beauteous Flowers, that fragrant Odours yield.
Here foaming Nereus *forms a Wall around*;
And here his Stores do plenteouſly abound.
Hail, bleſt Majorca, *who doſt far excel*
All other Iſles. Oh! grant that I may dwell,
Kind Heaven, here, with Peace and Quiet bleſt;
And hence remove unto eternal Reſt.

For all theſe Reaſons the Moſt Serene Kings of *Arragon* have always had a ſingular Value for this Iſland; and particularly for its Capital. The great Conqueror *James*, affirm'd that it was the fineſt and largeſt City he ever ſaw. The Moſt Serene King *Alphonſo* ſays, amongſt all his Kingdoms that of *Majorca* is very conſiderable, and a precious Pearl. *Encomiums.*

Now let us come to the particular Deſcription of the Cities, Towns, and other Places of this Iſland.

To begin with the greateſt Town, which always has been and ſtill is the Head of this Kingdom, it bears its ancient Name *Palma*; Palma *the Capital. Reaſon of its Name.*

ſo

ſo call'd perhaps from the great Plenty of Palm-Trees, which grew here in times paſt.

Situation. This City is ſituated to the South, betwixt two Promontories or Capes, that of *Cala Figuera* lying to the Weſt, and Cape *Blanc* ſituated to the Eaſt, diſtant from one another 15 Miles.

The Sea waſhes the Foundations of its Walls, and forms a ſpacious Bay, that extends it ſelf betwixt the before-mention'd Promontories.

Latitude and Longitude. The Latitude of this Place is 39 D. 30 M. Longitude 16 D. 45 M.

Longeſt and ſhorteſt Day. Its longeſt Day is 14 Hours and 40 Minutes, and conſequently its ſhorteſt 9 Hours and 20 Minutes.

Inhabitants. It contains above 10000 Inhabitants.

The Situation is partly flat, partly riſing. It has eight Gates; and in the time of the *Moors* it had ten.

Fortifications. As to the Fortifications; the Plan is almoſt an irregular Semicircle; it has ten Baſtions towards the Land, each with its Curtain; that part which looks to the Sea has ſix Baſtions all mounted with Cannon. The Circumvallation of the Countreſcarp is in Compaſs 3500 *Italian* Paces. The Wall is built of a ſoft ſandy Stone, in which the Balls lodge themſelves without doing any Prejudice to the Fabrick: And a Cannon Ball ſhot point blank enters only two Palms, without making any Breach. The Angle of the Baſtions is obtuſe. The Stone Wall is fourteen Palms thick; the Rampart of the Baſtions is more than fifty Geometrical Paces. The whole Town is new fortified;

fied; there are ſome Out-works, as a Half-moon upon a riſing Ground, a Tower on the Mole, a Caſtle on an Eminence call'd *Belver*, which has its Governor; there is alſo a Fort in the Entrance of the Bay call'd S. *Carlos*, which has its Governor.

There are laid out yearly on the Fortifications about 192 *l. Sterling*, which is paid out of the Royal Patrimony.

The Town has two Majors, and two Adjutants. It has alſo two Companies of Artillery, conſiſting of 100 Men each; the one call'd the Kings, the other the Cities. There are ſeventeen Companies of Militia, two of which they call the two hundred Muſqueteers and Arquebuſeers, other two of the Diſtrict; with other thirteen, which make up the Number. *Garriſon.*

The Royal Palace where the Vice-Roy lives is very large, with Towers and Walls after the ancient Manner. *Palace.*

The Buildings are large, and of Free-Stone, and diſcover ſome Skill in Architecture. *Buildings.*

There is alſo here an Exchange, call'd the *Longa*, one of the handſomeſt and largeſt in *Europe*. *Exchange.*

The Streets for the moſt part are broad. *Streets.*

There are many Squares, and particularly one we call *Born*, which ſerves for Tilts and Tournaments, and other military Diverſions, and is equal to any in the World, as well in Extent as in the Magnificence of its Buildings; which with the Balconies and Galleries neatly wrought, are great Ornaments to the Place. *Squares.*

The

Mole. The Mole is large, and fit for all ſorts of Veſſels.

A good Fountain at Portella. There is an excellent Fountain near *Portella*, which tho' it has not above two or three Palms of Water, can provide a numerous Fleet by the continual Running of its Sources; and it's obſervable, that when it is drawn it is thick and ſalt, but after it has been at Sea about two or three Days, it grows ſweet and purifies very much.

Churches. The Churches are large and well built; there are Twenty Two conſiderable, beſides ſeveral other leſſer ones, and private Chapels.

Cathedral. The Cathedral is ſecond to none in *Spain*. It has in length 586 common Palms, and in breadth 272. It is made in three Naves, beſides the Space that is taken up by the ſide Chapels; the two loweſt are 118 Palms high, and the middle 237, and are ſuſtain'd by ſeven Columns on each ſide, which are in diameter ſeven Palms and a half. To the Sight it appears impoſſible, that being ſo ſmall, they can ſupport ſo great a Fabrick. It is all of hewn Stone. The Choir is of good Architecture, and almoſt in the middle, with its Pulpits, Doors and Seats curiouſly wrought. The Great Chapel is 128 Palms long, 80 broad, and 106 in height. The high Turrets and Arches which adorn the Fabrick on the outſide afford an agreable Proſpect.

Founded by James *the Conqueror.* This Church was founded by King *James* the Conqueror, who dedicated it to the bleſſed Virgin, under the Title of her Aſſumption.

In

In the middle of the Church, before the Steps of the Altar, lies King *James*.II. James II. *buried here.*

It has three handſome Gates; and a very high Steeple of a ſquare Figure. Amongſt the Bells, there is one of an extraordinary Bigneſs call'd *Aloy*. The Church is well lighted with large Windows, the Glaſs of which is painted with various Colours. The Frontiſpiece and the Sides are terminated with three Towers and Capitals, which are great Ornaments to it. At preſent they are making a great Altar for the Chapel of *Corpus Chriſti*; which, with all the other Ornaments of the Chapel, will coſt near 3000 *l. Sterling*.

This Church has five Dignities and twenty four Canonicats, (one of which is annex'd to the Biſhoprick, and the Prebendry of the other is aſſign'd to the Inquiſition;) an under Chaunter, four Rectors, four Hebdomadaries, two Subdeacons, a Maſter of Ceremonies, more than three hundred ſimple Benefices, and twenty Servants to attend the Prieſt at the Altar; a Library, many rich Ornaments, and precious Relicks; amongſt which there is a piece of the Croſs, each Branch of it being about a Palm in length; and three of thoſe Thorns which pierc'd our Saviour's Temples; there is alſo kept here ſome of the Virgin's Milk, to which is paid an extraordinary Veneration; there is likewiſe preſerv'd here a ſmall piece of the Virgin's Shift, which is had in ſingular Reverence; there is alſo a piece of our Saviour's Veſtment, which is very much valued. *Chapter.* *Relicks.*

Revenue. The Revenue of the Chapter is one Year with another worth 2461 *l. Sterling*.

In the Diſtrict of this Pariſh are many Churches and Convents.

Other Pariſh Churches. Other Parochial Churches are as follows;

2. Sancta Cruz. *Sancta Cruz* is the ſecond Parochial; which has alſo in its Diſtrict eleven Churches, and a great many Convents.

3. *St.* Jago, *or* James. St. *Jago*, or St. *James*, is a very ancient Church, as may be ſeen by the Frontiſpiece of the principal Gate. There are here thirty four Beneficiates, with their Curate, who aſſiſt at the Celebration of Divine Service. In this Pariſh are ſeven Churches.

4. *St.* Michael. St. *Michael* was formerly a Capital Moſque, and was the firſt Church that was conſecrated by the Biſhops that came over with the Conqueror. There are twenty ſix Beneficiates belonging to it, who ſerve it, with their Curate. In this Pariſh are ſeven Churches.

5. *St.* Nicholas. The fifth is that of St. *Nicholas*: But its Emoluments are ſo ſmall, that it has the fourth part of the Firſt-fruits of St. *Eulalia* incorparated into it. It has fifteen Beneficiates, with their Rector; and alſo five Churches, and ſome Monaſteries under it.

6. *St.* Eulalia. St. *Eulalia* has in its Diſtrict fourteen Churches. This is next to the Cathedral in Riches and Dignity: It has ſixty two Benefices. In its Diſtrict are two thouſand five hundred Houſes, and many Convents.

Monaſteries. Here are alſo ſeveral Convents with their Churches.

First, Is that of the *Dominicans*, which was founded by King *James* the Conqueror in the Year 1231. The Church was finish'd in the Year 1359, and is second to none in the Island. In it is the most devout Oratory of the *Rosary*, by the Image of the Virgin; and many Miracles are perform'd. 1. *The* Dominicans.

The *Dominican* Monks were the first who in *Majorca* explain'd the Holy Scriptures, and taught Philosophy and Languages, for the easier Conversion of Infidels. Dominicans *first taught in this Island.*

There liv'd in this Monastery a holy Child, a Novice, who paid great Devotion to an Image of the blessed Virgin that has the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms, and often admiring that the Babe should never eat, and the Virgin did not give him Suck, said sometimes in his Prayers, Blessed Virgin, will you let me bring something to your Child to eat? Being transported with this Devotion, in the Pulpit over-against the Image, he invited *Jesus* to eat; laying upon the Altar some Victuals that he had brought from the Refectory; and with much intreaty begg'd him to come down from his Mothers Arms and eat with him. Accordingly the Babe came down. The holy Novice having repeated this piece of Devotion more than once, our Lord desir'd him to dine with him on Sunday at his Father's House; and the Child answering, that he could not go from home without leave, he desir'd him to ask it: He ask'd leave of the Master of the Novices, who being inform'd of these Celestial Favours, and mov'd with a holy Confidence, said to the *Story of a miraculous Image.*

Child, Go, and tell the Virgin's Son that the Novices cannot go without their Maſter; and that I muſt accompany you. The Child bringing this Anſwer; Chriſt reply'd, Tell your Maſter to prepare and diſpoſe himſelf alſo for Sunday: When the Day came, both the Maſter and the Child dy'd.

There is a great deal of Devotion paid to this holy Babe, and God has wrought many Miracles thro' its Interceſſion.

In this Monaſtery there are about a hundred Friars.

2. *St.* Francis. At the Conqueſt there were alſo ſome Monks of the Order of St. *Francis*, to whom the King made ſome Donations, and laid the firſt Stone of the Church. This Monaſtery has a pleaſant Situation, and a fine Dormitory two hundred ſeventy two Feet in length. In the Cloyſter are many Stones with ancient Inſcriptions. It maintains about one hundred and ſix Monks. They teach Theology, Philoſophy, and the Art of the admirable *Raymond Lully*.

3. Neuſtra Senora de Carmen. The next is *Neuſtra Senora de Carmen*. This Monaſtery was built in the Year 1321. Its Church is handſome, and one of the largeſt in the City. There live here about one hundred and fifty two Friars; and they teach the liberal Arts and Theology.

4. *St.* Auguſtin. The venerable Friar *Axare*, a Native of *Valencia*, founded this Monaſtery, as well as that of *Falanix* and of *Tviça*. It is call'd our Lady of *Itria*; there are in it fifty Monks of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*.

Next

Next to this is the Convent of *Trinitarians*. 5. *The* Trinitarians.

About two Years after the Conqueſt this Monaſtery had its beginning. *Donna Conſtança*, Siſter to King *James* the Conqueror, made a Donation of ſome Houſes to them; and there came over from the Dioceſe of *Lerida*, Friar *Sebaſtian Robes*, (an *Engliſhman* and Doctor of *Oxford*) with five more, who took poſſeſſion of thoſe Houſes in the Year 1232. In former times here was the Depoſitory of the Money for the Redemption of Captives of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Denmark*, *France*, and the Provinces of *Holland*. There live in it forty four Monks. The Church, tho' not large, is pretty; and in it there is a Chapel of ſingular Devotion, call'd our ſorrowful Ladies. In the Year 1521 this Chapel was annex'd to St. *John de Laterano* at *Rome*, and enjoys all the Privileges of that Church. There were ſeven Altars built in it; and it was conſecrated in the Year 1544.

The ſixth is the Convent of the *Mercenaries*. 6. *The* Mercenaries.

St. *Peter Nolaſco*, who was here at the time of the Conqueſt; when going away named Friar *John de la Es* for Founder of this Monaſtery. There are in it thirty three Monks, who have the Care of redeeming of Chriſtian Captives.

The *Minims*, who are Monks of the Order of St. *Francis*, came into *Majorca* in the Year 1582: And in this Convent are thirty ſeven Friars. 7. Minims.

8. Jeſuits. In the Year 1561 there came to the Iſland five Jeſuits for the founding of their Colledge; being invited by the Viceroy and Magiſtrates. In this Colledge are forty Jeſuits, who have four Schools of Grammar, two of Philoſophy, and three of Theology.

9. Carthuſians. There is alſo a Convent of *Carthuſians*, who had a Donation made them of the Caſtle and its Lands in the Year 1399. This Monaſtery had its beginning from Alms. It is rich and large, and one of the beſt and moſt agreeable Houſes in the Kingdom. There are in it fourteen Monks. Since 1339, the Year of its Foundation, it has had but thirty ſix Priors; and the profeſs'd Brothers have not as yet exceeded one hundred.

10. Bernardines. The Order of St. *Bernard* have alſo here a Convent, which has the firſt place of all that are in this Countrey; being a Royal Foundation; and has its Abbot, who carries a Croſier, and wears a Mitre.

Beſides theſe are ſeven Nunneries.

1. *St.* Margaret. The moſt ancient Nunnery of the whole Kingdom is that of St. *Margaret*. It was erected immediately after the Conqueſt; and is large and pleaſant, and abounds in Water. There live in it ſixty five Nuns, under the Rules of St. *Auſtin*; ſome of them are young Women of good Families; they wear black Veils. There are two valuable Figures in the Church; one is a Picture of the moſt holy Face of *Jeſus*, commonly call'd the *Sancta Veronica*; the other is a prodigious Figure of our Saviour, which was found by a Miracle.

Two valuable Figures.

The

The second Convent of Nuns is call'd that of the Conception. 2. *The Conception.*

Its first Foundation was in *Pollença* in the Year 1371; in 1564 it was translated to the City, where it now is; and has in it sixty Nuns.

The third is that of St. *Clara*. It was founded about the Year 1256. There are in it about seventy seven Nuns, under the Rules of St. *Francis*. 3. *St.* Clara.

The fourth is that of *Olivar*; which was brought into the City about the Year 1559; and has in it fifty four Nuns, who are under the same Rules as the former. 4. *The* Olivar.

The fifth is that of St. *Geronimo*, which was founded 1485; and has in it seventy six Nuns. 5. *St.* Geronimo.

The sixth Convent of Nuns is that of St. *Magdalen*, which was founded in the Year 1330: In it there live forty four Nuns. 6. *St.* Magdalen.

The seventh Nunnery is call'd of Mercy; and was instituted by the Jesuits, as a House of Retirement for Women that have repented of their loose Lives; and was call'd St. *Catharine* of *Sienna*. It was founded in the Year 1565. There are in it thirty four Nuns, who profess the Rule of St. *Austin*. 7. *Nuns of Mercy.*

The next is call'd St. *Therese*; whose Church was built and consecrated in the Year 1614; and the first that was dedicated to this Saint in all Christendom. They are barefooted *Carmelites*; and in number twenty four. 8. *St.* Teresa.

There are also four Houses of Retirement.

First, The House of Education; call'd so because 1. *Education.*

cauſe the Deſign of this Houſe is to educate Girls of good Families in the fear of God: They live retir'd here till they are taken out by their Parents to be married.

2. *Piety or Compaſſion.* The ſecond is that of Piety or Compaſſion. This Houſe was built in the Year 1592; being founded by the Jeſuits, as a Place of Retirement for Women that are willing to forſake their Sins and repent. They live in great Abſtinence and Retirement.

3. *Female Orphans.* The Houſe for three Female Orphans was founded in 1629: They are from ſeven to twelve Years of Age; at twelve they are taken out to be married, to ſerve, or to be Nuns.

4. *Male Orphans.* There is alſo one for four Male Orphans.

A notable Story of a Statue of the Virgin. Above the Gate of the Church is an Image of the Virgin, which was inſulted once by a profane Heretick in the following Manner: As he was playing at Bowls in the Street he happen'd to loſe, upon which he blaſphem'd in ſuch a ſcandalous Manner, that the Catholicks at the Church Door could not forbear rebuking him: He being provok'd at their Reproof us'd ſome infamous Expreſſions againſt the Virgin, and flung the Bowl that he had been playing with at the holy Figure, which immediately ſhed Drops of Blood at the part where it was ſtruck; he fled, and got aboard his Ship; but at that inſtant there fell a Thunder-bolt from Heaven upon the Veſſel, and in a trice there was neither ſeen Ship, Man, nor any thing belonging to them. At preſent is preſerv'd a Stone at the Threſhold of the Gate, which is ſtain'd with that miraculous Blood.

There

There are alſo here ſeven Hoſpitals. *Hoſpitals.*

The firſt is that of St. *Catharina*; which was founded for poor old Men in the Year 1345. They ſerve to carry the Bodies of the Dead to their Graves: There are eighteen of them. 1. *St.* Catharina.

In the Year 1456 there were ſome Hoſpitals united, which made that which is now call'd the General. It has its Prior, and another Prieſt. It ſubſiſts partly by the proper Rents of the Houſe, and partly by the common Alms. 2. *The Hoſpital General.*

The third is call'd *Hoſpitalet*; and was founded in 1501 for infirm Prieſts. 3. *Hoſpitalet.*

The fourth is that of St. *Anthony*, which was founded in 1230; they cure Sores occaſioned by burning. 4. *St.* Antonio.

The fifth and ſixth are the Hoſpitals of Piety, and Female Orphans; of which we have ſpoke before. 5. *and 6.*

The ſeventh Hoſpital is for leprous Perſons, and is without the Walls of the City. 7. *The Leprous.*

Let us now leave the City to view a charming Plain, adorn'd with Gardens, Vineyards, and Fields, (abounding in all ſorts of Fruit, Corn and Grain,) and many pleaſant Countrey Seats. *Without the Walls a fine Countrey.*

About four Miles diſtant from the City, Northwards, there is a Fountain ſo copious, that it is not only ſufficient to ſerve the City, and the adjacent Countrey, but alſo for the watering of many Fields of its Diſtrict; the Water comes to the Town by a large Aquæduct: There are two other Fountains beſides this, of which that call'd *Beſter* is the moſt healthy. Theſe Fountains alſo ſerve for the *Fountains.*

Corn-Mills and Wind-Mills. Corn-Mills, with which the City is well provided, as well as with Wind-Mills.

Caſtle of Belver. To the Weſt there is the Caſtle of *Belver*, built upon a ſmall Eminence about two Miles from the Town: It is large, and fortified after the ancient Manner: Its Governor is paid by the King: In former Times it was the Reſidence of the Kings; and was built by King *James* II.

Portopi. A little farther towards the South Weſt, you ſee the Port of *Portopi*, with its Fort after the modern Manner, and two Towers; one of which has a Lanthorn to direct the Ships as they come in ſight. The other, call'd *Pelayres*, is the Purgatory of Strangers when they are ſuſpected to have the Plague; for here they are ſtrictly ſhut up for the ſpace of forty Days, according as the * *Morberi* and *Jurats* think fit; and when this *Quarantain* is over they have acceſs into the Iſland.

Lazaretto.

* *Gentlemen that are Overſeers of the publick Health.*

There are in the Diſtrict of this City ſome Villages, which becauſe they have a Church with its Cure, we call Countrey Pariſhes: There are alſo Churches of Friars, as the *Minims*, *Auguſtins*, &c.

Other Parts of the Iſland. To give an account of the other Parts of the Iſland, we muſt go towards the Eaſt; and firſt, on the Shoar we meet with ſome Creeks, the Point of *Rabaſa*, and the Rock of *Galeta*, before we arrive at *Povet*.

Lluch Major. The firſt Town which we diſcover on this Coaſt is call'd *Lluch Major*, diſtant from the Capital about twelve Miles: It contains above five hundred Houſes: Its Diſtrict abounds with Great and Small Cattel, Wheat, Herbs, Roots, Honey

Honey and Saffron: There is a Fair kept here every Year on St. *Michael*'s Day. Beſides the Pariſh Church, there is a Monaſtery of *Franciſcans*. In its Neighbourhood there being no Springs, they are obliged to make uſe of Ciſterns and a Fountain, whoſe Waters are brought by an Aquæduct from *Ferruchallas*, (a Place not far from *Algayda*) into the middle of the Town. *Fair kept here.*

But now to return and travel along the South Shoar: It begins by a Bay call'd *Povet*, where the City keeps two Men for Guard: Next to this is Cape *Falco*, and the Bays of *Moſtus* and St. *Anton*; and then Cape *Inderocet*, where there is a Watch-Tower paid by the City: Next to theſe we meet with Cape *Regæna*; and a little farther Cape *Blanco*, near which there is a Watch-Tower, which is paid by the Government of the Iſland: This Watch obſerves the Fires of *Eſtellel'a*, and gives notice of them to the Guard of the little Iſlands; from whence they diſcover the Fires of *Caſtel-Cabrera* and *Salinas*. *Deſcription of the Coaſt.*

Not far from this is the Creek of *Bertran*, very narrow, and one hundred and fifty Paces long. Adjoyning to this is another call'd *Calape*, where there is room for ten Gallies to ride at Anchor; it is four hundred Paces in length; and is inviron'd with ſuch high Rocks and Precipices that it is impoſſible to land here: Near this there is a * *Baranco*, which diſcharges it ſelf into this Creek; and alſo a Well of good Water, formerly call'd *Subiça*, but now *Cælapi*. Bertran. Baranco. * *A deep Place or Slough, where the Ground is broke up, fit to contain Water.*

Not

Eſtellella. Nor far from hence is the Tower of *Eſtellella*, where there are two Sentinels kept by the Government: From this Tower they diſcover the Alarm-Fires of *Porto del Campos*, which gives notice to him of *Caboblanco*; it alſo defends the other neighbouring Bays, as that of *Pallas*, *Coralnieu* and *Enderoçet*; for the greater Security of theſe Places every Night a Horſe-man rides along the Coaſt. This Shore is terminated by *Eſtanol*.

Mount Randa. Diſtant from the City about twelve Miles to the South Eaſt, there is a Mountain call'd *Randa*; which is one of the moſt famous Mountains in *Europe*, by reaſon of the many miraculous Events which happen'd here to that great and illuſtrious Doctor, and glorious Martyr, *Raymond Lully*, a new *Solomon*, the Glory and Light of the *Balearick* Kingdom: It has its Name from a little Place at its bottom, call'd *Arienda*, which in *Arabick* ſignifies Laurel: On its higheſt Top, call'd *Puig de Randa*, there is a Church and Houſe of our Lady of *Cura*, under the Protection of the * Jurats of the City, where they have a Grammar-School: It is a Place of ſingular Devotion, and much frequented. On the firſt Sunday after *Eaſter* there us'd formerly to go to this Chapel two Canons, accompany'd with two Jurats, and a great Multitude of People, to bleſs the Fruits of the Ground; but now, by reaſon of the badneſs of the Road, this Cuſtom is aboliſh'd; for the Biſhop makes a ſolemn Benediction from a Rampart which looks to the Eaſt, in the Preſence of all the People.

Church and School.

* *Town Magiſtrates.*

Cuſtom of bleſſing the Fruits of the Ground.

Upon

Upon the ſame Top, about ſix hundred Paces off, is a Chapel built of Stone upon a very high Rock, dedicated to St. *Honorat*; thither ſome People retire to live in ſolitude; from this is a fine Proſpect on all ſides. A little way below this Hill is the Chapel of our Lady of *Gratia*, a Place of extraordinary Devotion. The whole Mountain is ſurrounded with fruitful and agreeable Farms; and at the foot of it, there runs a clear Fountain. We may juſtly call this ſacred Mountain the *Sinai*, where was reveal'd to our prophetick *Moſes* the moſt ſecret Treaſures of divine Wiſdom; as is plainly ſeen by the *Lentisk-Tree* that is near this place, on which are cut Characters in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin* and *Arabick*. We ſhall end this Deſcription by ſome Verſes, which a *Majorcan* Muſe ſung in praiſe of this Mountain.

St. Honorat's *Chapel.*

N. S. de Gratia.

Lentisk-Tree.

Mons *Randa.*

Randa, *tenens Regni centrum* Balearis, *ab alto*
Æquor & ingentes undique monſtrat agros.
Panditur ad Phœbi *radios, umbracula paſſim,*
Proſpectus varios, concava Saxa *parant.*
Elevat ingenium, curas expectorat omnes;
Totaque vivaci robore membra novat.
Hic bibit infuſum Raymundus *dogma ſuperne;*
Hic quoque mirandum condidit Artis opus.
Angelus *hic illi viſus Paſtoris amictu;*
Præbuit & meritis oſcula multa libris.
Dixit eos vario paſſuros multa ſub hoſte;
Sed fore pro Sancta fortia tela fide.
Tunc erecta Sacrum colluſtrans colla cacumen,
Plena venuſtatis, Gratia *nomen habet.*

Hinc

Hinc manare poteſt Doctrinæ ſplendor in orbem;
Hinc ſibi perniciem Secta maligna timet.

Algayda. Two Miles from *Randa* ſtands the Town of *Algayda*; which in Quality and Number of Inhabitants is much the ſame with the Town of *Lluch Major* we mentioned before. Within its Diſtrict are ſome Villages, or Countrey-Houſes, with its Suffragan Churches, a *Caſtellity*, *Pina* and *Randa*.

Montuyri. A little way toward the Eaſt lies *Montuyri*, one of the moſt ancient Colonies of the Iſland. When the *Moors* liv'd here it was call'd *Montueri*, or *Santueri*, and Mount *Catano:* It is built upon a Plain. The Soil is very fruitful, and particularly in Wheat. It has a Suffragan Church, call'd the *Puig* of St. *Michael*, built on a very high ſtrong Place, from whence you ſee a great part of the Iſland.

Porreras. Going a little farther Eaſt you diſcover *Porreras*, a Town ſomewhat larger than the laſt; and on a Mountain about a Mile and a half diſtant there is a Church which belongs to it, call'd *Monteſion*, with its Houſe and Grammar-School. This Place is fertile in Corn, Herbs, Roots and Wine.

Monteſion.

Campos. Approaching nearer to the Coaſt you meet with the Town of *Campos*; which contains about four hundred Houſes: Its Precinct abounds with Cattel and Corn. Beſides the Pariſh Church, there is here a Monaſtery of *Minims*.

Palmer. Almoſt cloſe to the Sea is the Village of *Palmer*; this Name has given occaſion to ſome to think

think that here was the ancient *Palma Colonia* of the *Romans:* In this Diſtrict there is a Fountain of luke-warm Water, celebrated for being ſo beneficial to the Health, that it is call'd *fuente Santa*, the healthful Fountain. La Fuente Santa.

But now being come to the Sea Coaſt, we ſhall proceed to deſcribe the Ports, and Bays or Creeks in their Order.

Paſſing the *Eſtanol* is the Coaſt of *Rabita*, which is a large ſandy Place; and on this account and its being much expos'd to the South Wind it is ſubject to Storms. It is defended by a Tower, whoſe Guards are paid by the Government. *Coaſt of* Rabita.

Next comes Cape *de Covetas*, and a Creek call'd the *Gavina*; and a place where they load Salt.

Soon after you diſcover the Port *de Campos*; a Harbour which is well land-lock'd, and looks to the South-Weſt. Near the Entrance on the left hand is a Tower, with its Guards paid by the Kingdom; from hence notice is given to that of the *Salinas*, *Eſtellella*, and the Caſtle of the Iſland *Cabrera*. *Port* de Campos.

Next we fall in with the Promontory of the *Salinas*, ſo call'd from the Salt Ponds which are there: There is alſo a Tower here for the Defence of this Place. *Cape* de Salinas.

Over againſt this Cape lies the ſmall Iſland of *Cabrera*; ſo call'd from the great Number of Goats which feed there. It is ſeparated from the great Iſland by a Gulph twelve Miles over, which is expos'd to many Dangers, both from Storms and *Turkiſh* Pirates. It is ſix Miles in length, *Iſland* Cabrera. *Why ſo call'd.* *Extent.*

Soil. length, and in compaſs fourteen. The Ground is mountainous and rocky. At preſent it is neither inhabitated nor cultivated. There ſtill *Veſtiges of an ancient Town.* remain ſome Marks of an ancient Town, as the Foundations of Walls, Wheels with Buckets for drawing of Water, *&c.* It has ſome convenient Harbours and Creeks for Veſſels. The largeſt is capable of receiving a good Fleet; it is ſecur'd almoſt from all the Winds, and lies open towards *Majorca*, which being ſo near ſerves it for a Covert; it is about two thouſand *Fort.* Yards long: For the Defence of the Town and of the whole Iſland there is a Fort, which is maintain'd by the magnificent *Jurats* of this Kingdom, who appoint the Governor. The *Garriſon.* Garriſon is compos'd of the Seditious, and other Malefactors of the Iſland of *Majorca*; who are baniſh'd thither for their Crimes.

Port Gandulf. Hard by this Harbour there is another call'd *Gandulf*, where one hundred Ships may ride at Anchor at once.

Cape de Morobati. Then follows the Cape *de Morobati.*

Paſſing a ſmall Iſland or Rock you fall in with the Eaſtern Cape; nigh to which is the *Port* de Olla. Port *de Olla*, a capacious Harbour and well ſhelter'd.

Borri. There are other two Creeks, call'd *Borri.*

Iſland de Bledes. Lower is the Iſle of *Bledes.*

Imperial Iſland. On the South ſide is the Bay of *Codolar*, and the Imperial Iſland. Towards the South-Weſt are ſome Rocks call'd *Eſtells*, and the Port of *Anciola*, where is a very good Fountain: About two Miles diſtant is the Bay of the *Galliots*, where twenty Gallies may ride at Anchor.

This

This Iſland of *Cabrera* is of great Importance, and therefore we find that in former Ages it was ſo well peopled, that it had its own Biſhop. In it is dug up a ſort of Marble. *Marble.*

But to return to *Majorca*, and begin with Cape *de Salinas*, from when we parted, we meet with ſome Creeks of ſmall Conſequence, as *Marmols*, *Salmunia*, *Llombats* and *Santani*.

The Town of *Santani* is not far off; it abounds with Corn and Cattel; it is wall'd after the ancient Manner, but is now ruinous: In its Diſtrict there is good Stone, of which is built the Exchange of the City, and the new Caſtle of *Naples*. *Santani.* *Stone Quarries.*

Paſſing the Creek of *Figuera* and its Watch-Tower, and that of *Monte-Dragon*, you fall into a very conſiderable Harbour, call'd *Porto-Petro*; it is large and very ſafe: Formerly it was lock'd up with a great Chain, of which we ſtill ſee the Remains. *Porto Petro.*

There is a Fort built for the Defence of all this Coaſt, whoſe Governor is paid by the King, and the Guards by the Kingdom. *Fort.*

Near to this Harbour are two Springs.

The Coaſt of the Town of *Falanix* begins at *Cala Longa*, which ſtretches out towards the Eaſt: Adjoining to it are *Cala Mitjana*, *Cala Nau*, and a ſmall Harbour call'd *Portichol:* Next is *Porto Colom*, which, tho' large, is only deep enough for Boats with Oars. As you enter this Port, you ſee a Tower with two Sentinels. This Coaſt being very plain and well ſhelter'd, is free from the Incurſions of the Pirates. *Porto Colom.*

Falanix. Almoſt four Miles from the Sea is the Town of *Falanix*: It contains ſix hundred Inhabitants, and has plenty of all ſorts of Roots, Herbs, Corn, Wine and Cattel. Beſides the Pariſh Church there is a Monaſtery of *Auguſtins*.

Auguſtins.

Caſtle Santuiri. About two Miles diſtant from this Town towards the Shoar, is a very ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Mountain; it is all cut out of a Rock, and is reckon'd impregnable; and has a Governor ſent by the King. It was formerly call'd Caſtle *Santuiri*; and you ſtill ſee ſome Remains and Marks of thoſe Times, when this Iſland was under the Tyranny of the *Mahometans*.

Neuſtra Sennora de S. Salvador. On another Hill there is a magnificent Church, dedicated to our Lady of St. *Salvador*, a Place of extraordinary Reſort and Devotion.

Manacor. About ſeven Miles Eaſt from *Falanix* lies the Town of *Manacor*; which contains one thouſand Inhabitants. Beſides the Pariſh Church there is a Monaſtery of *Dominicans*, which has a very fine new Church. Here is alſo to be ſeen a Palace, where in ancient Times the Kings of *Majorca* had their Reſidence. The Diſtrict of this City is very fertile.

Dominicans.

An ancient Palace.

Cueva dellas Perdines. Not far from this Place on the Shoar is the famous Cave *Dellas Perdines*, where ſome prompted by Avarice, and others from Curioſity, have loſt their time in digging for Money.

S. Lorenço Deſcaradaçar. About four Miles diſtant towards the Sea, is the Village of St. *Lorenço Deſcaradaçar*, with a Church Suffragan to *Manacor*.

Petra. Farther up the Land lies *Petra*, of a fruitful Soil, particularly in Corn.

Cloſe

Close by this Town they are building another, with the Title of *Villa Franca de S. Martin*, which belongs to the District of a large Farm of the same Name. About 64 Miles North-West from *Petra*, is the Town of St. *Juan de Sineu*; it lies almost in the Centre of the Island, about sixteen Miles distant from the Capital. It is very ancient; and, as we said before, a Colony of the *Romans*. In former times the Kings of *Majorca* kept their Court here: As an Evidence of this, there remains to this Day a magnificent Palace, which is now converted into a Nunnery, dedicated to the *immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin*. This Town has always been esteem'd Considerable, tho' it contains not above 600 Inhabitants at present. It's Revenue consists in Corn, Pulse and Wine. In its District is a small Place call'd *Manresa*, (perhaps because its Founders were from *Manresa* in *Catalonia*) with a Monastery of the *Dominicans*; the Church is dedicated to our Lady of *Loretto*.

Villa Franca de S. Martin.

S. Juan de Sineu.

Nunnery of the Conception.

Manresa.

Neustra Sennora de Loretto.

Now we return to the Coast; and beginning where we left off, we pass by *Porto Colom*, and its little Watch-Tower; and then meet with some inconsiderable Creeks as *Cala Murada*, *Cala Magranar*, *Estannol*, *Cala de Manacor* with its Watch-Tower, near to which is the Dragon's Cave, (*Cueva del Drac*) and a little farther is another Creek call'd *Estanny de Pereto*; and then the Cape or Point *del Brotat*. Here we meet with the Coast of the Town of *Arta*. Then passing the Coast of St. *George*, and *Cala den Roger*, comes the Point of *Librell*,

Creeks.

Dragon's Cave.

Port of Canna Miel. *Reaſon of its Name.*

brell, and the Port of *Canna Miel*, which looks E. S. E. This Name was given it, upon account of the Sugar-Canes which formerly grew here; where is now a Tower of the ſame Name. It is provided with plenty of good Water. In a cloſe thick Wood near to it the Pirates find a ſecure Shelter.

Hermit's Cave, very curious.

Betwixt this Place and the Point of *Maſſor*, there is a very large and wonderful Cave, call'd the Hermit's Cave, (*Cueva de la Hermita*;) in it you ſee hanging from the Roof various Figures, as of Organs, Beds, Pulpits, Canopies, *&c.* there are alſo others riſing out of the Ground, as Columns, Pyramids, *&c.* with tops terminating in different manners; they are form'd by the Water which continually drops here, and being converted into hard Icicles, form theſe and a thouſand other curious Figures; as alſo ſome Streams of clear running Water, and others thick and dirty; and are indeed rare and ſurpriſing *Luſus Naturæ*.

Paſſing the Hill of *Maſſot* with its Tower, you meet with other Creeks of little Conſequence. *Cala Pereto*, *Proenſals*, *Pedrera*, *Hieronny*, *La Punta Groſſa*, and the *Fuentes*; and laſtly you come to the other principal Promontory Cape *de Pera*; and near to it is a ſmall wall'd Town containing near 150 Inhabitants, with a ſtrong Caſtle, which has a Governor ſent by the King.

Cap. de Pera. *Town and Caſtle.*

Arta.

About four Miles from this Point within the Countrey, is the Town of *Arta*, a mountainous Place, but well ſtor'd with all Neceſſaries of Life. It has about 500 Inhabitants. Beſides the Great

Great Church, there is alſo here a Monaſtery of *Franciſcans*.

Returning to the Shore, and paſſing the Cape *de Pera*, you find a Watch-Tower, and then ſome Creeks, till you fall in with the Promontory of *Ferruig*, where there is alſo a Watch-Tower. C. de Ferruig.

Afterwards you diſcover a large Coaſt call'd the *Eſtanny del Bisbel*. About four Miles up in the Countrey lies the Town of St. *Margarita*, which has about 400 Houſes: Its Territory abounds in Corn and Wine. About two Miles to the South it has a Suffragan Village; which ever ſince the time of the *Moors* is call'd *Maria*. S. Margarita *Town.* Maria *Village.*

Muro, which lies North from St. *Margarita*, contains about 580 Inhabitants. In former times it was the Reſidence of the Counts of *Ampurias*; as is to be ſeen by a Palace which ſtands here at this time. The Suffragan Villages of *Muro*, are *Caſtellubi* of about 50 Houſes; *Benifalet*, and other Villages of no great Conſequence. The chief Produce of this Territory is Wine and Corn. Muro. *Palace.* *Suffragan Villages.*

Northwards lies *Pobla*, abounding in great and ſmall Cattel: About two Miles diſtant it has a Church, to which is paid a particular Devotion; it is call'd *Creſtaig*. Pobla. *Church of* Creſtaig.

Paſſing now along the Coaſt of the City of *Alcudia*, the firſt thing that preſents it ſelf is a Pond of Water, or great Lake, to the South, which to this Day preſerves its *Arabick* Name of *Albufera*, *i. e.* a little Sea: There is in it plenty of very good Fiſh; as alſo on its Banks a great variety of Birds, Swans, Ducks, and other *Lake of* Albufera, *a pleaſant place.*

Water-fowl, which build here their Neſts amongſt the green Flags and Reeds, rendering this Place very pleaſant: It is 12000 Paces in Compaſs.

Nigh to *Albufera* the Sea makes a Bay call'd *Grau Major*; from which by a narrow Channel it mixes with this Lake. Going along the Shore towards the North, you meet with the Port of the City of *Alcudia*, and the *Alcanada*, which is a Rock or ſmall Iſland; *la Cala Boſcana*; the *Cap de Minorca*; and laſtly, the *Punto del Pinar*, a Place expos'd to the Attacks of the *Moors*, by reaſon of the hidden Creeks near to it. The Soil is very fruitful, particularly in Wine.

Port of Alcudia.
Alcanada.
C. de Minorca.
Punto del Pinar.

Alcudia *City.*

Alcudia having the Privilege and Name of a City, deſerves the ſecond Place in this Iſland. When the Kingdom was retaken from the *Moors* it was but a Village, but in proceſs of time it came to be joyn'd with the Pariſh of *Guinent*, and to make a new Town by the Name of *Alcudia*; which is an *Arabick* Word, and ſignifies a little Hill. It is ſituated to the Eaſt, cloſe by the Sea over againſt *Minorca*, betwixt the two Ports call'd the Greater and the Leſſer.

Situation.

It is fortified.

The Town is not very large, but well defended by high Walls, Ditches and Forts, and mounted with good Guns. Upon account of its ſingular Fidelity in the time of a popular Tumult in the Year 1521, the Emperor *Charles* V. honour'd it with the Privileges of a City, and a general Exemption from all Impoſitions. Beſides the Pariſh Church there is a Monaſtery of *Franciſcans*.

Franciſcans.

Some-

Somewhat farther in the Land is the Town of *Campanet*, a ſmall place with its two ſuffragans, *Buger* and *Villaro*; where beſides Oyl and Corn, they gather a great Quantity of *Carobs**. Campanet *and its Suffragans.*

* *A Tree which grows here yielding this Fruit.*

North from *Alcudia* about four Miles, ſtands the famous ancient *Pollentia*, ſome will have it firſt to have ſtood in a place nigh the City of *Alcudia*, where is now the Church of St. *Anne*; their Opinion is founded upon the many Medals, and Marble Statues, which have been found there, and amongſt others, one of the famous Captain *Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS BALEARICUS.* More of ſuch remains of Antiquity are found here daily. Others perhaps with better Reaſon believe that the ancient *Pollentia* ſtood at a place within the Bounds of this Town, called *La Colonia*, from its having been formerly a Colony of the *Romans*: It retains the Name to this Day. To confirm this Opinion, there are ſome ancient Monuments, and particularly the Ruins of a large *Aquæduct*, which Conveys the Water from *Ternellas*, to *Pollentia*. But be that as it will, it ſtill preſerves the ancient Name, and a Shadow of its former Greatneſs, tho' with the inferior Title of a Town, which contains about 700 Inhabitants. It has ſeveral Churches, and a Monaſtery of *Dominicans*. The Knights of S. *John* have the Power and Juriſdiction of this Town, as being Succeſſors to the *Templars*; they Name a Prieſt for their Prior in the Pariſh Church, to whoſe Care the Adminiſtration of the Church

Pollentia.

Medals.

La Colonia.

Ancient Ruins.

Dominicans.

Knights of S. John Superiors here.

is committed. Over againſt the Town there is a very high Mountain, where was formerly a Nunnery. The Produce of this Place is Corn, Oyl, and Wine, and particularly a kind of white Wine called *Montona*, extreamly pleaſant and good againſt the Gravel. In the diſtrict of this Town there are ſeveral Fountains, but particularly two very Remarkable. The one is called *Fartarig*, and the other *Malano*. It is obſervable, that in Winter, when other Springs overflow by Reaſon of the great Rains and Showers, theſe are quite dry; and in the middle of Summer, there runs a very large Stream. *Pollentia* has on its Shoar a capacious ſafe Harbour, cloſe by it is the Point of *Albalcux*, with a Watch-Tower; and then the Iſland of *Formentor*, *Cala Murta*, *Cala Gonſalvo*, and the *Great Promontory* or *Cap de Formentor*.

Soil.

Montona *Wine.*

Two Curious Fountains.

Good Harbour.

Point de Albulcux.

Iſland Formentor.

Cape Formentor.

Coaſting from this Cape towards the North, you meet with *Cala Figuera*, a ſmall Iſland called *del Colomer*, and *Cala Boquer*, and *Cala de S. Vincente* with its Tower. Near to it is a great Caſtle oppoſite to *Pollença*, which by the Nature and Situation of the Place is impregnable; it is commanded by a Governor ſent by the King. On the ſame Coaſt are *La punta de la ſal*, the Watch-Tower of *Becar*, and *Las Calas de Caſtellas*, and others of leſſer Note, till you arrive at the famous Port of *Calobra*.

Iſland del Colomer.

Creeks.

A ſtrong Caſtle.

Other Creeks.

Now we are come over againſt the moſt Devout Houſe of our Lady of *Lluch*; it is diſtant from the Capital, about 20 Miles, and from

Neuſtra Sennora de Lluch, *a Devout Place.*

from the Sea Coaſt four. The Church is beautiful, and much reſorted to, by Reaſon of the univerſal Devotion which is pay'd to the ſacred Image that is to be ſeen here. In fine, this moſt holy Place is the *Loretto*, or the *Monſerrat* of this whole Kingdom. We enter this Sanctuary by a very rugged ſteep Aſcent, which ſeems rather to be a horrid Precipice, than a Path trod by Men. All the Neighbourhood is invironed with high Hills, and inacceſſible Rocks, on the Skirts of which are ſtretched Fruitful and Pleaſant Plains, That of *Almeluix* had anciently its Town, as is to be ſeen by the Ruins ſtill there. It is ſix Miles long, and two in Diameter. Within this Valley is the Farm of *Cuber*. Both Places are ſurrounded with Rocks, and high Mountains. The Soil is fertile in Corn. Not far from this Valley there is another called *Turixant*, which Borders with that lofty Mountain called by *Mariners de la Calobra*, or *Torella*. This whole diſtrict of *Scorca* is watered with delightful Springs.

A ſacred Image.

Hills with pleaſant Plains upon them.

Almeluix.

Cuber.

Turixant.

Mount Calobra.

But now to return to the Shoar; the firſt thing remarkable is, the *Port de la Calobra*, the moſt conſiderable Harbour of all this Coaſt, as well from its ſafety for Shipping, as for its pleaſant Situation, and plenty of Water.

Port de la Calobra.

All this Quarter till you come to the Sea, is invironed with high Rocks, covered with Green-Trees, as Laurels, Willows, White and Black Poplars, wild Olives, *&c.* which being intermixed with the fruitful and pleaſant Vines render this Place very Charming; to add to the

An agreeable Place.

the Pleaſure of it, there Runs here a Stream of clear Water, called the *Barranco* or *Torrent del Papels*, which gently Diſcharges itſelf into the Sea. At the entry of the Port there are two Towers.

Fountain del Papels.

Creeks. Then follow the *Cala de Tugent* with its Tower, the Hills of *la Mola* and *Forat*, the *Cape della Seca.* *Cala Roja*, the *Cape della Seca*, which Marks out the Limits betwixt the Town of *Soller* and the Coaſt of *Eſcorca*.

Selva. From *Lluch* let us paſs to *Selva*, which is now a Town with ſome Villages and Countrey Farms belonging to it; their Produce is chiefly Oyl.

Inca a large Town. Upon the Road from *la Selva*, to the Capital, you find *Inca*, a Town not far from the Mountains, and very conſiderable. It lies from *Palma* about Sixteen Miles. Some are of Opinion, that it was built firſt by the *Romans* in a Field, called *de la Oca*, where are two Fountains, near to one of which is an ancient Marble with this Inſcription, *SULPITIA, GALIENI. VIXIT. ANNIS. XXV. MENSIBUS. VI.* In proceſs of time, its Situation was changed to that place where it now ſtands. Next to *Palma* it is the largeſt Town in the Iſland, and is inhabited by above 1000 Souls. Beſides the Pariſh-Church, there are three Convents, and other good Buildings. Without the Town, there is a Hill where are taught the firſt Rudiments of Learning. The diſtrict is not of great extent, but by the Labour and Induſtry of its Inhabitants is made very

Roman Inſcription.

Convents.

School.

Fruitful diſtrict.

very fertile in Wine, Corn, Oyl, Saffron, and other Fruits.

Travelling on the ſame Road you meet with the Town of *Bini-ſalem*; it is an *Arabick* or *Hebrew* Word, ſignifying the Houſe of *Salem*, or *Inn of Peace*; it contains about 400 Inhabitants. About two Miles diſtance is a Farm which belongs to it called *Loſeta*, with a Church dedicated to the Queen of *Angels*; it is frequented with particular Devotion. Bini-ſalem. Loſeta *Farm.* La Reyna de los Angelos.

A little out of the way from the Foot of the Mountains, towards the Plain to the Eaſt of *Bini-ſalem*, lies *Cencellas*, a Town which contains about 150 Souls. The firſt who peopled this place were from the *Campo de Terragona*, where there is an old building of this Name. Cencellas.

About twelve Miles Weſtward, there is the Countrey Pariſh of S. *Maria*, conſiſting of ſome Farms; it has for its Suffragan, S. *Eugenia*, a little place with about 80 Houſes. S. Maria. S. Eugenia.

Hitherto we have been detained in the Mountainous Parts; let us once more gain their Tops, and begin with the Town of *Alaro*, which abounds in Oyl, and Fruits, and is well watered by ſeveral Fountains. In its diſtrict is a famous Caſtle of the ſame Name; it is built of hewn Stone, or rather is a high Rock form'd by Nature for the Defence of the Iſland: The Situation of it is ſo wonderful, that a ſingle Man may defend it againſt an Army. Within it are ſome Woods of Holm-Oaks, and Ciſterns of Water, and room enough Alaro. *Caſtle* de Alaro.

enough to contain in times of Need all the Women and others who can't be of uſe in defending the Place. There is alſo a Chapel dedicated to the Mother of God, of Refuge: From this high Caſtle you almoſt diſcover the whole Iſland: It has a Governor ſent by the King. In the Diſtrict of this Town there are two little Farms, *Conſell* and *Almadra*.

La Madrè de Dios de Refugio.

Farms here.

Bunols. *A marvellous Well.*

In a Farm (near to *Alaro*) call'd *Bunols*, there is a ſurprizing Well, whoſe Mouth is level with the Ground; by which runs a Brook, which being ſwell'd by large Water-falls ceaſes to run for ſeveral Days, and then burſts out again by the ſame Mouth, pouring forth all the Water it before receiv'd:

Soller. *A fertile Soil.* *Plenty of Springs.* *Great variety of Fruit.* *Its Farms.*

Continuing our Journey amongſt the rugged Rocks, we meet with the Town of *Soller*, whoſe Soil is the moſt fertile of the whole Iſland in Oyl, Fruits and Silk. There are here 600 Inhabitants; and within this Town is ſuch plenty of Springs, that they water an infinite Number of Gardens and Orchards, which are in its Neighbourhood. The abundance of all kinds of Fruit-Trees, ſuch as Apples, Cherries, Oranges, Walnuts, and variety of Citrons of an admirable Taſt, is almoſt incredible. In ſhort, we may call it the Paradiſe, or *Tempe* of this Kingdom. Its Farms are that of the Count of *Ampurias*, *Binierax*, *Farnaluch*, *Benibaci* and *Caſtello*. *Soller* is about twelve Miles from the Capital.

Coaſt of Soller.

This Coaſt is defended by very high Rocks; it begins at the Cape *de la Seca*, where there is a Watch-Tower: A little farther is *Cala Ferrera*;

rera; the Rock *de Lampages*, where there is a good Fountain: Here is a little Hill with its Tower, noted for the *Turks* landing there in the Year 1561. of whom the Inhabitants of *Soller* gain'd a famous Victory. Next you fall into the Port of *Soller*, where are two Forts, and ſome Towers; it is about two Miles diſtant from the Town. From hence you ſee the Cape *de la Argentura*, and *la Cala de Alcanaça*, where end the Land-Marks of this Coaſt. *Cape* de la Argentura.

Adjoining to the laſt is the Coaſt of *Deya*, a Place belonging to the Town of *Valdemoça*; it has its beginning in a Creek of the ſame Name, over againſt which are the Towers of *Luchalcari*: This Place conſiſts in Countrey Houſes ſeparated from one another: The many Fountains, Groves and Fruit-Trees that are here, contribute extremely to the Pleaſantneſs of the Place. Its chief Produce is Oyl. The Church is in the middle of a Plain on the top of a ſmall Hill. Deya. Luchalcari *Towers.* *A pleaſant Place.*

Having paſs'd *la Cala de Deya*, you ſee *la Punta del Single*, with its Guard; and a ſmall Iſland call'd *Foradada*; and oppoſite to it there is a Houſe of Retirement, which goes by the Name of the *moſt Holy Trinity*: It is a very delightful Place by reaſon of its Proſpect; which extended ſo far, that it is ſaid from thence you may diſcover *Catalonia*. The moſt ſerene Prince King *James* II. built here a College for the *Franciſcans*, that they might teach the *Arabick* Tongue, in order to convert the *Mahometans* to the Chriſtian Faith. *Iſland* de la Foradada. Trinidad. *A fine Proſpect.* Franciſcan *College.*

Next appears the Tower of *Valdemoça* with its

La Cala de Claret. two Watches; and *la Cala de Claret*, where there is a copious Fountain.

Valdemoça. About four Miles from the Sea lies the Town of *Valdemoça*; it is about eight Miles distant from the Capital. It is provided with variety of early and late Fruit, besides great Plenty of Oyl and Silk. The Air is here extremely pure. Not far off is a considerable Monastery of *Carthusians*. All the Vallies, Hills and Woods round about are cover'd with beautiful Groves that afford agreeable Shades, which, with the running Waters, render these Parts very fertile as well as pleasant. The most considerable Fountains are *del Cayrat*, *de la Almangana*, *Lully's*, and that of *Porcell*, which gave occasion to the following Lines.

Fruit.

Good Air.

Carthusians.

Many Springs.

Porcell's *Fountain.*

Fons *Porcelli.*

Qui niveos latices Porcelli *conspicis, hospes,*
Ne dubita hic diram pellere, amice, sitim.
Nam gelidas avidus postquam gustaveris undas,
Haud tibi multa licet pota nocebit aqua.
Castalii *his cedant fontes; geminusque libenter*
Parnassus *cedat; talis ubi unda fluit.*
Floridus hic late circum præcingitur hortus;
Alcinoi *reputes Hesperidumque nemus.*
O mihi si liceat tales haurire liquores,
Et semper placidis accubitare thoris!
Ut possem toto mordaces pellere curas
Pectore, despiciens horrida bella fori:
Musarum & castis gaudere amplexibus ultro;
Muneribusque frui, pulcher Apollo, *tuis.*

About

About six Miles from *Valdemoça* towards *Palma*, lies the Town of *Bunnola*: It has 100 Houses, besides Farms, where they gather a great Quantity of Olives. In its District there is the rich Valley *de Oriente*, with its Church subordinate to *Bunnola*. At a small Distance on a Hill call'd *el Tex*, you see some Remains of an ancient Palace. Bunnola. Valle de Oriente. *Ancient Ruins.*

Crossing again the Rocks and Mountains, we come to the Coast of *Banalbufar*; it begins at *la Punta de Bunnola*, where is a small Creek expos'd to the Pirates. Next to this is the Cape of *Caval Bernat*, where are two Watches paid by the Kingdom.

About 700 Paces from these Parts there is a little Village call'd *Banalbufar*, annex'd to the Parish of *Espolles*. It abounds in Fruit, and is the Magazin of Wine, of the pleasantest and finest Flavour of any in the Island. The Hills are cover'd with Myrtles, from whose Flowers drops a Water of a very sweet Smell; its Fruit is like a black Olive, and of an excellent taste. Amongst the high Hills over against this Place towards the Sea, there is a large Stream which serves to turn a Mill. Not far from thence you behold the Hill of *Verger* with its Tower. Banalbufar. *Delicious Wine.* *Myrtle-Water, and Fruit.* Verger.

Farther up in the Countrey, about four Miles from *Banalbufar*, is the Parish of *Espolles*; the Soil of which is much of the same Quality with the former. Besides a little Town with its Parish Church, there are nothing but Farms, abounding with Oyl and Fruit. In the Farm of *la Granja* there flows a copious Fountain, which after having run under Ground for two Miles Espolles. La Granja. *A fine Spring.*

Miles riſes up in *Canet*, and ſerves not only for the watering of the Fields and neighbouring Orchards, but alſo for ſeveral Mills, and at laſt falls into the Sea near the Capital.

La Yglefietta. *La Yglefietta*, a ſmall Place about four Miles diſtant from the City, belongs to this Diſtrict.

Coaſt of Eſtellencks. Paſſing the Point of *Verger* the Coaſt of *Eſtellencks* begins; oppoſite to it is *Cabo de Algar*, which has a Spring. It is about 1000 Paces from the Town, and has 20 Houſes. Near to this Place is the famous *Galatzo*, a lofty Mountain; there is cut out of it a kind of *Jaſper*, which is very beautiful: Towards the Weſt on the ſame Hill there is another little Place call'd *Superna*.

Cabo de Algar.

Mount Galatzo.

Jaſper *dug here.*

Superna.

Puigpunent. The Chief of theſe Villages is *Puigpunent*, or *Perpunchent*, a Countrey Pariſh, with its Church ſtanding on a ſpacious Plain, which is ſurrounded with high Mountains; it lies eight Miles from *Palma*. All theſe Parts are fertile in Oyl and Fruit.

Now to come to the Town of *Andraig* and its Territory, and the Maritime Places.

Cala Evangelica. The firſt thing on this Coaſt is *la Cala Evangelica*; it lies open, and is provided with a Fountain. A little way off is *Gremonia*, much of the ſame Nature with the former; then the other conſiderable Promontory *den Groſſet*; below which towards *la Dragonera* is *la Cala den Bacet*, with its Watch-Tower, and the Church and Harbour of *Santelm* defended by a good Fort. Here is to be ſeen the ancient *Palomera*, and the little Iſland of *Pantaleu*.

Cape den Groſſet.

Port Santelm.

Palomera.

Iſland Pantaleu.

The

The Iſland of *Dragonera* is diſtant from *Majorca* about 1200 Paces; it is above 1000 in Length, 900 in Breadth, and 5000 in Compaſs. In it upon the Hill of *Popia* there is a good Fort, whoſe Governor receives yearly from the Kingdom of *Majorca* about 7 *l.* 15 *s. Sterling*. A little lower towards the North there is a Spring of excellent Water. In this Iſle there are three dangerous Creeks, viz. *Lebex*, *Lladro* and *Rigau*. It was formerly the ordinary Refuge of Pirates, but at preſent it is very well ſecur'd by its Fort and Watch-Towers. The Ground is not cultivated. There are bred here a kind of Fowl reſembling Hawks, call'd *Eſpannolles*, which are very good Food. This Iſland has its Name either from the Figure it has of a Serpent, or from a ſort of Inſect that is bred in it like a Lizard, and not venomous. And it is remarkable that this Creature is bred in *Dragonera* and other ſmall Iſlands, which are as it were contiguous to the Iſland of *Majorca*; and yet when brought to this, they cannot live above one Day or two. There are Rocks or little Iſlands cloſe to *Dragonera*; *Mijana* is the moſt conſiderable; the reſt are of ſmall note.

Iſland Dragonera. *Extent.* *Fort* de Popia. *Spring.* *Dangerous Creeks.* Eſpannolles *good Food.* *Etymology of* Dragonera. *Inſect bred here.* *Small Iſles.*

Now let us return to *Majorca*. Having paſs'd *Pantaleu*, you meet with the ſmall Creek *dels Cunnills*, and *la Punta de Galindo*; *Cala Blanca*; *Cabo del Falco*, *Cabo de Goz*; and *la Balleſtaria*. Then comes the Harbour of *Andraig*, which is large but open towards the Weſt. There is a Fort in a Place call'd *la Mola*, that is in the Form almoſt of a Peninſula;

Creeks and Capes. *Port* Andraig. La Mola.

it is ſupply'd with Water from a large Fountain.

Andraig. The Town lies about two Miles diſtant, and contains 300 Inhabitants; they have ſignaliz'd themſelves often in their Ingagements with the

Good Soil. *Turkiſh* Pirates. The Ground is mountainous, but fertile in Corn and Oyl; and abounds in delightful Fountains.

Porto de Andrichol. Paſſing a few Creeks you come to the Port of *Andrichol*; it is large, and defended by a ſtrong Tower, and refreſh'd with good Water. A little farther on the Coaſt of *Calvia*, there is another conſiderable Harbour

Peguera *Harbour.* Cala de S. Ponça. call'd *de Peguera*, and *la Cala de S. Ponça*, a Name given it by the firſt Chriſtians that were in this Iſland: It is defended by a Watch-Tower call'd *Malgrat*. Oppoſite to the Territory of this Place is *la Pena Roxa*, the Rock *del Cavallo*, and the Tower of *Rafael Beig*.

Calvia. About ſix Miles up in the Countrey is the Pariſh of *Calvia*, much of the ſame Quality as *Andraig*. In its Precinct there are ſome Monuments of the Conqueſt; as the Hill call'd

Collado della Battalla. *della Battalla*, becauſe there was fought the firſt Battel that King *James* had with the *Moors*. About 1000 Paces farther there ſtands a Stone

La Piedra Sagrada. call'd *la Sagrada*, becauſe upon it there was Maſs celebrated for ſome that were kill'd in the Battel, and there are ſtill ſome Remains of their Sepulchres. Nigher the City is the Farm of

Bendinat *Farm.* *Bendinat*. The Coaſt is terminated by a Cape or Point call'd *la Figuera*, where there is a Watch-Tower. Then coaſting along a ſpacious

Creeks. Bay you meet with *la Cala de Portals*, *la Paraſſa*, and the little Iſles with their Watch-Towers;

Towers; the Point of *Portupi*, betwixt which and the Tower of the little Iſlands is *Cala Major*: This Creek of *Portupi* or *Portopin* is well land-lock'd and ſecure, as well from its Situation as for its Fort and Towers. Three Miles farther is the capital City of the Kingdom. And thus we finiſh the Deſcription of the Iſland of *Majorca*. *Bay of* Portopin.

CHAP. III.

Of the Iſland of Minorca.

TO the Eaſt of *Majorca* about 30 Miles diſtant from Cape *de la Pera*, lies the Iſland of *Minorca*. The Land is partly plain and partly mountainous; tho' its Hills are neither ſo high nor ſo fruitful as thoſe of the other Iſland, yet it wants none of the Neceſſaries of Life. There are here both great and ſmall Cattel; from which they make Butter and very good Cheeſe. Its being expos'd to the exceſſive Colds of the North, is the reaſon that it is deſtitute of Oyl. The Climate, Language, Manners, and every thing elſe are the ſame with thoſe of the greater Iſland; with this difference, that it is neither ſo rich nor ſo populous. *Iſland of* Minorca. *Soil.* *Cattel.* *Butter and Cheeſe.* *No Oyl.*

Here is one of the largeſt Harbours in the World; and tho' in the Entrance there are ſome Rocks, in other reſpects it is very ſafe, and well land-lock'd; according to the Pro- *Port* Mahon.

verb, *That the greateſt Security for Ships in the* Mediterranean *Sea, are* June, July, Auguſt, *and the Port of* Mahon. It had this Name from the famous *Carthaginian* General *Magon*. This Harbour enters within the Land about four Miles; in it there are ſome Rocks or ſmall Iſles. In the King's Iſland there flows a fine Fountain, ever ſince *Alphonſo* King of *Arragon* was here; the Occaſion was held miraculous, as ſhall be ſeen in its proper place.

Its Name, from whom.

Small Iſles.

Fountain.

On the left hand of this Port as you enter, ſtands the famous Caſtle of St. *Philip*; a Fortreſs impregnable as well from its Situation, as for the Quantity of Ammunition, Number of Cannon, and other warlike Stores, with which it is provided. The Governor is appointed by the King.

Fort St. Philip. A ſtrong Caſtle.

Near the Head of this Harbour lies the Town, from which it has its Name, and was an ancient Colony of the *Carthaginians*.

Town of Mahon. Ciudadella

The capital City of the Iſland is *Ciudadella*, which contains about 600 Houſes. It is fortified with ſtrong Walls and Ramparts. There are here ſome very good Buildings. The Governor reſides in it *, (as alſo his † Aſſeſſor and Advocate Fiſcal,) whoſe Tribunal is ſubordinate in Appeal to the King's Court in *Majorca*. There live here ſome Knights and Perſons of Quality, beſides the common People.

Fortified. Temporal Juriſdiction.

* Viz. *When under the Dominion of* Spain.

† *A Lawyer commiſſion'd to ſit on the Bench with a Judge.*

In ſpiritual Affairs it is govern'd by the Proviſor, appointed by the Biſhop of *Majorca*. There are ſome Convents in it. The great Church has its *Prebend*, ſtyl'd *Prepoſito*, or *Preboſte*, who wears the Robes and Habit of

The ſpiritual Juriſdiction. Cathedral.

of a Canon. In former times it had a Biſhop of its own.

The other Towns of this Iſland are *Allayor* and *el Marcadal* There are beſides a great many Farms and Country Houſes. Allayor. Mercadal.

Almoſt in the Centre of this Iſle there ſtands a very high Mountain, call'd the Mountain of *Toro*, or of the Bull, where the *Auguſtins* have a Monaſtery and a Church, with the Title of our Lady of *Toro*. *Mount* Toro.

About two Leagues from *Ciudadella* there is a Caſtle ſeated on a Rock, call'd *S. Agatha*; it has ſtood ſince the *Mahometans* poſſeſs'd this Iſland; there are here the Ruins of ſome ancient Buildings. This Iſland in former times was much more populous, and had a more extenſive Trade than it has at preſent; and was alſo more renown'd; as will be ſhewn in this Hiſtory. *St.* Agatha. *Ancient Ruins. Anciently populous and trading.*

We have told before that there was a City here call'd *Jana*, from *Janus*, which ſome take for the Name of the Patriarch *Noah*, deriving this Word from the *Chaldee*, or *Armenian Jain*, which ſignifies Wine; this Reſtorer of the World having given the firſt beginning to the Vine. Jana.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Iſlands of Yviça *and* Formentera.

Iſland of Yviça.

Viça is diſtant from the Continent near 60 Miles, and almoſt as much from *Majorca*. Its Figure is almoſt equilateral. To the South-Weſt it ſtretches it ſelf out a little more with a Point; cloſe to which there are three ſmall Ilands call'd *las Puertas*, oppoſite to *Formentera*. The principal Town of this Iſland, in Largeneſs and Number of Inhabitants, is much inferior to what it was in the time of the *Carthaginians* and *Romans*. It is fortified after the modern Manner. There is a Governor preſides here with his Aſſeſſor; but ſubordinate to the Viceroy of *Majorca*. In Spirituals it is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Terragona*; tho' in ancient Times it had its own Biſhop.

Iſles de las Puertas.

Fortified. Temporal and Spiritual Juriſdiction.

Soil. Neglected by the Inhabitants.

The Soil is fertile; but there is wanting to improve it the Induſtry and Labour of the Inhabitants, who being covetous of the Profits of the Salt, which is equally diſtributed amongſt them, neglect to cultivate the Fields.

Woods.

Figs.

There are many thick Woods of Pines and other wild Trees. According to *Pliny*, the Figs of this Iſland were in great Eſteem amongſt the *Romans*.

Salt, how made.

The only Riches and Revenue is Salt; it is made in large Ponds of freſh Water, mix'd with that of the Sea, which thickning in time turns very white, and is in ſo great plenty, that this

Place

Place alone provides *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, *England*, the *Low Countries*, and other Parts of *Europe*; from whence an infinite Number of Ships come hither to load. There are many hundreds of Men at work in the Salt-ponds; the general Gathering and Diſtribution of it is in the Month of *Auguſt*.

Harbours and Creeks.

The whole Iſland almoſt is mountainous. It has ſome good Harbours and Creeks, tho' there are not wanting ſome dangerous Shoals, and Sand-banks.

Little Iſlands.

To the Eaſt betwixt the Pond and the Port of *Formentera*, lies the ſmall Iſlands of *Negra*, and *de los Ahorcados*; oppoſite to *del Cargador*, is *la Eſpoja*; at the Hermitage and Tower of St. *George*, is that *de los Ratones*; and two call'd *de los Poros*, *del Eſcollo Negro*, *Bicxote*: Farther in are the Iſlands *de los Dados*, *Eſcollo Dorado*; thoſe of *Botafogo*, *dellos Conejos*, and the Rocks of *Lidon*. At the *Cala Longa* is the Iſle of Cape *Librel*; and before *S. Eulalia* is that of *Punto del Arabi*. Beſides theſe are the Iſles of *Canar*, and *Tago Mago*. Oppoſite to the Continent are the two Iſles *de las Hormugas*; near the Hermitage of St. *Michael* the Port of *Balançat* gives its Name to a neighbouring ſmall Iſland. Weſtward there lie four more call'd *las Bladas*, and *Conejera*, *el Borch*, *el Eſpartar*, *la Barquilla*, and *C. Falcon*.

Tower of S. George.

Other Iſlands.

Port of Balançat.

Iſles.

C. Falcon.

Iſland of Formentera.

Whence its Name.

Two Miles diſtant from *Yviça* lies the Iſland of *Formentera*, anciently call'd *la Ophiuſa* or *Colubraria*. It had its preſent Name from Corn, (which in the vulgar Tongue they call *For-*

Forment) which was here in great Abundance, as is to be ſeen by the Ruins of more than 1000 Granaries, which have been here in former Days. At preſent it is Deſert and uninhabited, becauſe of the continual Incurſions of the *Turks*; tho' in ancient Times it was well Peopled, and had its own Biſhop.

Large Ruins.

Wild Aſſes. There are a kind of wild Aſſes; which as they exceed others in Figure and Stature, ſo they are more unſerviceable; they go in Droves, and are not to be tam'd by any Induſtry or Skill.

Creeks. There are ſome Ports or Creeks here, where the Pirates uſe to take Shelter.

Belongs to the Baron de Torres Torres. The Dominion (as they ſay) belongs to the Houſe of the *Valterras*, Gentlemen of the greateſt Note in *Valençia*, and Barons of *Torres Torres*.

CHAP. V.

Of the ancient Manners, Arms, Habits, natural Diſpoſition and Language of the Natives of the Balearick *Iſlands.*

Primitive Manners. From Diodorus Siculus. WE have no reaſon to believe that in the firſt Ages, when Barbarity and Ruſticity reign'd, even in thoſe Nations which now are ſo much civiliz'd, theſe People differ'd in any thing from others. *Diodorus Siculus* takes notice (but with how much Truth I cannot tell) of ſome of theſe Faults or Vices of the *Baleares* in the following

ing Words; " There are ſome Iſlands oppoſite
" to *Spain*, call'd by the *Greeks Gymnaſiæ*, *Why call'd Gymnaſiæ.*
" becauſe that the Inhabitants went naked in
" Summer; and by the *Romans* they were ſtyl'd
" *Baleares* for their Dexterity in Slinging,
" in which they excell'd all other People.
" They are much given to drinking of Wine, *Addicted to Wine.*
" which they love exceedingly. They want
" Oyl; but they anoint themſelves with that
" of the Lentisk-Tree, and with Hog's-Greaſe.
" They are ſo much inclin'd to Women, that *And Women.*
" for one of that Sex they will give in ex-
" change three or four Men. Their Habitati- *Dwellings.*
" ons are in the Holes of the Rocks, and on
" the Tops of Mountains. They do not make
" uſe of Gold or Silver, rigorouſly forbidding *Did not uſe Gold or Silver, and why.*
" either to be brought into the Iſland; giving
" this Reaſon for it, that *Geryon*, Son of *Chryſ-*
" *ſaurus*, was kill'd by *Hercules* upon ac-
" count of theſe Metals. From this they be-
" liev'd that by keeping themſelves free from
" ſuch pernicious Riches, they would be ſecure
" againſt all Hazards and Snares. From this
" proceeded the Manner they us'd with the
" *Carthaginians*, (with whom they were in
" Alliance) when they went to the War with
" them, to exchange their Wages and Pay for *Wages paid in Women and Wine.*
" Wine and Women. But what is more to be
" wonder'd at, is a Cuſtom they obſerve in *Marriages, a ſtrange Cuſtom.*
" their Marriages; for the Kinſmen and Friends,
" according to their Age, enjoy the Bride firſt,
" and afterwards paſs the time in drinking to-
" gether Healths to the patient Husband.
" There is alſo ſomething ſingular in their Fu-
" nerals,

Funerals. " nerals, to wit, they crumble the dead Body " into ſmall bits, and put them afterwards in- " to an Urn, which they lay in the Ground, " and heap upon it great Stones:" Thus far *Diodorus.*

Ancient Sepulchres. There ſeems to be ſome Foundation for the laſt Particular; for there are in ſome Parts of the Iſland at this time great Piles of Stones or Rocks, very artfully compos'd; which are judg'd to have been the Tombs or Sepulchers of theſe ancient Times.

Strabo's *Account of the ancient* Balearians. But the skillful Geographer *Strabo*, treats the *Baleares* with more Courteſy, and (in my Opinion) with more Truth; for he ſays, " That by reaſon of the extraordinary Good- " neſs of the Ground, they liv'd in a continu- " al Peace and happy Eaſe; and calls them *I-* " *reneos*, that is Peaceable." He adds, " That " this Affluence did not help to render them " Cowards or Effeminate; on the contrary, *Valiant.* " they gave ſingular Inſtances of Valour upon " all occaſions, when attack'd by Pirates or " other Enemies.

Arms. The ſame *Strabo* tells us, that for their Arms they wore a great Shield, that cover'd their whole Body, and a ſhort Spear in the Form of a Dart, and their Slings.

Slings. It is agreed by all, that they were extreme- ly skilful in Slinging; and that from their Childhood they practis'd this warlike Exerciſe; and that they were not allow'd to eat a Mor- ſel of Bread, if they did not firſt ſtrike it down from the height where they plac'd it.

Titus

Titus Livius affirms, that amongſt all the Nations, none were ſo dexterous in ſlinging as the *Baleares*. *Dexterous Slingers.*

Authors diſagree about the Inventors of this ſort of Arms; for *Pliny* attributes the Glory of the Invention to the *Phœnicians*; *Strabo* gives it to the *Ætolians*; *Pollux* to the *Acarnanians*, which Opinion is favour'd by *Thucydides*. But the moſt probable is, that it was invented by the People of theſe Iſlands. *Vegetius* ſays, that the firſt who diſcover'd the Uſe of Slings, and exercis'd them with Dexterity, were the Inhabitants of the *Balearick* Iſlands. *Diodorus Siculus* takes this to be the reaſon of the Name they went by. But he who writes moſt diſtinctly on this Subject, is the great Prelate of *Sevil*, *S. Iſidore*, who giving the Etymology of the Word *Funda*, (a Sling) declares that the uſe of them was firſt known in the Iſles call'd the *Baleares*. Hence *Virgil*, *Who the firſt Inventors of the Sling.*

———*tum figere damas* Virg.
Stupea torquentem Balearis *verbera fundæ.*

Some Moderns have follow'd this grave Writer; particularly Biſhop *Miedes*, who ſays that the furious fighting with Dogs, and the valiant throwing with Slings, (which are two Methods theſe Iſlanders have of defending themſelves) were invented by them. Some good Authors affirm, that the *Carthaginians* of *Africa* were the firſt that peopled theſe Iſlands: Others contend, that the firſt were the *Phœnicians* of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, before that they *Dog-fighting.* *Who were the firſt that peopled the Balearick Iſlands.*

they had inhabited *Cadiz*; and in ſome ancient Books they find that theſe were the firſt who wore Slings, and from thence judge that the *Baleares* had it from them. But it is certain, that both the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca* were inhabited, before either of the former two came into them; ſo that it is more probable that if ever the *Phœnicians* or *Carthaginians* knew the manner of throwing with Slings, they had it from theſe Iſlanders by trading with them.

They wore 3 Slings. *Strabo* writes, that they us'd to carry three Slings over their Head. But it is more probable (as *Diodorus* and others write) that with one they girt their Head, another they put about their Middle, and the third they carried in their Hand to fight with. *Juſtus Lipſius* relates, that he obſerv'd on *Antonine*'s Column at *Rome*, the Figure of a *Balearian*, arm'd with three Slings, *viz.* one about the Head, another over the Shoulders, and a third round his Middle.

Lipſius.

Strabo. *Slings, what of.* *Strabo* ſays, that they us'd to make theſe Slings of Hair, or Sinews, or of a certain ſort of Ruſh or Matweed, call'd *Melanchrena*; others ſay it was of Flax, or Hemp. *Vegetius* takes thoſe which are made of Flax, or Hogs-briſtle, to be the beſt.

Ancient form. The ancient form of theſe Slings was almoſt the ſame as is uſed now. *Strabo* believes, that there were three different Sorts; one for throwing at a great Diſtance, another that reach'd not ſo far, and a third of a middling kind.

Three Sorts.

Some

Some of the Stones which they threw from this kind of Weapon weigh'd an *Attick Mina*, being 100 Drachms. This muſt be what *Julius Cæſar* means by *librales*, that is, Slings that threw a Pound Weight. *Strabo* ſays, that they carried theſe Stones in Leather Budgets, or Bags. And the ſacred Scripture, ſpeaking of the famous Action of *David*, affirms the ſame. Sometimes they made uſe of Balls of Lead, which they threw with ſo great Force, that they burnt and melted in the Air.

Stones thrown from 'em weighty.

J. Cæſar.

Sometimes threw Lead Bullets.

Et media adverſi liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit arena. Virg.

——Plumbea vero
Glans etiam longo curſu volvenda liqueſcit. Lucret.

Non ſecus exarſit, quam cum Balearica Plumbum
Funda jacit; volat illud, & incandeſcit eundo;
Et quos non habuit, ſub nubibus invenit ignes. Ovid.

Inde faces, & ſaxa volant, ſpatioque ſolutæ
Aeris, & calido liquefactæ pondere Glandes.
——Arſuras Cœli per inania Glandes Lucret.

The *Baleares* were not only Inventors of the Sling, but alſo of other Machines, and Warlike Inſtruments, which were called by the Ancients *Balliſtæ*, *Fundibala*, *Manganæ*, or *Manganicæ*.

Other Inventions of the Balearians.

——Lapi-

———Lapides agitata minores
Funda rotat; magnos Balearica machina muros
Incutit, & duro munimina verberat ictu.

Their Apparel. The common Opinion is, that theſe People wore a very barbarous dreſs in ancient times, or none at all; whence theſe Iſlands had the Name of *Gymnaſiæ*. But *Lycophron* Styles them *Siſyrnoditæ*; that is to ſay, covered with a ſort of Garment, called *Siſyrna*, which they made of the Hair of Beaſts. At length their Inclination to fine Cloaths increaſed ſo much, that they were the Inventors of the gayeſt Habits, that were uſed in the whole *Roman* Empire; which was the Garment called *Prætexta*, or *Laticlavium* a proper Ornament of the *Senators*, as *Strabo* ſays. It was Interwoven with broad Purple Ribbons, faſhioned in the form of Nails; as if we ſhould Imbroider a white Robe, or one of any other Colour with Roſes of Crimſon.

Lycophron *calls them* Siſyrnoditæ.

Inventors of the Roman Prætexta.

Natural Diſpoſition. Biſhop *Miedes* gives theſe °Iſlanders the Character of being as Warlike a People as any in the *Mediterranean*; and that upon account of their continual Wars with the *Moors*; and by the Neighbourhood of the *Mahometans*, they have the Enemy conſtantly at their Gates. For this Reaſon the Exercíſe of Arms has been always diligently incouraged here; and from thence *Ariſtotle* calls theſe Iſlands *Gymnaſiæ* from the continual exercíſe the Natives had in fighting with the *Pirates*.

Why called Gymnaſiæ.

To

To the improving of this Military Exerciſe, the Horſes which are here in great Numbers, and very Stout and Light, do not contribute a little. Hunting is their ordinary Diverſion, at which is to be admired the Briskneſs and Activity of theſe Beaſts, for they often Spring over Walls eight Palms high. *Horſes.* *Diverſements.*

The gayety and neatneſs of Cloathing, as well as of Houſhold Furniture, amongſt the People of Condition is very extraordinary. Gold, Silver, and Pearls are very common with them. The Wives alſo of the meaner ſort carry Silver Girdles, at which their Keys are hung. In former times the Riches of this Iſland was ſo conſiderable, that there was a Law publickly proclaimed, forbidding any Body to wear Gold Bracelets, under the weight of five Ounces each. *Modern Cloathing and Houſhold Furniture.* *Law for wearing Gold Bracelets.*

This People has been always eſteemed for their Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown.

As to their Education, they have no Reaſon to envy other Nations; there being ſo many good Schools Eſtabliſhed in the Iſland, where all the Arts and Sciences are taught, and practis'd with particular Care: And it is certain, that the *Baleares* eminently excel in every part of Knowledge to which they apply themſelves. *Education.*

As all Countries vary their manner of Speech according to the Change of Princes or Nations that have govern'd them; ſo this has ſuffered the like fate, having had many different *Idioms*, as *Cyrenaick*, *Greek*, *Carthaginian*, *Roman*, *Arabick*, and that which is in uſe at this time *Language.*

time commonly called the *Lemoſine* Language, being originally from *Limoſin* a Province of *France*, whoſe Capital is *Limoge*. It was brought firſt into *Catalonia* by the Conquerors of that Principality; and from thence went in Inheritance to the Kingdoms of *Majorca*, *Valencia*, and *Sardinia*, by means of the victorious Arms of the moſt famous Kings of *Arragon*. It is alſo ſomewhat mixed with other Languages, as *Greek*, *Arabick* and *Latin*. It's greateſt Faults are the Guttural Pronunciation, and the not diſtinguiſhing of the Vowels, *a*, *y*, *e*. Some are of Opinion that the *Cyrenaick* is the moſt ancient Language of theſe Iſlands; and from thence was derived the Word *Baleares*, which ſignifies amongſt them Foreigners.

* Lemoſine *Tongue.*

Its Imperfections.

CHAP. VI.

Of the State of Religion.

Chriſtianity when firſt planted here.

THere are different Opinions about the firſt planting of the Chriſtian Religion in theſe Iſles: ſome believing it to be ſo early as the times of the Apoſtles; thinking it not improbable that St. *Peter* came to *Majorca* in his return from *Africk*; which they endeavour to prove from the Name of one of the Havens, *Porto-Petro*; to confirm this Opinion, they tell that in the Year 830, it was called S. *Peter's* Port.

S. Peter *Preached here.*

In

In the Year 300, the Church of *Majorca* was made Suffragan of *Terragona*. At the same time the Christian Religion flouriſhed in the Iſles of *Minorca* and *Yviça*.

In the Year 300 the Chriſtian Religion was here.

In the Year 418, *Severus* was Biſhop of *Minorca*; as may be ſeen, by his famous Letter addreſſed to the Biſhops, Presbyters, Deacons, and to the Fraternity of the whole World: It is dated in the Year 423, and gives an Account of the wonderful Actions in the Converſion of the *Jews* in that Iſland.

Severus *Biſhop of* Minorca. *His famous Letter.*

In the time of Pope *Gregory the Great*, which was betwixt the Years 619, and 632, the Iſland of *Cabrera* was ſo well peopled with Chriſtians, that they had in it a Monaſtery, and their own Biſhop; which is proved by two famous Letters written to the *Monks*, and Inhabitants of that Iſland; one is addreſſed as follows: *Gregory*, to *John* Superior to the *Monks* of the Iſland of *Cabrera*. The other runs thus: *Gregory*, to the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Cabrera*; about creating a Biſhop.

Cabrera *peopled with Chriſtians in* 619. *Two famous Letters.*

There is another Letter from the Great S. *Auſtin*, to *Euodius*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Cabrera*.

Another from St. Auſtin.

There are ſome Difficulties about theſe Letters, occaſioned from there being ſo many *Cabreras* or *Caprarias*.

Theſe Iſlands continued in this Religion, not only when ſubject to the *Romans*; but what is more to be wondered at, under the Tyranny and Groſs Ignorance of the *Mahometans*, who long poſſeſſed this Countrey.

The Chriſtian Religion alſo continued here in the time of the Moors.

This is proved by the many Names of Saints which are in this Iſland, and have been preſerved from the earlieſt times of Chriſtianity.

Monaſteries and Nunneries had their beginning immediately after the Conqueſt. The firſt, which was that of the *Dominicans*, was founded in the Year 1231. You have already a Deſcription of theſe Convents, Hoſpitals, *&c.* in the 2d Chapter.

Inquiſition. This Kingdom had not its proper Inquiſitor till the Year 1413, that Pope *Benedict* XIII. ſeparated the Inquiſition of *Majorca* from that of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn*, which till then were united. It was under the care of the *Dominicans* till the Year 1488, at which time this Tribunal was eſtabliſhed here in form.

Jews come into theſe Iſlands. After *Jeruſalem* was deſtroyed by *Titus* and *Veſpaſian*; the Emperor *Adrian* rebuilt it, but denyed the *Jews* the Liberty of entring into the City; upon which they were diſpers'd through different Parts of the World; and many of them came to *Majorca*, with ſome of their greateſt *Rabbins*.

Synagogues built. The *Jews* increaſing in the time of the *Moors*, built two Synagogues in the City.

After the Conqueſt, in the Year 1230, the larger was converted into a Chapel; but afterwards it was reſtored to them by the King.

Two Germans admitted into the Synagogue of Majorca. In the Year 1344, two *German* Chriſtians came to *Catalonia* with Intention to turn *Jews*; but the Synagogues of *Lerida* and *Girona*, refuſing to receive them, they were admitted into *Majorca*; and the Biſhop of *Villa-nova* raiſing

raiſing a Proceſs againſt them, he condemned them in a fine of 15000 *lib. Sterl.* of which 500 were for his Majeſty's Coffers, 5000 for the Biſhop, and the reſt for the Chapel, which was rebuilt with the Name of the *Holy Faith*, in the place where it now Stands. The Chriſtians were afterwards uneaſy that the *Jews* had two Synagogues, demoliſhed both, giving them in their ſtead ſome Houſes in a Tower, which ſtill remain, and is called the *Houſe of Love*.

Fined in 15000 Lib. by the Biſhop.

Synagogues demoliſhed.

In the Year 1435, in the *Paſſion* Week, the *Jews* committed the moſt atrocious Action can be imagined; they took a *Moor*, one of their own Slaves, and giving him the Name of *Jeſus Chriſt*, they began to repreſent in him, on the ſame Days of the *Paſſion* Week, what our Saviour had ſuffered for all Men; this *Moor* they curs'd, whipp'd, and plac'd him upon a Croſs, Crucifying a ſecond time our Redeemer in the Perſon of this Wretch. This was a piece of the moſt execrable Impiety, that could be invented by theſe Inhumane Monſters. But God Almighty, who in his infinite Mercy often brings Good from Evil, and from the diſgrace of Men glory to himſelf, willing to bring back theſe *Jews* to the Vineyard of their Fathers, made this Act of Impiety of uſe to convert them to the Chriſtian Faith.

A villanous Action committed by the Jews.

For the Biſhop hearing of this Action, ordered the two *Jews* who were the chief Authors of this Villany to be taken into Cuſtody, and alſo the *Mooriſh* Slave, whom tho' they

had put upon the Croſs, they had not killed. The Governor's Lieutenant demanded of the Biſhop theſe Priſoners, becauſe they belonged to his Juriſdiction; and they were accordingly carried to the King's Priſon.

The People thinking that the Governor delay'd the Puniſhment of theſe Wretches, began to murmur and uſe very bitter Reflections againſt him, which was not a little encouraged by the Preachers from their Pulpits. The Governor to prevent any bad Accident, called a Council, and had one of the Criminals put to Torture before them. He confeſſed the Crime, and accuſed his Accomplices; of whom ſixteen had already been ſeized and put in Priſon. In the Space of five Days, the Proceſs was ended, by which the four Principal Actors, *viz.* the *Rabbies Struch*, *Sibili*, *Farrig* and *Stellator* were condemned to be burnt; with this Clauſe, that their Sentence ſhould be chang'd to hanging in caſe they would turn Chriſtians and be baptized. The Sentence being publiſhed, the Governor ſent two Confeſſors to take care of the Salvation of their Souls: By whoſe means God was pleaſed to convert thoſe *Jews*. They were baptiz'd, and had Chriſtian Names given them.

Condemned to be burnt.

A converted and made Chriſtians.

The Example of theſe four, who were the wiſeſt of their Religion, had ſuch an Influence over the reſt, that in two Days time there were above 200 Baptized in the *Great Church*. The Priſoners alſo met, with the ſame Mercy: For the Governor having ordered to bring the Criminals to Puniſhment; the Vicar General deſired him to ſtay till they

Followed by the Converſion of many others.

they were baptized, and had received the Holy Sacrament; which they did with great Devotion. The Mob whoſe temper is always variable and diſcontented, now began to have Compaſſion on theſe Wretches, and begged for their Pardon. There were alſo three of the converted *Jeweſſes*, who came with their Children in their Arms, accompanied with ſome Ladies of the Place, who fell down upon their Knees before the Biſhop and Governor, and in Tears implor'd Mercy. The Governor remained undetermined till the Biſhop, Magiſtrates, Canons, Nobles, and Priors of the Convents, intreated on their behalf, upon account of ſo extraordinary a Converſion of the *Jews*. Upon this he called a Council, who unanimouſly voted their Pardon, which, with their Liberty, was accordingly given 'em; and they afterwards went in Proceſſion to the *Great Church*, where *Te Deum* was ſung with great Devotion and Solemnity.

The Mob deſires their Pardon.

Pardon with Liberty given 'em.

King *James* the Conqueror, after the Conqueſt of *Majorca* returned to *Catalonia*; and being at the Monaſtery of *Poblette*, he ordered the Biſhop of *Barcelona*, and the Prelates of the *Provincia Tarraconenſis*, to meet and conſult about a new Biſhoprick, which he intended to create in the Iſland of *Majorca*. The Biſhop oppos'd it, pretending that it belonged to his Dioceſs of *Barcelona*. Whereupon the King referred it to the Abbots of *Poblette*, *Santas Cruzes*, and other Prelates; who were of Opinion, that the Kingdom of *Majorca* ought to have its proper Biſhop to reſide

K. James the Conqueror intends to create a Biſhoprick in Majorca.

Oppos'd by the Bp. of Barcelona.

Refers the matter to a Council of Prelates, &c. who determine in the King's Favours.

reſide continually there. Accordingly there was one created, upon Condition, that the firſt ſhould be appointed by the King; and that afterwards his Succeſſors ſhould be nam'd by the Biſhop and Chapter of *Barcelona*, and approved by his Majeſty; and that he ſhould be choſen out of the Church of *Barcelona*, or *Majorca*; and that the ſame Rule ſhould be obſerved, when there ſhould be any Biſhoprick eſtabliſhed in the Iſlands of *Minorca* and *Yviça*; and that the whole ſhould be done by the Authority of the Pope, which was done accordingly.

A Biſhop created on Conditions.

Its Revenue and Juriſdiction.

This Biſhoprick is one of the richeſt of the Crown of *Arragon*; it enjoys the half of the Tithe of all Fruits; which are equally diſtributed betwixt the Biſhop, and the Chapter. It has alſo a Temporal Juriſdiction. In Appeals, it acknowledges the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*, and his Suffragan of *Terragona*.

This Biſhoprick is worth 1846 *lib. Sterl.* yearly. His Dioceſe comprehends *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Cabrera*, and *Canet*; beſides the Coaſt of *Valentia*, betwixt *Morviedro*, and *Almenara*. The Biſhop Officiates with the Aſſiſtance of two Dignitaries or Canons, and 12 Prieſts in *Sacerdotal* Habits. In this Dioceſe beſides the Cathedral, there are 5 Pariſhes in the City; that of St. *Eulalia*, has in its diſtrict 14 Churches: That of S. *Cruz* 11, S. *Jago* 7. S. *Miguel* 7, and that of S. *Nicolas* 5, 6 Hoſpitals, 3 Houſes of Retirement, 33 Monaſteries, 13 Nunneries, a College of Students, and another of Prieſts in *Lluch*, 33 Pariſh Towns,

Dioceſe.

His Aſſiſtants.

Pariſhes in the City, &c.

Hoſpitals, Monaſteries, &c.

Towns, 5 Pariſhes in *Minorca*, and 4 Monaſteries, and 2 Nunneries in this Iſland. The ſimple Benefices and Chaplainries are more than 600.

Pope *Boniface* VIII. ſubjected the Iſland of *Minorca* in Spirituals, to the Biſhop of *Majorca*, by his Bull of the 18th of *July*, 1295. *Minorca ſubjected in Spirituals to Majorca.*

The Biſhop has a convenient Palace in this City.

CHAP. VII.

The State of Learning.

THE *Dominican* Fathers were the firſt who introduced Learning into the Iſland of *Majorca*, immediately after the Conqueſt in the Year 1230, there being three Profeſſors appointed in that Convent for that purpoſe. In the Year 1250, the *Arabick* Tongue began to be taught, and ſometime after the *Hebrew*. Theſe *Monks* promoted the Study of Languages to qualify People to Preach to the *Moors* and *Jews*, of whom at that time there were great Numbers in *Spain*. *Learning when firſt taught here, and by whom.* Arabick *and* Hebrew, &c. *taught.*

In the Year 1276, the venerable *Lully* inſtituted at *Miramar* Schools for the Languages. K. *James* the Conqueror indowed them with 150 *lib. Sterl. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of thirteen *Franciſcan* Fryars; but *Seminary for Languages.*

they ſoon after deſerted it, and the *Dominicans* lived there afterwards, and taught *Hebrew* and *Arabick*. But theſe Schools in time were loſt, and the Houſe was poſſeſs'd by ſome Hermits.

Another Seminary. In the place where now is the *Jeſuit's* College, there continued for ſome Years a Seminary of ſeveral Schools. They had belonged to the *Jews*; but after the Synagogues were deſtroy'd, they were rebuilt with the Title of our Lady of *Mount Sion*. In this Seminary there are many Schools, in which are taught the Languages, and *Lully's* Art.

Univerſity erected. In the Year 1483, *Lully's* Schools were tranſlated to the Univerſity, which was eſtabliſhed that ſame Year; King *Ferdinand* granted it all the Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities which that of *Lerida* enjoys. At preſent

What Arts and Sciences taught here. are taught in this Univerſity the firſt Rudiments of Grammar, Philology, Rhetorick, Philoſophy, Theology, Logick, or the Art of *Lully*, Writing and Surgery.

Several other Schools. There are many other Schools beſides thoſe of the Univerſity, as the *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, *Auguſtins*, *Carmelites*, *Trinitarians*, *Minims*, and *Jeſuits*; and ſome others that are without the City.

Alſo in other Parts of the Iſland. There are alſo ſeveral Seminaries in different Parts of the Iſland, *viz.* at our Lady of *Loretto*, *Puig de Inca*, *Mount Sion* of *Porreras* and *Randa*.

Learned Men of theſe Iſlands. *Majorca* has produced ſeveral learned Men, who have writ on different Subjects; ſuch as Cardinal *Nicolas Roſell a Dominican*, who writ

writ the Hiſtory of his own Order in 1357. Cardinal *Antony Serda*, and Cardinal *James Puteo*, were eſteemed for their Learning. *Michael de Verin* writ Moral Sentences, of whom his Maſter *Angelo Politiano* ſaid, Michael Verinus.

Verinus Michael florentibus occidit Annis,
Moribus ambiguam major an ingenio.
Sola Venus poterat lento ſuccurrere Morbo;
Ne ſe pollueret, maluit ipſe mori.

But the Perſon who acquired the greateſt Fame and Reputation, was *Raymond Lully*, commonly called the illuſtrious Doctor. He writ ſeveral Treatiſes on different Subjects and Sciences; as Philoſophy, Theology, Metaphyſicks, *&c.* What is moſt admired of all his Writings, is that of his Art of Logick; which is one of the moſt eaſy and compendious Methods for the acquiring Knowledge. Having long taught and preached in theſe Iſlands; he at laſt went over to *Barbary*, to convert the *Mahometans*; and there he ſuffered Martyrdom in the Year 1315, being ſtoned to Death. His Body was afterwards carried to *Perpignan*, where it was interred. Raymond Lully.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Form of Government.

WHEN the Iſlands were conquered by the invincible King *James* of *Arragon*, there was appointed by his Majeſty two Gentlemen of Diſtinction to command the Places that were reduced to his Obedience, and they were called *Bayles*; and theſe were the firſt of that Name that had been in the Iſland. After he had got the Iſland into his Poſſeſſion, and was upon his return to *Catalonia*, he named for his Deputy and Governor General the Count of *Torella*, a *Catalan*.

The firſt Inſtitution of Bayles.

Firſt Governor General.

This Office continued a long time, till it was ſucceeded by that of Lieutenant and Captain General, who is called Vice-Roy, from his filling the Place, and having the Authority of the King. This Office is the higheſt, and being next to the ſupreme Majeſty, is honoured with all the Privileges, and Royal Rights that are communicable. He is ſuperior to all the other Officers and Miniſters of the Kingdom; and has in Subordination to him the Governors of *Minorca* and *Iviça*. All Affairs relating to Peace or War are under his Direction, which he manages with the Aſſiſtance of the Royal Auditors.

Succeeded by the Vice-Roy.

Who is the firſt Officer of the Kingdom.

This Royal Audience or Council, conſiſts of a great Number of Lawyers from different parts

Royal Audience.

parts of the Kingdom, and the Adjacent Iſles of *Minorca* and *Yviça*. There are firſt ſix, who are Doctors of the Civil, or Canon Law; as the Regent of the Chancery, the Advocate *Fiſcal*, and four others; the laſt of whom is Judge of the Court, and attends the Criminal Caſes.

The Ordinary Judges of the City are the *Bayle* and *Veguer*. The Juriſdiction of the firſt extends to Caſes relating to Taxes all over the Iſland; he is Judge of the ſecond hearing of a Caſe in Civil Suits. Bayle's Office.

The *Veguer*'s Office, is chiefly to puniſh the Crimes and Licentiouſneſs of the common People. In Civil Affairs he is the Judge of the Inhabitants of the City, within which his Power is limited. Veguer.

Two Gentlemen of the Army enjoy theſe Offices; and are named by his Majeſty yearly, out of four elected by the Kingdom. Each of them has his Aſſeſſor, who is alſo named by his Majeſty, out of two elected by the Kingdom. The *Bayle*'s Office is the Superior. From theſe Courts there is an Appeal to the Audience. Aſſeſſor.

The *Procurador* Royal, has the care of Receiving all Rents and Duties, and every thing elſe that belongs to the Royal Revenue, of which he is the ordinary Judge, with Aſſiſtance of the Advocate *Fiſcal*, and ſome others. Procurador *Real*.

The Royal College of the Mint is compos'd of the *Monetari*, or Officers of the Coin, who have many Privileges and Immunities. *College of the Mint*.

The

Biſhop of Barcelona. The Court of the Biſhop of *Barcelona*, is called *Pariage*; he takes Account of Civil and Criminal Caſes. This Court has firſt and ſecond Hearing; and in the third has recourſe to the Royal Audience.

La Porcion *Temporal.* *La Porcion* Temporal takes care of thoſe Lands and Emoluments, which King *James* the Conqueror, and the Prelates, and great Men gave ſince the Conqueſt to the *Madre de Dios de la Seo de Majorca.*

Jurats. The Jurats or Town Magiſtrates.

Moſtaçaph. The *Almotaçen* or *Moſtaçaph* is Judge of Weights and Meaſures, and Overſees the Markets.

Conſuls. The Conſuls and Protectors of Trade.

Executor. The Executor takes an Account of the Goods of the Government, and their Taxes and Impoſitions.

Clavarij. *Clavarij* receive the univerſal Duties.

Morberi *take care of the Publick Health.* The *Morberi* are three in Number, *viz.* a Cavalier, a Citizen, and a Merchant; they are Overſeers of the Publick Health, in caſe of a Plague; and are exempt from univerſal Duties while they are in Office. They have a Phyſician and Surgeon to aſſiſt them. The *Bayles* of the Towns are obliged every Week to give Notice to the *Jurats* and *Morberi*, of the State of Health in their ſeveral Diſtricts. When there is any publick Sale, there can be no Goods ſold without a Licenſe from the *Morberi*, and the Phyſician; who firſt examines if the Perſons to whom the Effects belonged, died of a contagious Diſtemper. When Ships arrive from other Countries, none of the Peo-

Rules relating to Health.

ple

ple can land till they ſhew a Certificate of Health, and have an expreſs Licence from the Magiſtrate. The ſame Rule is obſerv'd with reſpect to Goods or Merchandize, which perform their Quarantine, as well as the People, in the Peſt-houſe, or *Lazaretto*, when there is any Suſpicion of a contagious Diſtemper; and if their Suſpicion is confirm'd, the Goods are burnt.

The Adminiſtradores take care of the Proviſions of Corn brought from foreign Countries. *Adminiſtradores.*

Cequiero, or Governor of the Waters overſees the diſtributing of the Water through the City. *Governor of the Water.*

The *Maeſtro de Guayta*, has the Charge of the Slaves. Maeſtro de Guayta.

The *Mayol* has the puniſhing of idle vagabond Boys. Mayol.

There are ſeveral other Officers and Courts, as that of the Templar Knights; the Abbots or Royal Portion; the Portion of the Provoſt of *Terragona*; the Abbot of *San Pheliu de Guixols*; the *Seo de Girona*; the Arch-Dean of *Barcelona*; the Barony of the Count of *Ampurias*; the Chancellor.

The Office of the Inquiſition belongs to the Eccleſiaſtick Government.

As to the military part of the Government, his Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Lieutenant and Captain General, has the ſupreme Power in every thing relating either to Peace or War. *Military Government. Viceroy.*

In the Capital there is a Major to whom the King pays twenty Ducats Monthly. He *Major.*

has

Adjutant. has his Adjutant, to whom is paid ten Crowns.

Garriſon in the City. The City is divided into thirteen Quarters, and there are diſtributed in them twenty Companies of Foot, of the meaner ſort of People; but their Captains are Gentlemen, or military Citizens. There are thirteen of thoſe Companies allotted for Guards and Sentinels, who are every Night divided to guard the Baſtions and Towers of the City. There are two Companies compos'd of four hundred Musketeers, who are to be in readineſs, in caſe of Alarms or Attacks from the Enemy; and are to proſecute Malefactors, when order'd by the Governor. There are two appointed for the Caſtle of *Belver*, and Fort St. *Carlos*. There are beſides theſe, two Companies of Gunners, one of the Captains is nam'd by his Majeſty, and paid thirty Crowns *per* Month; the other is appointed by the Jurats. There is alſo another Company of 100 Musketeers.

20 Companies of Foot.

Their Diſtribution.

Train.

Diviſion of the City into the People of the Mountains and of the Plain. The City is divided into two Companies; one is compos'd of the People of the Mountains; the other of what we call the Plain. The firſt are poſted on the Hill of *Coll del Romani*; the others have their Poſt in a Place call'd *del Grells*, near to St. *Charles*'s Fort.

Diviſion of the reſt of the Iſland into 4 Regiments. The reſt of the Forces of the Iſland are divided into four Regiments, with their reſpective Colonels. The firſt is the Regiment of S. *Laurence Deſcaradaçar*, which has the following Towns, *Manacor*, *Arta*, *Petra*, *Sineu*, *Falenig*, and St. *John* of *Sineu*. The ſecond is *de la Pobla*; and has theſe Towns, *la Pobla*, *Pollença*, *Inca*, *Selva*, *Campanet*, *S. Margarita*,

rita, *Muro*, *Biniſalem* and *Alcudia*. The third is the Regiment of *Campos*; and is form'd of the Places which follow; *Campos*, *Santæni*, *Lluch-major*, *Algayda*, *Muntuiri*, *S. Maria*, *Cencellas*, and *Porreras*. The fourth is compos'd of the Towns which are in the Mountains, or that lie at the Foot of them; and are *Calvia*, *Andraig*, *Purpunent*, *Eſtellechs*, *Eſpolles*, *Deya*, *Banalbufar*, *Valdemoça*, *Soller*, *Bunnola* and *Alaro*.

A Captain in each Town.

In each Town there is a Captain, who is a Gentleman, or military Citizen, who commands all the Companies of Foot or Horſe in the Place; they are nam'd by the Viceroy.

A Major of all the Towns.

There is alſo a Major of all the Towns, with a Commiſſion from the King, and has twenty Crowns *per* Month.

Cavalry in the City.

Of Cavalry, there is in the City a very fine Troop of Horſe, whom we call forc'd, becauſe ſome * Cavaliers are oblig'd to maintain them, by the Orders of their Knighthood. This Troop is the Viceroy's Guard when he travels over the Iſland, or upon any other occaſion: There alſo go two of theſe every Night to guard thoſe Poſts we mention'd above, *viz.* *del Grels* and *Romani*. There are likewiſe in the City four Troops of Volunteer Horſe. And in all the other Towns there are Troops of Horſe, greater or ſmaller, according to the Place. The General of the Volunteer Horſe has his Commiſſion from the King, and 400 Ducats.

Compania dellos Forçados.

* *Call'd ſo becauſe they were oblig'd to keep a Horſe with which they were to view and guard the Coaſt.*

4 Troops of Volunteers.

In the other Towns are alſo Horſe.

General of the Volunteer Horſe.

In this City there is alſo a good Arſenal, well furniſh'd with all ſorts of Arms, and a great Quan-

Arſenal.

Quantity of Powder and other Ammunition. It is under the Care of the Jurates. The Government appoints an Ammunitioner-General every three Years.

Ammunitioner General.

Juſtice. As to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Viceroy is Judge in all military Affairs, which he decides with the Aſſiſtance of the ordinary Aſſeſſor of the Captain-Generalſhip.

Title. The Title which his Majeſty honours the Viceroy with, is * *Eſpectable.*

* *From* Spectabilis, *a Title given to the* Roman *Senators of the ſecond Rank.*

The Coat of Arms of this Iſland ſince the Conqueſt, has been quarterly, 1ſt and 3d *Argent*, the four Piles of *Arragon Gules*; 2d and 4th *Argent*, a Caſtle on the Waters ſurmounted with a Palm-Tree *Vert*. This laſt alludes to the Name of the Capital City.

Privileges. We ſhall ſubjoin here the Privileges that the Subjects of theſe Iſlands enjoy, by virtue of Grants made them by their Kings on ſundry Occaſions.

The Chief are as follow:

Coining. And firſt, as to the Coining of Money: The Privilege of Coining Silver and Copper was granted in the Year 1300, by King *James* II. for till this time the *Valentia* Money had been current here from the Conqueſt. Upon account of this Privilege, the whole Kingdom agreed to pay his Majeſty every ſeventh Year, about a Shilling for every Inhabitant that had a Houſe and Effects; this is what is now call'd *Fogaje*. The ſame King alſo granted the Privilege to Coin Gold, in the Year 1310.

Immunity from Taxes in Arragon. In the Year 1323, King *James* of *Arragon* granted the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands an Immunity

munity from all Impoſitions thro' all the Countries that appertain'd to that Crown; as alſo the Enjoyment of all the Privileges and Franchiſes that the *Catalans* have there.

Privilege granted by the Pope.

In the Year 1316, Pope *John* XXII, granted them the Privilege that all the Church Benefices ſhould be given to none but Natives of the Kingdom; and at the ſame time he gave Indulgences to ſuch as would go out and cruize againſt the *Moors*.

King *James* III. granted an Exemption from all Impoſitions and Taxes, to either Natives or Strangers who brought Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries to the Iſland in the time of need. By him were alſo introduc'd into this Kingdom new Weights and Meaſures, which we uſe at this Day.

Weights and Meaſures.

Benefices and other Employs in Catalonia.

In the Year 1365, King *Peter* granted to the *Majorcans* the Privilege of obtaining Benefices, and Church Dignities, and Employments in the Principality of *Catalonia*; and the Enjoyment of all the ſame Privileges that the Natives have there; as well as an Exemption from all Duties in that Principality.

To Strangers that came to inhabit.

In 1381, he granted to all thoſe whoca me to inhabit the Iſland of *Majorca*, the Franchiſes and Privileges of the Kingdom.

Two Gallies to guard the Coaſt.

The ſame King order'd two Gallies to be built to guard the Coaſts; and they were fitted out at the Charge of the Royal Patrimony, and of the Government. He granted that no body ſhould be taken out of the Kingdom upon any account: And that Corn ſhould not be carried out of the Iſland, without the Magiſtrate's leave.

Trade with England *and* Barbary. He allow'd them to trade with *Barbary*, and alſo with *England*; as is to be read in a Letter which he wrote to *England* in *October*, 1343.

About Criminals, &c. The ſame King order'd, that Perſons condemn'd to die might diſpoſe of their Effects; and that People impeached ſhould have time allow'd for their Defences; and that they ſhould not condemn the Abſent. Alſo that no Officers or Miniſters ſhould have Liberty to buy a real Eſtate.

A Privilege to the Gentry. King *Sancho*, 1319. granted the Privilege to the Cavaliers, that in caſe they ſhould happen to be made Priſoners for any Crime, they ſhould be kept in the Houſe of another Cavalier, and not in the King's Priſons. The ſame King alſo allow'd the Cavaliers to hunt on their own Grounds.

To the Publick and Jurats. King *John*, 1395. granted a Privilege to the Government of this Kingdom, to lay on any Impoſitions or Taxes, for the relieving of the Debts of the Publick: Alſo, that any Benefices or Offices ſhould be provided by the Recommendation of the Jurats: That no body ſhould be clapp'd up in private Priſons; but into the publick and common ones.

About Priſons.

King *Martin*, 1409. allow'd theſe Iſlanders the Privilege of free Quarters, through all the Countries appertaining to the Crown of *Arragon*. He alſo eſtabliſh'd here the Company of Merchants.

Company of Merchants.

In the Year 1450, King *Alphonſo* V. order'd the Royal Procuration of *Minorca* and *Yviça*, to be incorporated with that of *Majorca*.

He alſo ordain'd that the Cavaliers, Citizens and Merchants, ſhould make uſe of no kind of Voiture, but Horſes, in the City.

The ſame King forbad Judges and Miniſters of Juſtice to take the Salary of any Cauſe Civil or Criminal.

He likewiſe order'd, that no *Majorcan* ſhould be whipp'd for any Crime whatſoever.

In the Year 1470, King *John* II. of *Arragon* order'd, that in criminal Proceſſes and Inquiſitions, the Officers are to be paid by the Court, and the Delinquents not to be at the Charges, except by way of Caution, that they may ſequeſtrate their Eſtates, but not recover them before the Declaration. *Relating to Proceſſes.*

In the Year 1479, he gave a Grant to the Government of this Kingdom, of the Chaſtellany and Caſtle of *Belver*. *Grant to the Government of* Belver.

In the Year 1511, King *Ferdinand* II. of *Arragon*, and V. of *Caſtile*, order'd, that no *Majorcan* ſhould be put to torture, without knowledge of the Jurats.

This King alſo forbad the Knights of S. *James* the Enjoyment of any Privileges, unleſs they did contribute in the paying Taxes and Impoſitions, that were laid upon the Kingdom. *Relating to the Knights of St.* James.

THE HISTORY OF THE BALEARICK Iſlands, &c.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

The ancient Kings and Conquerors of theſe Iſlands.

I Shall omit the coming of *Tubal* into *Spain*, and other fabulous Stories; and relate what is more certain and true.

1. Geryon.

Geryon was the firſt King of theſe Iſlands, as well as of all *Spain:* He exercis'd a very tyrannical Power over his Subjects; and at laſt was depriv'd both of his Life and his unjuſt Power, in a pitch'd Battel with

Kill'd by Bacchus.

with *Oſiris*, or *Bacchus*, the firſt King of *Ægypt*.

To *Geryon* ſucceeded three of his Sons of the ſame Name, alſo call'd *Lominii*, who with the Aſſiſtance of *Typhon*, Brother to *Oſiris*, aveng'd their Father's Death; giving the Kingdom to this *Typhon*. 2. Lominii.

After him *Oron* or *Hercules*, the *Libyan*, (ſubduer of Monſters) came from *Scythia*; and beat the three Brothers in a pitch'd Battel. 3. Hercules *kills the* Lominii.

But he going to viſit the remoteſt Countries of the Weſt, recommended the Government of theſe Iſlands to *Hiſpalus*, one of his Companions. This was about 1716 Years before Chriſt. 4. Hiſpalus. 1716 *before Chriſt.*

The *Argonauts* under the Conduct of *Jaſon*, in their long Voyage having ſail'd along the Coaſt of *France*, at laſt arriv'd in *Spain*, and ſettled in *Saguntum*, now *Morviedro*. Here they had notice of the Riches of theſe Iſles, which made them reſolve to leave *Saguntum*, and come over and plunder them. Being arriv'd, they defeated *Bocoris*, (the Deſcendant of *Baleus*) who was then Lord of theſe Iſlands. They made themſelves ſoon Maſters of the Riches of the Iſlands; and having embark'd their Plunder, they ſet ſail for *Italy*. 5. Greeks. Argonauts.

But to return to the *Greeks*; *Strabo* declares, that the *Rhodians*, after their Return from the *Tyrian* War, peopled the *Gymnaſiæ*. *Silius Italicus* (a *Spaniſh* Poet) points out *Tleptolemus* and *Lyndus*, for the firſt Founders of the *Balearick* Kingdom. 6. Rhodians. Tleptolemus *and* Lyndus.

Jam cui Tleptolemus *ſator*, *cui* Lyndus *origo*,
Fervida bella gerens Balearis.—

Theſe two (according to *Strabo*) were Sons of *Danaus*.

7. Phœnicians. The Actions of the *Phœnicians*, and the Towns they built here, time has buried in oblivion. We have ſeen already, that the Poet calls *Yviça Phœniſſa*.

Jamque Ebuſus Phœniſſa *movet*.

8. Carthaginians. The Adventures of their Sons, and Deſcendants, the *Carthaginians* in theſe Iſlands, are better known. The Arrival of the *Tyrians* in *Africa*, and the Foundation of *Carthage*, are things the World is ſo well acquainted with, that it would be ſuperfluous to take notice of it; what is more proper to this Place, is to relate how the *Carthaginians* invaded theſe Iſles, and render'd them ſubject to *Carthage*.

Their firſt coming into theſe Iſlands. *Carthage* being built, and the way laid open for a new Empire in *Africa*; the warlike Temper of this People prompted them to think of enlarging their Dominions; they had a mighty Inclination to paſs over into *Spain*, the Riches of that Countrey being much talk'd of at that time: But the Execution of this Deſign ſeem'd to them not a little difficult, till they had firſt poſſeſſion of the *Balearick* Iſlands; accordingly they fitted out a Fleet, and came over to *Yviça*, which they ſoon conquer'd.

Firſt to Yviça.

Here

Here (according to *Diodorus*) they ſettled a populous Colony, calling it *Ebeſes*, and afterwards *Ebuſus*. This happen'd about 663 Years before Chriſt. *Before Chriſt*, 663.

From *Yviça* they came over to *Majorca*, where they met with a vigorous Oppoſition by the Natives, who forc'd them to ſet ſail for the Coaſt of *Spain*. *From* Yviça. *they came to* Majorca.

More Fortunate was the fate of *Himilcon* and *Annon*, *Carthaginian* Captains, who going from their own Countrey to *Spain*, to be Governors there, touched at theſe Iſles, where they obtained by their mild obliging Behaviour, what the former could not by Military Force and Roughneſs. For in ſhort, the Natives were ſooth'd, and won over by their mild uſage, with the help of ſome Preſents, and ſo gave them leave to Land, firſt on the Iſland of *Minorca*, where they built three Towns, *Jama*, *Magon*, and *Labon*, after the Names of three famous Generals of their Nation. This happened about 452 Years before our Saviour's Birth. And thus the *Baleares* came under the Power of the *Carthaginians*. Himilcon *and* Annon. *Land firſt on* Minorca, *where they built* 3 *Towns.* *Before Chriſt*, 452.

The firſt and greateſt of the *Carthaginians* that governed the *Balearick* Iſlands was *Magon*, who having by his Civil Behaviour gain'd the Affection of the Natives, reſided in great Peace amongſt them for ſeveral Years, and took Pains to tame the wild ungovernable Spirits of theſe People. He remained here till he had Advice of a bloody Battle that was fought betwixt the *Bætici* (or *Andaluſians*) and the *Portugueze*, which obliged him to Magon.

go to the Succour of his Countreymen, with ſome of theſe Iſlanders.

The Carthaginians *are Maſſacred in* Sicily.

The *Carthaginians* poſſeſſed about this time ſome Places in *Sicily*, nigh the Promentory *Lilybæum*. Their Neighbours of *Agrigentum* were uneaſy that a Strange Nation ſhould be Maſters of that Iſland; whereupon they were determined to deſtroy them if poſſible at one Stroke. One Day it happen'd, that as the *Carthaginians* were at a Temple in a private Wood, at their Worſhip, the *Agrigentines* fell upon 'em unawares and unarmed, with ſuch a Rage and Fury, that they did not leave any alive, but ſome who owed their Preſervation to their flight. The News of this Diſaſter having reached *Carthage*, the Senate unanimouſly reſolved to avenge the Death of their Countreymen, and to chaſtiſe the Barbarity of the *Agrigentines*. They immediately ſent into *Sicily* 2000 *Carthaginians*, and ſome *Spaniards*, with 500 of the *Balearians*. Having joined with ſome that had eſcaped into the Mountains from the late Slaughter of *Agrigentum*, they determined to attack the *Sicilians*. The Battalions being drawn up, the *Balearians* were placed on the Right-Wing, and though at the beginning the Enemy deſpiſed them, as being moſt part naked, and uſing no Arms, and wearing a Dreſs that was not common; yet they behaved ſo well, that having poured upon them a vaſt Shower of Stones, they put them into Flight and Confuſion there, and obtained a glorious Victory over them. By which means *Agrigentum*

The Balearians *aſſiſt the* Carthaginians *in reducing that Iſland.*

tum returned into the Hands of the *Carthaginians*. This fell out about 406 Years before the Birth of Chriſt.

The *Balearians* ſhewed no leſs Bravery and Courage in the ſame Iſland, in a pitch'd Battle betwixt the *Carthaginians* and *Dionyſius* the Elder, in which *Dionyſius* was beat chiefly by the Valour of the *Balearians*, and by it they got the greateſt part of the Iſland into their Poſſeſſion. This famous Victory was followed by ſuch a terrible Plague, that neither *Balearian*, *Celtick*, *Andaluſian* or *African*, or any other Perſon of that Army was left alive. Notwithſtanding this Misfortune, the *Carthaginians* did not loſe Courage, for they levied a great Number of *Spaniards*, and amongſt the reſt 300 *Balearians*, with whom *Hannon* the *Carthaginian* Admiral defeated the Fleet of *Dionyſius*, and carried of all his Equipage. Soon after this Naval Engagement, the remaining part of the Iſland delivered it ſelf up to the *Carthaginians*. After this *Sicilian* War, the Senate ſent *Boſtar* to be Governor of theſe Iſlands.

They alſo aſſiſt the Carthaginians *againſt* Dionyſius.

The Carthaginians *with the* Balearians *beat* Dionyſius *at Sea.*

Boſtar.

About 276 Years before Chriſt, *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus* paſſed into *Sicily*, with a Deſign to Conquer it for himſelf. This forced the *Carthaginians* to make uſe of the *Spaniards*, and particularly the *Balearians*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance they defeated this Proud Prince, and drove him out of the Iſland.

Before Chriſt, 276.

They help to drive Pyrrhus *out of* Sicily.

The *Carthaginians* imploy'd the *Balearians* alſo in their Wars with the *Romans*, which happened upon this Occaſion. The *Mamertines*,

Alſo the Carthaginians *againſt the* Romans.

tines, Natives of *Campania*, being in Poſſeſſion of *Meſſina*, were expoſed to great Danger from *Hiero* the Tyrant: Upon which account was ſent the Conſul *Appius Claudius* with ſome Men to that Iſland, about 262 Years before our Saviour. There were various Skirmiſhes and Encounters that happened betwixt the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* in that Iſland, till about the Year 250 before Chriſt, the *Romans* under the Command of *Cecilius Metellus* were overcome in an Engagement at Sea, where they put to Flight, and loſt 90 Ships. The victorious *Carthaginians* in their return to *Africk* touched at *Majorca*, where they expected to have taken ſome Refreſhment: But it ſucceeded quite otherwiſe, for they found the Inhabitants ſo inraged againſt them, that they roſe up in Arms againſt the Governor and the Garriſon, and deſtroyed them, and afterwards attacked the Fleet, and forced it to retire in haſt. This made the Senate ſend the famous General *Hamilcar Barchino*, who by his Affability and Mildneſs reduced the *Balearians* to their Obedience.

Appius. *Before Chriſt*, 262.

Before Chriſt. 250.

The Balearians *riſe in Arms againſt the* Carthaginians.

Hamilcar Barchino *reduces them.*

About this time *Amilcar Barchino* coming from *Spain* to theſe Iſlands with his Wife and Family, had *Hannibal* born to him of a *Spaniſh* Mother in *Triquadra* (according to ſome) which is now *la Iſla de los Conejos*, though others ſay in *Minorca*.

Hannibal *born in one of theſe Iſlands.*

Hamilcar having quieted the Iſland of *Majorca*, went by order of the Senate to *Sicily*; he carried with him a great Body of *Spaniards*, amongſt whom were 300 *Balearians*, and

and meeting with the *Roman* Fleet under the Command of *C. Luctatius* the Conſul, there was fought one of the moſt bloody Battels that happened; at laſt Victory declared in favour of the *Romans*, who ſunk 50 of the *Carthaginian* Ships, and took 70. This forced them to abandon the Iſland of *Sicily*.

A Sea Fight betwixt the Romans *and* Carthaginians *where the* Balearians *are imployed.*

In this Memorable Action of *Saguntum*, there were ſome *Balearians*, as may be inferred from the Poet *Silius*, who writing of this famous Fight ſays,

Battel of Saguntum. Silius.

Hic crebram fundit Baleari verbere Glandem.

The Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands diſtinguiſhed themſelves on ſeveral Occaſions in which they were imploy'd by *Hannibal* in *Spain* and *Italy*. At the ſame time that *Hannibal* was carrying on the War againſt the *Romans* in their own Countrey, *Cn. Scipio* weaken'd the *Carthaginian* Power in *Spain*, and made himſelf Maſter of theſe Seas, as well as of their Fleet. Being incouraged by this good Succeſs, he went to the Iſland of *Yviça*, but the Capital made ſo good Reſiſtance, that he was obliged to retreat from the Iſland, and having deſtroyed all the Countrey, he ſet Sail with his Gallies carrying off a rich booty of Slaves and Jewels, *Manilius* takes Notice of *Yviça* upon this Account,

Before Chriſt, 216. Hannibal.

The Balearians *of great Service to them.*

C. Scipio *invades* Yviça, *but is repulſed.*

Manilius.

——*Primamque intrantis in Orbem*
Oceani victricem Ebuſum.——

(Con-

(Conqueror), for the valiant Reſiſtance made againſt the *Romans*, and the neareſt to the Ocean of any of the Iſles of the *Mediterranean*. Notwithſtanding the great Oppoſition they made to *Scipio*, yet after the *Carthaginians* were vanquiſhed, they entered into Friendſhip with the *Romans*.

Before Chriſt, 212.

Theſe Iſlands enter into a Confederacy with Rome.

It was through *Scipio*'s means that theſe Iſlanders were admitted into a Confederacy with the *Roman* Commonwealth, about 212 Years before our Saviour. It is true, that the ill treatment they met with from the *Romans*, afterwards made them endeavour ſeveral times to recover their ancient Liberty.

Aſdrubal. *Before Chriſt*, 164.

The *Carthaginians* being very much moleſted by the Arms of *Rome* in *Spain*, at laſt determined to hazard what remain'd to them in that Countrey. And ſo *Aſdrubal* Son of *Gyſgon*, about 164 Years before Chriſt, being General in *Spain*, got together a great Army of *Africans* and *Spaniards*, and in particular ſome *Balearians*. They amounted in all to 50000 Foot, and 4500 Horſe, and with theſe he incamped in *Andaluſia*. *Scipio* being adviſ'd of it fell ſuddenly upon him, whom after a great Slaughter he defeated.

Fights Scipio *and is beaten.*

By this Victory the *Carthaginians* loſt the Conqueſt they had made of *Spain*; but theſe Iſlands would not ſubmit to the *Roman* Power.

Magon *comes to* Yviça.

Magon Governor of *Cadiz* returning for *Carthage*, touched at *Yviça*, where his Countreymen then ruled. He was well received by the Governor, who aſſiſted him with Men and Neceſſaries, with which he reſolved to

paſs

paſs to *Majorca*, in order to reduce it. But he met with ſuch warm Reception from the Inhabitants, that he was forced to ſet Sail for *Minorca*. Having met here with leſs Reſiſtance, he landed, and afterwards liſted 2000 Men whom he ſent to *Carthage*, which weaken'd that Iſland conſiderably.

Invades Majorca. *but with no Succeſs.*

Reduces Minorca.

About the Year 121, the *Majorcans* returning to their native Liberty, fell a robbing and plundering the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*, to the no ſmall Detriment of thoſe who were Allies or Confederates of *Rome*. To ſuppreſs this Inſolence, there was ſent to theſe Parts, *Qu. Cecilius Metellus* the Conſul, who getting together a great Fleet, came over to thoſe Iſlands with a Reſolution not to ſtir from them till he had ſubjected them to the Obedience of *Rome*. The *Balearians* perceiving the Fleet from afar, and expecting to catch ſome good Prize, went out to meet them. At the beginning of the Fight, they did conſiderable Damage to the *Romans*, by a prodigious Shower of Stones which they threw in amongſt them; but *Metellus* prevented farther loſs, by covering the Planks of the Ships with larges Hides, and ſo he beat them; upon which they fled, ſome to the Mountains, and others ſcattered themſelves along the Coaſt. *Metellus* ſettled afterwards ſome Colonies in *Majorca*, the Principal were *Palma*, and *Pollentia*, where he left 1000 *Roman* Citizens, whom he had brought with him from *Spain*.

121.

Q. Cecilius Metellus.

Fights and Defeats the Balearians.

Founds Palma *and* Pollenita.

The Senate ſo much valued this Victory, that *Metellus* on his return to *Rome*, was honoured

Is ſtyled Balearicus. noured with a Triumph, and the Style of *Balearicus*, and in the City of *Terragona* there is the following ancient Inſcription,

Roman Inſcription *Q. C. M. B. INS. BAL. O. & I. IMP. ROM. S. IN. PER.*

That is to ſay, *Quintus Cecilius Metellus Balearicus Inſulas Baleares obtinuit, & illas Imperio Romano ſubjecit in Perpetuum.*

Which is, *Q. Cecilius Metellus Balearicus* conquered the *Balearick* Iſles, and ſubjected them to the Obedience of *Rome* for ever.

Theſe Iſlands continued under the Obedience of Friendſhip with the *Romans*, not only while this Republick enjoyed the Bleſſings of Peace; but alſo when it was brought into Confuſion by the Storms of the Civil Wars, they joined the Party of the Commonwealth which was the moſt Honourable.

Q. Sertorius When *Q. Sertorius*, in Spight of Fortune, took up Arms againſt the Republick, to ſecure *Spain*, he thought it neceſſary to make himſelf Maſter of theſe Iſlands. And ſo privately getting a Fleet together, and by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Gallies of *African* Pirates which haunted theſe Seas, he took the Iſle of *Yviça*. *L. Florus* ſays, that he alſo attempted to invade *A. C.* 65 the *Baleares*, but it was in vain. In the time Baleares *declare for* Pompey *againſt* Cæſar. that *Pompey* and *Cæſar* by their Ambition diſtributed their native Countrey the *Baleares* declared for the Party that appeared the moſt Honeſt, tho' leſs Fortunate, in Oppoſition to the

the Pride and Bravery of the Conquering Arms of *Julius Cæsar*. *Cn. Pompey*, Son to the *Great Pompey*, being sent by *Scipio* from *Africk* to *Spain*, to favour those that maintained the *Roman* Liberty, the two *Baleares* (*Majorca* and *Minorca*) delivered themselves up voluntarily; and he was obliged to take *Yviça* by force of Arms. *Dion* adds that *Pompey* fell sick at *Yviça*, and remained there till his Recovery.

Submit to Pompey.

Yviça *reduced by force of Arms.*

In the time of *Octavius Augustus*, the *Baleares* dispatched an Embassy to the Senate, begging Succours against the Rabbets, which having multiplied to an excessive Number, destroy'd the Corn, Plants and Trees, and would not suffer them to live in quiet in these Islands: Thus *Pliny* and *Strabo* adds, that they begged to have other Lands to Inhabit, because these Animals had driven them out of their Houses. This cruel Plague came upon them from the Continent of *Spain*, for it was from thence they had brought these Creatures first over to these Islands as *Catullus* says,

Augustus. *The* Baleares *send to* Rome *for Assistance against the Rabbets.*

Catullus.

Cuniculosæ Celtiberiæ filij.

In the Territory of the ancient *Pollentia* and *Alcudia*, there are found several Medals of the *Roman* Emperors, as also some antient Marble Statues.

Roman *Medals and Statues found near* Pollentia.

In *Yviça* there is a Pedestal with this Inscription,

Inscription.

IMP.

IMP. CÆS. M. AURELIO. CARO. PIO. FELICI. INVICTO. AUG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. S. S. COS. II PROCONS. ORDO. EBUSII. D. N MER.

which is to say: The Government of *Yviça* erected this Statue in Honour of the most beloved, and well deserving Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, *Augustus*, *Cæsar* the Pious, Fortunate, and Invincible, High Priest, Tribune of the People, twice Consul, and Proconsul.

Tacitus P. Suillius *banished thither from* Rome.

C. Tacitus makes mention of a famous *Roman* Orator, *P. Suillius*, who by *Nero*'s Orders was banished into these Islands, where he passed the Remainder of his Life in great Pleasure and Plenty.

Testament of Sempronius Tucidanus *a* Roman *Citizen.*

To satisfy the tast of the curious Antiquaries, I present them the following Copy of the Will or Testament of a *Roman* Citizen, *Sempronius Tucidanus*, who amongst other of his Inheritances, had also some Farms and Possessions in the *Balearick* Islands. It runs thus,

D. O. M.
KL. SEX.
L. MALLIO. ET. T. TORQUATO COSS.

SEMPRONIUS. TUCIDANUS. TESTAMEN. IUR. MIL. QUOD. IPSE FACIO. LL. ABES. OB. PÆNUM. ITALIA. PULSUM. FUND. BALEARES. SENATUI. P. Q. R. D. L. AURELIUS. TUCIDANUS. TOTAM. PE-

PECUNIAM. SI. VIA. LAT. OSS. MEIS. RE. MONUMENTUM. SUO. SUNT. EDIFICAVERIT. HABETO. HERMETI. LIB. AUG. VEND. MA. AUR. CX. D. DA. SUNT. TICIÆ. AGRESTI. UXO. BENE. ME. MUNDUM. MULIEB. QUÆVE. * E. CA. PA. D. L. CAIUS. TUCIDANUS. QUOD. PUPILLAM. CUIUS. IUSSU. MEO. CU. GE. CONTRA. DECRETUM. AMPLISS. ORD. UXO. D. EX. ESTO. DODRANT. IULIO. CELSO. TESTAMENT. QUOD. † ESAPHO. SCRIPSERAM. ADI. PAMPHILO. VICARIO. PECU. INSTRUM. RUSTI. QUOD. EPIRO. PARAVERAM. VEHICULAVE. DATA. D. SUNT. FILIIS. SI. NEPOTES. MIHI. NON. FECERINT. MARCELLUS. TUCIDANUS. DAM. SUNT. COIT. HERED. D. LEGO. ESTO.

* E caritate Paravi.

† Epheſo.

That is to ſay.

To God Almighty. *Auguſt* 1.

Lucius Mallius, & Q. Torquatus Conſuls.

I Sempronius Tucidanus, *by Virtue of the military Law do Appoint this to be my laſt Will and Teſtament, and let not the Laws alter it. The Poſſeſſions given me in the* Baleарick *Iſlands, for having expelled the* Carthaginians Italy, *I ſolemnly Bequeath to the Senate and People of* Rome. *And leave all my Money to* Aurelius Tucidanus, *upon Condition he erect at his own Expence, a Monument for my Bones in the* Latin *way. To* Hermes

the * *freed Slave of* Auguſtus *I leave* 110 *Pieces of Gold. I alſo leave to my moſt deſerving Wife* Titia Agreſta *all thoſe Female Ornaments and Apparel, I purchas'd from the entire Affection I bore her. I do alſo hereby diſinherit* Caius Tucidanus, *for having contrary to Law marry'd his own Pupil, the Care of whom I Recommended to him. The* 9th *Part of my Eſtate by my former Will made at* Epheſus, *I bequeathed to* Julius Celſus. *I give to* Pamphilius Vicarius, *what Tools, ruſtick Inſtruments and Vehicles I purchas'd in* Epirus. *I leave to my Sons my Eſtate, and if they beget no Children, let my natural Son* Marcellus Tucidanus *be ſubſtituted to the half of my Eſtate.*

A. D. 20. After *Octavius Auguſtus* had ſubjected all *Spain* to the *Roman* Empire, he divided it into three Provinces, *Bætica* (now *Andaluſia*) *Terraconenſis*, (of *Terragona*) and *Portugal*. The *Balearick* Iſlands were annexed to *Provincia Bætica*; and *T. Livy* ſays, that they were governed by one ſubordinate to the Governor of *Spain*.

Theſe Iſlands are annexed to the Provincia Bætica *by* Auguſtus.

The *Balearians* continued under the *Romans*, while they were Maſters of *Spain*. But when that Empire was overthrown by the Invaſions of the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and other

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* *Vend. Ma.* I take to mean *Vendicta Manumiſſo*. † For this was one of the Manners of freeing Slaves, when the Slave was preſented to be made Free, the Magiſtrate of the City touched his Head with a Rod called *Vindicta*.

(See Rollin's Roman Antiquities, Chap. 20. B. 1.)

Barbarians, these Islands also changed their Masters.

About the Year of Christ 421, the *Vandals* under their King *Gunderic*, first set foot on these Islands, and destroy'd them with Fire and Sword. *Genseric*, Brother and Successor to *Gunderic*, having got possession of all *Africa*, with the Isles of *Sardinia*, *Sicily*, *Corsica*, *Yviça*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*; it is not improbable that these Islands were subject to the *African* Government for some time. *Year of Christ* 421. Vandals *possess the* Baleares.

The *Goths* were afterwards Masters of *Spain*, and of the *Baleares*. Goths *are Masters of these Islands; and how driven out of 'em, as well as the rest of* Spain, *by the* Moors.

Now we come to relate how the *Mahometans* came first into the *Balearick* Isles.

In the Year 745, in the time of *Vvitza*, *Zema* Captain of the *Arabs* sent a powerful Army to take possession of *Andalusia*. *Rodrigo* afterwards reigning, *Spain* was disturb'd by the Arms of the Sons of *Vvitza*, who pretended to have a Right to that Kingdom; and Count *Julian* being provok'd by the outragious Affront that *Rodrigo* had done him in his Absence, having stain'd his Honour by attempting the Bed of his Wife *Faldrina*, or (according to the common Report) by violating the Chastity of *Cava* (or *Caya*) his Daughter, he us'd all his Endeavours to incite the *Moors* of *Africk* to come and invade his own Countrey. The brave Commander came to *Tarif*, first crossing the *Streights* with 500 *Arabs*, with design only to try the Ford, but he afterwards came over with greater Numbers; at last the *Moor Muça* sent him a third time with a 745.

very great Army, which being favour'd by the Natives, put a Bridle to the Dominion of the *Goths*, who till then were invincible.

697. *Oſman* the *Moor* being King of *Spain*, order'd to equip a Fleet in the Port of *Almeria*, and appointed *Mahamet*, a famous *Arabian*, his Admiral; who cruiſing in the *Mediterranean* fell in with theſe Iſlands and plunder'd them, and did them other conſiderable Damage. Others ſay, that it was about the Year 790, that theſe *Barbarians* took firſt poſſeſſion of the *Baleares*.

Mahamet *plunders theſe Iſlands.*

801. Aliatan *Lord of the* Baleares, *is beat out of them by* Charles the Great.

Aliatan being Lord of *Spain*, ſent a powerful Army to theſe Iſles, and having ſeiz'd them, left there many of his Nation, as well as his falſe Religion. But it pleas'd God that they did not preſerve their Power long; for *Charles the Great*, King of *France*, hearing of the Inſolence of the *Moors*, and how they had taken poſſeſſion of theſe Iſlands, as well as of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, ſent a great Fleet againſt *Aliatan*; the *French* met with the Enemy on the Coaſt of *Sardinia*, and beat them, ſinking eleven Gallies, and afterwards coming victorious to the *Baleares* expell'd the *Barbarians*.

To Charles *ſucceeds* Bernard *Son of* Pepin. *Count of* Ampurias *Governor, defeats the* Moors.

The Emperor *Charles* being dead, theſe Iſlands fell to *Bernard* (Son of *Pepin*) his Grandſon, who left for Governor the Count *Armengol* of *Ampurias*, who defeated a ſtrong Fleet of the *Moors* betwixt *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, and ſet 500 Chriſtian Priſoners at liberty.

It is believ'd that the *Mahometans* recover'd theſe Iſlands about the Year 807.

807.

It

It is certain that they were ſubject to that vile Rabble about the Year 857; for the *Normans* having invaded *Spain* with a Fleet of ſixty Ships, touch'd at the *Balearick* Iſles, which they ravag'd with Fire and Sword; not that at this time they had embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith, but rather from the Hatred they bore the *Moors*, and from the Inclination they had to our Religion. Normans *deſtroy theſe Iſles.*

In the Year 986, the *Moors* were ſo powerful that they invaded *Catalonia*, and laid Siege to *Barcelona*; and *Almançor* having promis'd his Favour and Aſſiſtance to the *Balearick Moors*, they roſe in Arms, and were of great Service to him in *Catalonia*. 986. *The* Balearick Moors *help againſt* Catalonia.

Denia was not only a Town in the time of the *Romans*, but alſo during the tyrannical Empire of the *Mahometans*, it was one of the moſt conſiderable in *Spain*, being a Lordſhip and diſtinct Government; and it grew into ſo much Power, that at length theſe Iſles were united to it. For *Hali*, Son of *Muxehith*, Lord of *Denia* and the *Balearick* Iſlands, made a Donation of the Churches and Biſhoprick of *Majorca* and *Denia*, to the Church of S. *Cruz* of *Barcelona*, as is to be ſeen by the Inſtrument dated at *Denia* in the Year 1058. *This Kingdom united to* Denia. 1058.

The firſt Battel that was fought with the *Moors* of theſe Iſlands (after that of the *French*) was that of the Count of *Urgel*.

Armengol Gorp, Count of *Urgel*, a powerful Prince, having recover'd *Balaguer* from the *Moors*, died. His Son and Succeſſor being zealous to plant the holy Faith in the Domini-

Count of Urgel *invades* Majorca, *where he is kill'd.*

ons of the *Hagarens*, came over to *Majorca* in Person, with 400 Horse, and a good body of Infantry. The Event did not answer his Expectation, for the Enemy came off victorious, and this renown'd Prince dy'd in Battel with many of his Gentlemen, *&c.* This happen'd in the Year 1102.

1102.

These and many other Successes swell'd the Pride and Power of the *Moors* in these Islands to such a height, that they were daily disturbing *Catalonia*, *Provence* and *Italy* with their Ships; and did considerable Prejudice to all Christendom.

Pope *Pascal* II, commiserating the Troubles which the Christians daily groan'd under, perswaded the People of *Pisa* to invade the *Baleares*, and deliver them from those *Barbarians*, who persecuted the Christians with such Fury: That Republick was so glad of the Occasion, that there was scarce a Man that did not list himself a Volunteer for the intended Conquest. They came over, and having invested these Isles with their Fleet for the space of six Months, at last giving Battel to the *Moors* they beat them, and kill'd the *Mooriſh* King, and took his Queen and Son Prisoners. The Son was afterwards baptiz'd, and was Canon of the Cathedral of *Pisa*, and his Father's Kingdom restor'd to him, as some write.

The Pisans *reduce these Islands.*

Kill the Mooriſh *King*, &c. *His Son turns Christian.*

Rich Spoils carried by the Pisans *out of these Islan*

Amongst other rich Spoils which the *Pisans* carried from these Islands, there were two Pillars of Porphyry, which were given by them to the *Florentins*, and now stand before the Church of St. *John Baptist* at *Florence*. They say

ſay alſo that in the Church of *Piſa* there are ſome large Gates of Braſs, which were brought from hence.

At *Marſeilles* there are ſome Monuments of this Battel, the *Piſans* having been forc'd in there by bad Weather; and particularly in St. *Victor*'s Church there is this *Latin* Epitaph in *Leonine* Verſe; 1108. *Monuments of this Battel at* Marſeilles.

Latin *Epitaph.*

Verbi incarnati de Virgine mille peractis
Annis poſt centum bis quatuor connumeratis;
Vincere Majoricas *Chriſti famulis inimicas*
Tentant Piſani; Mahometi *Regna profani*
Marte neci dantur, multi tamen his ſociantur
Angelicæ Turbæ, Cælique locantur in urbe.
Terra deſtructa, Claſſis redit æquore ducta
Primum ope Divina ſimul & victrice carina.
O Pia victorum bonitas! defuncta ſuorum
Corpora Claſſe gerunt, Piſaſque reducere quærunt.
Sed ſimul adductus ne turbet Gaudia luctus,
Cæſi pro Chriſto tumulo clauduntur in iſto.

Tho' the Pride of the *Balearick Moors* was ſomewhat curb'd by the *Piſans*, yet not ſo much as to prevent their returning to their former Power; they employ'd their Veſſels in cruiſing and robbing upon the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, and other Places.

The Count of *Barcelona*, *Berenguer* III. being married to *Dulce*, Daughter to the Count of *Provence* and *Aymilar*, and Heireſs to theſe Eſtates, was provok'd at the Inſolence of theſe *Barbariqui*, and the Wrongs he had ſuffer'd *The Count of* Barcelona.

from them; and burning with a Desire to revenge the Death of the Count of *Urgel*, but chiefly to enlarge the Bounds of our holy Religion, resolv'd to invade *Majorca*. Whereupon he went in Person to the Republicks of *Genoua* and *Pisa*, to ask their Assistance in this good Expedition; who entring into an Alliance with this valiant Prince invaded these Islands in the Year 1114. There came with Count *Berenguer*, the Count of *Cerdagn*, the Count of *Besalu*, the Count of *Ampurias*, who brought along with them a great Number of Gentlemen; and joyning with the *Pisans* and *Genoueſe* form'd a formidable Fleet. Having landed in the Island of *Majorca*, they at first met with strong Opposition from the Natives; some by Cunning and Stratagem securing themselves in their Castles, whilst others got into the Rocks and the Mountains, thinking in this manner to overcome and tire out the Valour and Resolution of the Christians. But it succeeded otherwise; for tho' the Siege was tedious, and the War bloody and doubtful, yet at last they were forc'd to surrender, with the loss of some of their chief Men: Whereupon the Count reduc'd them to the Christian Faith.

With the assistance of the Genoueſe *and* Pisans, *&c. invades the* Baleares, 1114.

And reduces them.

Whilst the Count of *Barcelona* was pursuing the Course of his memorable and glorious Victory, with the greatest Success; his Joy was allay'd by the News of the *Hagarens* having invaded his Lands, and having wasted them with incredible Fury, and had even laid Siege to *Barcelona*. He resolv'd to return to his own Countrey, in order to suppress the

Returns to Catalonia,

Pride

Pride of theſe *Barbarians*, tho' with Intention to put an end afterwards to the Conqueſt. Mean while he recommended the Iſland to the *Genoueſe*; and to make ſurer of their Friendſhip, he honour'd them with the Arms of *Barcelona*, being the Red Croſs of St. *George* on a White Field, and the Name of that Saint in Battel. *Commits the Iſlands to the care of the Genoueſe. St. George's Croſs.*

Having landed betwixt *Llobregat* and *Caſtle de Fels*, (in *Catalonia*) he fell upon the *Moors*, who had now rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*, and made ſuch a Slaughter of them that the River *Llobregat* run with Blood as far as the Sea. Whilſt the Count was overjoy'd with this good Succeſs, there arrives a *Saetia* from *Majorca*, with Advice that the *Genoueſe* had ſold and deliver'd up the City to the *Moors*. This oblig'd him to return to the Iſland; and once more he reduc'd them; ſo being loaded with Spoils, and particularly carrying along with him a Multitude of Chriſtian Captives, he enter'd *Barcelona* victorious and triumphant. *Who ſell them to the Moors.* 1115.

Theſe Iſlands afterwards returning under the Obedience of the *Barbarians*, *Don Ramon Berenguer* Count of *Barcelona* and King of *Arragon*, reſolv'd to take up Arms againſt them. He firſt enter'd into a League with the King of *Navarr*, and immediately fitted out a great Fleet. There accompany'd him in this Expedition, *Armengol* of *Caſtile*, the Count of *Urgel*, and many more Gentlemen of note. At the ſame time arriv'd at *Barcelona* the *Genoueſe* Ships which he had had hir'd for the Enterpriſe. His Deſign was to invade *Majorca*, 1147.

ca, or ſurprize *Tortoſa*; but at laſt he employ'd his Arms againſt *Almeria* and *Tortoſa*.

There was no other Attempt made againſt the *Balearick Moors*, till King *James* of *Arragon*'s time, as ſhall be ſhewn immediately.

CHAP. II.

The Conqueſt of the Balearick *Iſlands*, &c. *by King* James *of* Arragon.

THis we may juſtly call the General Conqueſt of theſe Iſlands, the Expulſion of the *Mahometans*, and a new planting and ſettling of Chriſtianity in this Kingdom.

1208. *King* James's *Birth.* The invincible Prince King *James* of *Arragon*, was born on the firſt of *February*, 1208. He was Son to King *Peter* II. in whom center'd all the noble Blood of the illuſtrious and ancient Houſe of the Counts of *Barcelona*, as well as of the renown'd and powerful Kings of *Arragon*. His Mother was Daughter to *William* Lord of *Monpelier*.

An ardent Zeal inflam'd the Breaſt of this valiant King to propagate the Empire of Chriſt, and to extinguiſh the Name of *Mahomet*. He had not enter'd the twentieth Year of his Age when he reſolv'd to gratify his Deſire, by coming over to theſe Iſles to deliver them from the baſe Dominion of the *Barbarians*.

Reſolves to invade the Balearis.

The

The Occaſion of his firſt Quarrel with the *Mooriſh* King was this; Two *Catalan* Saetias met near *Tviça* with a Galley and a Brigantine belonging to the King of *Majorca*; they took the Brigantine, but the Galley eſcap'd, and carry'd the News to the King; who reſented ſo much this Injury, that he took a *Barcelonian* richly laden, as alſo another *Catalan* full of Riches going to *Ceuta*. The *Barcelonians* provok'd with theſe and many other Loſſes they daily ſuſtain'd from the *Mahometans* of theſe Iſlands, complain'd to the King, who was very much incens'd, as well from the natural Enmity which he inherited from his Anceſtors againſt the Infidels, as upon account of the Injuries that his Subjects had long ſuffer'd. And firſt he ſent his Embaſſador to the King of *Majorca*, to demand Reſtitution of the Ships, and Reparation of the Loſſes which the *Barcelonians* had ſuſtain'd: The Embaſſador having propos'd his Majeſty's Demands, the * *Xeque*, with an arrogant Boldneſs and Diſdain, ask'd him, What King is he whom you name here to me? The Embaſſador reply'd, *James* the King of *Arragon*, Son to *Peter*, who in the famous Battel of *Toulouſe* beat a vaſt Army of your Nation. The *Barbarian* flew into ſuch a violent Paſſion at theſe Words, that he was ready to ſtrike the Embaſſador.

The firſt Occaſion of his quarrelling with the Moors.

Sends an Embaſſador to the King of Majorca.

* *King or Governor. The* Moor's *Anſwer.*

The Embaſſador returning brought this Anſwer to the King, who conceiv'd an incredible Reſentment of it, and determin'd to humble the Pride of *Xeque*, and to take from

from him the Kingdom which he tyrannically uſurp'd.

The King being one day in *Terragona*, in company with many of the great Men of *Catalonia*, in a large Hall which looks to that part of the *Mediterranean* where theſe Iſles are ſituated, one *Peter Martel*, who was much experienc'd in Sea Affairs, improv'd this Opportunity to declare his Opinion, how very proper it would be to reduce the *Balearick* Iſlands to his Majeſty's Obedience. *Martel's* Reaſons being applauded by all the Barons that were preſent, animated the King to haſten the Execution of his Deſign.

King James incourag'd to invade Majorca by his Grandees, &c.

And firſt he call'd an Aſſembly of all the States and great Men of *Catalonia*, which met at *Barcelona* in the Year 1228. He immediately propos'd to them his Deſign in a Speech to that purpoſe, which was as acceptable to them as if it had been a Voice from Heaven. And preſently all the Prelates, Barons, and Gentlemen offer'd their Service in Perſon, with a Body of a Horſe and Foot, according to their Ability; which Tenders of Service the King receiv'd with a great deal of Satisfaction, and promis'd to reward them accordingly, and to ſhare with them what ſhould be taken from the Enemy.

1228. *Calls a Parliament;*

Who offer him their Service.

The King going to *Calatajud*, the *Moor Zeyt Abuzeyt*, Grandſon to the *Miramamolin* of *Africk*, and King of *Valencia*, went thither to ask Succour of King *James*, againſt his own Subjects who were in rebellion againſt him. From *Calatajud* the King went to *Lerida*,

1229. *King of Valencia begs his Aſſiſtance.*

rida, where ſome *Arragonians*, and other great Men of that City endeavour'd to perſuade him to turn his Arms againſt the *Moors* of *Valencia*. But this valiant Prince ſtood firm to his firſt Reſolution; and told them he would not break his Promiſe and Vow upon any account; and if they would ſerve him in that Expedition he would be oblig'd to them, or if they did not like it, they might do as they pleas'd.

The King went afterwards to *Arragon*, to ſummon the Cavaliers and others that were to follow him in this Expedition.

The firſt of *May* the King arriv'd at *Terragona*, where he ratified what he had before agreed with the States at *Barcelona*, relating to the Diſtribution of the Conqueſt.

The Fleet and Army are ready to ſail.

The Fleet was put in readineſs to ſail, conſiſting of twenty five large Ships, eighteen Taridas, twelve Gallies, and one hundred Galliots, in all one hundred and fifty five great Ships, beſides Barks and ſmall Veſſels. The Army conſiſted of fifteen thouſand Foot and one thouſand five hundred Horſe, beſides Volunteers who came from *Genoua*, *Provence*, and other Parts. The greateſt part of the Fleet had their Rendezvous in *P. Salou*, the reſt remain'd at *Cambrils*.

The Day being come which had been fix'd for their Departure, they all heard Maſs, and took the Sacrament in the great Church of *Terragona*.

1229. *They ſet ſail from* P. Salou.

The whole Fleet ſet ſail on the firſt of *September*: The Galley where his Majeſty went on board was the laſt that left the Harbour, by

by reaſon he waited for a hundred Volunteers, whom he ordered into ſome Barks, &c.

A Storm. In their Paſſage they met with a great Storm, which put them all into no ſmall Confuſion: *The King Prays and Vows to the* Virgin. But the King lifting his Eyes to Heaven, from whence he only expected Relief, made a very Devout Prayer. And then made a ſolemn Vow to the Bleſſed *Virgin*, to give the tenth part of all that ſhould be conquered in the Iſland for the building and indowing of the Cathedral, which he afterwards performed.

Arrive at Palomera. After this Prayer, the King ordered the Fleet to ſail for *Palomora*, where they all arrived on the 2d without the loſs of one Veſſel. Having caſt Anchor cloſe to that place, the King adviſed where it was beſt to Land, and they reſolved to caſt Anchor oppoſite to *Dragonera*; and the King landed in the little Iſle of *Pantaleu*, where he reſted two Days.

King goes aſhoar at the Iſle of Pantaleu.

By this time the *Moors* had diſcovered the Fleet, and had got together a Body of ten thouſand Men to oppoſe their Landing.

The Xeque's *Steward comes over to the Camp.* There came over from the Enemies Camp the *Xeque*'s *Steward*, who eſcaped from them by Swimming; he gave account to the King, that there were forty thouſand fighting Men in the City, of which five thouſand were Cavalry.

They weigh Anchor and land in another part. They weighed Anchor at Mid-night with great Silence, that they might get out of the Enemy's ſight, and ſo Land with more Safety; but they were diſcovered and met with great Oppoſition. The firſt that got aſhoar was *Bernardo de Rindemeya* a *Catalan* Enſign, who

who holding up the Colours, made a Signal to the reſt, of whom ſeven hundred followed him and made themſelves Maſters of that Place.

Of all the Army *Don Ramon* of *Moncada* diſtinguiſhed himſelf the moſt, for meeting with five thouſand *Mooriſh* Foot, and two hundred Horſe, he attacked them with great Courage, and killed about fifteen hundred of them. Don R. Moncada *kills* 1500 *of the Enemy.*

The King leaping aſhoar, got Notice of the Succeſs of the *Catalans*, and to ſhew himſelf no leſs valiant than the reſt he galloped to the place of Battel with twenty five of the Grandees of *Arragon*, being deſirous to have a ſhare in the firſt Victory. Diſcovering eight hundred *Moors* on the Top of a Mountain, he attacked them, and killed four hundred; in this encounter the King happened to have no more than three Cavaliers with him, and met with a *Moor* a Foot armed with a Lance and *Shield*, and a *Sarragoſſian* Helmet; his Majeſty bidding him to Surrender, he boldly anſwered in *Arabick*, *Lemuley*, *Lemuley*, no *Sir*, no *Sir*, and immediately brandiſhing with great Valour a large Lance ingaged with all the four, and perceiving that one of them came to attack him, he pierced his Horſe through the Body, and left the Cavalier upon the Ground. Whereupon the King and his Company ſo beſet this gallant *Moor*, that at laſt they left him Dead, which he preferred to ſurrendering himſelf Priſoner. The King then returned with great Satisfaction to his Army, whom he found upon their Guard. *The King comes aſhoar.* *Attacks a brave Moor.*

About

About three hundred Horſe landed in *la Porraſſa*, and from thence they diſcovered the King of *Majorca* and his People, who were incamped at *Portopi*. So next morning by break of Day the whole Army heard Maſs, and then *Don Berenguer de Palou* an excellent Prelate exhorted them very earneſtly to exert themſelves like Men of Courage on this Occaſion, and promis'd Heaven to thoſe that dy'd in ſo good a Cauſe. They all made their Confeſſion to the Biſhop, who granted them a Plenary Indulgence, and a liberal Benediction, incouraging them once more to behave valiantly.

The Biſhop exhorts them to do their Duty, and gives 'em Abſolution, &c.

There happened a generous Diſpute betwixt *Don Nunno*, and *Don Willian de Moncada*, about commanding the Rear, both being deſirous to be firſt in the Battel. In the mean while five thouſand of the Foot had got ſtraggling in the Countrey, without any Order or Leader. The King perceiving this, made haſt to ſtop them. At the ſame time *Don Ramon de Moncada*, and the Court of *Ampurias* had got ſo far before the reſt, that they fell in with the Enemy. The Skirmiſh was bloody, and the Victory doubtful. The King hearing the noiſe of Arms, and ſuſpecting what had paſs'd, diſpatch'd Orders immediately to *Don Nunno* to march up with the Rear, becauſe he underſtood that the Van had charged: But *Don Nunno* did not come, which made his Majeſty extremely uneaſy. At laſt the *Moors* being very many in Number, beat the Chriſtians who were very few, and *Don Ramon de Moncada*, and abundance of other Cavaliers were killed.

Don Ramon de Moncada, &c. *getting before the reſt, ingages the Enemy and is killed.*

Don

Don Nunno knowing nothing of what had paſs'd in the Van, arriv'd a little while after at the place where the King was. His Majeſty being armed with a Helmet and Coat of Mail rode up with them to the Field of Battel, and meeting a Gentleman retiring, who was wounded with a Stone in the Lip, he ſtop'd and ſeverely check'd him, telling him that it was not honourable in a Cavalier to retire for ſo ſmall a Wound. Whereupon he preſently ruſhed back into the thick of the Battel, and was never more heard of.

The King Reprimands a Gentleman retiring from the Battel.

King *James* march'd before with twelve Men, and diſcovered *Don Nunno* with ſeventy Cavaliers. Going up the Mountain he perceived the *Xeque* with a fine Army. His Colours were red and white, and in the Corner a Man's Head. Before *Gisberto* could join theſe ſeventy Cavaliers, the *Moors* rais'd a horrid Shriek, which putting the Horſe to flight, they took more Courage and ſurrounded the King. Then ſome of the Chriſtians making a great Noiſe, cry'd out Shame, Shame, by which they frightned the *Moors*, and made them retire. In the mean while arrived the Royal Standard with one hundred Men. All theſe Squadrons being joined, made a ſtrong Body, with which the King Engag'd the Enemy. After a bloody Skirmiſh which laſted for ſome Hours, the *Moors* fled.

Diſcerns the Xeque.

Engages and overcomes.

Don Berenguer de Palou, Biſhop of *Barcelona* brought at the ſame time the bad News of the unhappy fate of thoſe with *Moncada*, and of the Rout of the Van, which very much afflicted

Loſs of Moncada, &c. *Afflicts the King and Army.*

flicted the King and the whole Army. The Bishop after having given way to their Grief, made an excellent Harangue.

Army Marches. His Majesty having ordered to put an end to their Mourning, marched his Troops to the Hill of *Portopi*, from whence he had a View of the City. He went afterwards to see the dead Bodies of those noble Cavaliers. The Army began to renew their Lamentations to such a Degree, that his Majesty was obliged to Comfort them in very grave Words. They were buried in great Pomp; and there are to be seen at this Day the Remains of their Sepulchres at the *Cabo de la Poruſſa*.

Sepulchres.

Encamps within 2 Miles of the City. Next Day, being the first of *December*, the King encamped in a Plain about two Miles from the City, at the Place where is now the Monastery of the *Bernardines*. Here he intrenched, and finding the City to be very strong, resolved first to beat its Walls and Towers down to the Ground with battering Engines.

Artillery of those Days. The Artillery of those times consisted in great Engines for throwing of Stones, which did the same Execution almost as our great Guns now a Days, for there was no Wall that could resist their Fury. The Stones that they threw were very big, and sometimes they reach'd the length of three Furlongs. There are to be seen at this time in the City some great Balls which *Tradition* tells us are here since the time of the Conquest. These Engines were in the Form of great Cross-bows. There were some also for small Shot, some of which are kept in the Town-House since that time. They had also

Balls.

ſo Cannons about three Foot long, nailed on a Piece of Timber without any Art, for ſhooting: They uſed alſo another Machine called *Martellos* or *Gatos*, which pretty much reſembled the *Roman Teſtudo*. *Cannons.* Martello.

Siege being laid to the City, they made great Expedition to put their Warlike Engines in good Order. The *Provençals*, to make the more haſt, built a large Battering Ram of the Maſts and Yards of their Ships. All the Cavaliers as well as the Soldiers plied the Siege with all the Cheerfulneſs and Readineſs that can be imagined, and diſdained no manner of work for the Publick Service. There were two Gates for the Camp, out of which none was allowed to paſs without an Expreſs leave. The King would not ſuffer any of the Foot or Mariners to Sleep in the Camp, for the Space of three Weeks, for they were ordered on board the Ships at Night, and in the Morning returned to the Siege. *City beſieged.* *Battering Rams made.*

Notwithſtanding the Town was inveſted, yet the *Xeque* found a way to enter with his Men. He had retired to the Mountains, where he had abſconded for four Days, and could not be found for that time by a Body of eight thouſand *Moors* who had eſcaped from the laſt Engagement. They conſulted how to get into the City, which they approached with all the Silence imaginable, and made Signs to them within, to let them know of their Coming. They choſe one Night for this purpoſe, which was very Dark and Cloudy; and to divert the Chriſtians, thoſe within went along the Wall Xeque's *Stratagem to get into the Town.*

with many Lights, and for the greater terror made ſuch horrible Crys, and Dreadful Shrieks, that it ſeemed as if Heaven and Earth were coming together. By this Stratagem the *Xeque* found entrance into the Town, without being perceived by our People.

The Moors attempt the diverting the Water from the Chriſtian Army.

While the Chriſtians preſs'd hard on the City, one of the chief of the Mountain *Moors* called *Infantilla*, endeavoured to draw the Water off from their Army. There is (as we ſaid above) about a League from the Town the Fountain of *Canet*, whoſe Waters ſupply this great City. The Chriſtians being poſted at the Conduit of this Fountain there ſallied privately out of the Town about five hundred Mountain *Moors*, and took Poſſeſſion of the Hill whence the Fountain flows, and turned the Water another way. Whereupon his Majeſty ordered *Don Nunno* to march towards the Hill with three hundred Horſe: Here happened a bloody Battel, and there were killed of the Enemy more than one thouſand five hundred Men, with their Commander, by which means the Fountain remained to us. The King ordered to bring him the Heads of the *Moors* that were killed in this Engagement; and there were accordingly preſented to him about four hundred and twelve, which his Majeſty ordered to be thrown into the Town from the battering Rams. This frightful Spectacle very much daunted the beſieged, who not believing that the Head of Prince *Infantilla* was amongſt the reſt, ſent a Captain with forty Men to inform themſelves; who as they were

Whereupon there happens a Battel, and the Moors loſe 1500 Men.

The King Orders to throw the Heads of the Moors into the Town.

were returning with the bad News, fell in with a Squadron of the Beſiegers, who killed thirty ſeven of them, and took the reſt Priſoners.

Theſe Victories which the Chriſtians daily obtained ſo diſpirited the *Moors*, that they durſt not attempt any more to Sally out. Nevertheleſs the King ordered the Tower *de las Lanaveras* to be garriſoned, in order to diſcover from thence all thoſe that entered or went out of the City.

Beſides theſe many ſucceſsful Events, there was one thing contributed very much to the compleating of the Conqueſt of this Iſland, which was the Friendſhip of *Benhabet*, a Mountain *Moor*, who ſent to tell his Majeſty, that he and his People with a third part of the Iſland would immediately ſubmit to him, and in a ſhort time he would bring over the Reſt, and added that for his better aſſurance the King might ſend ſome of his Horſe about a League off, where *Benhabet* then was, and that on his part he would leave with them ſome of the Sons of their chief Men as Pledges. Accordingly twenty Horſe went out and found the *Moor* in the appointed Place, who afterwards came to the King with twenty Mules loaded with Proviſions and *Regales*, which his Majeſty diſtributed amongſt the Grandees. At his taking leave, the King gave him a Banner for the Security of his Perſon and his Men, when they had occaſion to return to the Camp. In a few Days there came another Meſſenger, adviſing that the other two Parts

Benhabet one of the chief of the Mountaineers Submits.

of the Iſland had delivered themſelves up to his Majeſty. Every week they were bringing to the Chriſtian Army all ſorts of Victuals and Regales.

Bayles appointed. *Benhabet* came over a ſecond time, to repreſent to the King, that it was proper to appoint ſome of his chief Men for *Bayles* to protect the *Moors* that had ſubmitted, and to adminiſter Juſtice amongſt them, which was accordingly done. At this time the Iſland was divided into three parts, in which there were about ſix good Towns, and a great Number of Farms.

Chriſtians get ground. The Chriſtian Army was daily gaining ground of the Enemy, and approached nigher to the Walls with their Trenches and Mines. There happened many bloody Skirmiſhes, which very much ſunk the Spirits of the beſieged, and on the contrary gave new Life and Courage to the Beſiegers, who were daily trying new Ditches and Mines, by which they threw the Walls and Towers to the Ground.

Moors *act a piece of great Cruelty.* Things being at this difficult Paſs, the *Moors* acted the moſt inhumane piece of Cruelty that ever was hatched by the Malice of Man, or the Fury of Devils. There were then in the City a great Multitude of Chriſtian Slaves, whom they bound naked to large Croſſes, and placed them upon that part of the Wall where the Battery was moſt dangerous, thinking by this Infernal Contrivance to hinder the Attack. The Beſiegers beholding this diſmal Spectacle, and obſerving that they made Signs to come nearer to talk with them, they approached

ed towards the *Foſſè* to hear what they had to ſay. Here the Valour of theſe true Chriſtians diſtinguiſhed it ſelf, for they were ſo far from deſiring them to deſiſt from their Attacks, that they animated them to advance without any fear or concern, for that they were ready to loſe a thouſand Lives for the Name of Chriſt, and for the exalting of the Holy Faith, and that they infinitely preferred the publick Good to their own Safety. The King conſulted with his Gentleman what he ſhould do on this ſad Occaſion, who determined to continue the Attack by that very Place, which was accordly done. But it pleaſed the Almighty God, that the Balls from the battering Rams, tho' they tore off the Cloaths and Hair of theſe valiant Captives, yet none of them was wounded nor received any manner of hurt. This miraculous event broke the Fury of theſe *Barbarians*, who finding that their Cruel Invention did them no Service, returned the brave Captains to their Dungeons.

The Reſolution of the Chriſtians.

The Beſiegers plyed the Siege more warmly, and endeavoured to fill up the *Foſſè*, in order to hinder the Horſe from attacking. But the beſieged by a Counter-mine ſet Fire to the Woods and Twigs with which the Ditch was filled. Whereupon the Beſiegers threw Water immediately from the Ciſtern upon that part, and ſo extinguiſhed the Fire.

Siege goes on.

The *Xeque* finding himſelf in this Extremity, ſent to King *James*, deſiring him to order ſome Perſons of Truſt to come and treat with him about Capitulating. Accordingly his Ma-

Xeque deſires to Capitulate.

D. Nunno, &c. *are ſent to him.*

jeſty ſent *Don Nunno* with ten Cavaliers more. The *Moor* would not declare all that he intended at that time: But afterwards the King underſtood that he was willing to pay all the Charges of the Fleet and Voyage, but he ſwore that he would agree to no Terms, if they did not Surrender the Town.

Deſires a ſecond Parley with Don Nunno.

The *Xeque* once more deſired to talk with *Don Nunno*, who accordingly waited upon him at the Fort of *Portopi*. In the mean time there was a Ceſſation of Arms on both ſides. *Don Nunno* being received by the *Moor* with great Demonſtrations of Joy, asked him what were his Intentions, and what was the Deſign of this Interview? To which he reply'd that he was very much ſurprized, that the King of *Arragon* whom he had never diſturbed, ſhould treat him with ſo much Rigour, by endeavouring to deprive him of his Kingdom; and at laſt begged with the greateſt earneſtneſs that his Majeſty might deſiſt from this Deſign, and that if he did, in five Days he would refund all the Charges of the Expedition, and ſecure him his return to his own Countrey, and at the ſame time deſired to let him know that they did not want what Ammunition and Proviſions were neceſſary for their Defence, and that if the King pleaſed, for his better Information he might ſend ſome Gentlemen into the Town, to View their Garriſon and Magazines. *Don Nunno* anſwered the *Xeque*, that firſt as to his alledging that he had never offended the K. of *Arragon* his Maſter, that he muſt allow he had taken a Veſſel loaded with rich Merchandize, and

and that the King having ſent an Ambaſſador, and one of the Royal Family to deſire Reſtitution, they had uſed him badly, and had undervalued the Name and Authority of his Maſter; and concluded in theſe Words, that K. *James* his Maſter was young, and that the preſent Enterprize was the firſt that he had undertaken, from which he was reſolved not to deſiſt till he had brought it to an end with Victory and Renown; and that tho' his own People ſhould adviſe him to the contrary, he was ſure that his Majeſty would not hearken to them. At laſt the *Xeque* told him that he would give * five Beſants for the Head of each Man, Woman and Child, and that he would alſo Surrender the Town, upon Condition that he would leave him a ſufficient Number of Ships to tranſport him and his People to *Barbary*.

* *About two ſh.* Engliſh.

Upon *Don Nunno*'s return to the Camp, the King called an Aſſembly of the Biſhops, Grandees and Cavaliers of the Army, in order to give their Opinions upon this Affair; which was that the *Xeque*'s offer might be rejected, and that they ſhould enter the City by Force, and ſo revenge the Death of their brave Fellow-Soldiers, who were killed by the *Moors*. The King, tho' at firſt otherwiſe inclined, yet finding that the greateſt part of the Aſſembly were againſt all Treaties or Capitulations, he was obliged to fall in with them, and allow of none.

King calls a Council, who will hearken to no Capitulations.

The Account of theſe Reſolutions was ſent to the *Moor*, who beholding himſelf in a moſt deſperate Condition, aſſembled the Captain and Chief Men, and made to them the following Harangue.

Xeque *alſo calls a Council, and makes a Speech to them.*

My

" My faithful and well-beloved Vaſſals, you
" well know, that this Kingdom has been more
" than theſe hundred Years paſt in the Poſſeſſi-
" on of the great *Miramnolin* our Sovereign
" Emperor, who in his Royal Bounty was
" pleaſed to beſtow it upon me, a Kingdom
" which is without all doubt a very Precious
" Jewel in the Depths of the Waters, and a
" wonderful Refuge to thoſe who ſail the Seas.
" I have long governed you in Peace and Quiet,
" and I have ever defended you from the Arms
" of your Enemies; ſo that no Chriſtian Prince
" has ever attempted any thing againſt us till
" now, that they unjuſtly endeavour to deprive
" me of my Kingdom, and violently to bereave
" you of your Eſtates, Liberties, and Lives.
" Then what ſhall I ſay of the many Diſgraceful
" Spectacles that will be diſplay'd before your
" Eyes, the abuſing of your beloved Wives, the
" deflowring of your tender Virgins, and the
" murdering of your Sons who are ſo dear to
" you; the Cruel ſpilling of the Blood of your
" Kinſmen and Friends, and this with the utmoſt
" Ignominy and Impiety? There is no danger ſo
" great that we ought not to encounter, to deli-
" ver our ſelves from ſo many Atrocious Affronts,
" nor is there any Death ſo terrible, that ought
" not to be poſtpon'd to the Love of our Coun-
" trey, our Friends and Relations, our Wives,
" our Children, and Liberties! Nor has Fortune
" as yet entirely forſaken us; for we have Arms,
" Ammunition, Proviſions, and other Neceſſa-
" ries, and above all you have ſtill preſerved
" your Couragious Minds, reſolved to meet the

" great-

" greateſt Dangers and Difficulties. And tho' " this that is now at Hand may prove to be the " laſt that we ſhall have occaſion to ſtruggle " with, I truſt in your Valour that it will re- " dound to the greater Glory of every one of " you; and if it ſhould ſucceed otherwiſe (which " God forbid) it is but juſt that we ſell our Lives " at the Price of our Enemy's Blood. Now is " the time when we ought to exert our ſelves " in the nobleſt Manner, ſince on this laſt Battel " depends the ſetting our Countrey, our Lives, " our Honours, and Eſtates at Liberty. There " is no doubt but that we have now the Snake in " our Boſom, the treacherous Murderer in our " Bed, the Mortal Poiſon in the Diſh, and Cru- " el Death within our very Gates. I, to whom " my unkind Deſtinies have given old Age, to " behold with theſe Eyes a heap of ſuch inſup- " portable Evils and Misfortunes, chooſe for a " ſingular Favour and Privilege rather to die, " than to live and ſuffer ſuch Wrongs againſt our " Holy Law. And from this Day I freely of- " fer this Head, covered already with venerable " grey Heirs, to the bloody Sword, for the De- " fence of this my dear City, and to deliver all " of you from the Paws of theſe raging Lions.

The Xeque's Speech inſpires his People with a brave Reſolution.

Aſſoon as the *Xeque* had done, they all raiſing themſelves up with Rage and Fury, and making a confuſed and frightful Shout, cryed out unanimouſly, Come, let us all die, let us die rather than ſuffer ſuch infamous Abuſes, or behold ſuch terrible Evils as are threatned us. The *Xeque* being entirely ſatisfied, made anſwer, Theſe Words, my Friends, are the certain

Preſages

Preſages and Fore-runners of Victory, for never was the Heart that was warmed with ſo Manly a Reſolution, overcome in Battel.

The Attacks are carried on;

Immediately they went to the Wall where the Attack was hotteſt, and began to defend themſelves with a gallant Obſtinacy and Reſolution. They threw Arrows, Darts and Fire, which very much annoy'd thoſe that were attempting to Scale the Walls. The Beſiegers on the other Hand, advanced the Attack with all Expedition, killing, breaking and tearing in Pieces every thing that oppoſed them. But the beſieged recovering with the utmoſt deſpair new Courage, reckoned it equal to ſlay or to be ſlain, in the Defence of their Liberty, their Countrey, their Law, and were more encouraged by the preſence of their King, who animated them with all earneſtneſs to the Aſſault. In ſo much that the Chriſtians were ready to flag. King *James* ordered for the more Expedition, to make a Caſtle of Wood, covering it with Plates of Metal and other Materials; as alſo Engines for ſcaling of the Walls, of the Timber of the Machines. The beſieged in the mean time were not idle, for from their battering Ram they threw large Balls, with which they deſtroyed one of the greateſt Machines that the Beſiegers had. But returning with other Engines, and making a deep Mine, they threw to the Ground more than twenty Fathom of the Wall. Next Day obſerving that the Wall was fallen down, they attempted to enter by the Breach, and had ſucceeded, had not the *Xeque* repaired thither with all his Force.

And meet with great Oppoſition from the beſieged.

Make a Wooden Caſile.

Make a Breach.

Force. The next two Days they made new Attacks, but met with ſuch Reſiſtance, that they were obliged to retire. *Don Nunno* had juſt finiſhed a great Caſtle, which they had been working at for eight Days, but could not bring it againſt the Wall, by reaſon of the Earth and Mire that was in the Way. Aſſoon as the Ground was dry, and the Sky cleared up, the *Marſilians* faſtened in the Earth great Pieces of Wood, Yards of their Ships, *&c.* and ſo planted Wheels and Cranes whereby they pluck-ed up the Machine out of the Dirt where it had been fixed, and at Night they covered it with Matts, to guard it from the Shot, and at laſt they got it into the *Foſſè*. Next Morning the *Moors*, on their firſt ſpying the Caſtle, remained a while in ſuſpenſe, and were much diſheartned, but afterwards recovering Spirit, diſcharged ſuch a ſhower of Shot, that in a Moment they tore the Matts to Pieces.

And bring the Caſtle to the Walls.

About *Chriſtmas*, *Benhabet* invited *Don Nunno* to paſs the Holy-days with him in *Pol-lença*, and to take a little breathing in the midſt of ſuch Fatigues; the Count accepted the Invitation, and had the King's leave for four Days. But the Count of *Ampurias* oppoſed his going, as being unreaſonable on ſuch Occaſion to look for Diverſion or Paſtime. *Don Nunno* obſerving the concern that his Majeſty and o-thers ſhewed at his Departure, altered his In-tentions; and to confirm them how earneſt he was in the Publick Service, he told the King, that he had found out a very good Method to effectuate the Conqueſt, and that was firſt to mark

D. Nun-no's *Propoſal, that all ſhould ſwear to take the Town or die in the Attempt.*

It is accordingly performed. mark out the Place for the Storming of the Town, and then that all the Barons, Cavaliers, and others of the Army ſhould take a ſolemn Oath not to leave the Aſſault till they either entered the City, or died upon the Spot. The King heartily approved of this Propoſal, and having called a general Council, he ordered to erect a Croſs, and to place the four Evangels upon an Altar, on which they all took the Oath; and his Majeſty ſwore firſt.

The King ſecures himſelf againſt the Mountaineers. The King being apprehenſive the Mountain *Moors* might prove treacherous, tho' they had hitherto appeared his Friends, ordered to double the Guards and Poſts, and to place a ſtronger Guard with the Train, and poſted a hundred Horſe oppoſite to the Gates of *Barbolet* and *Portopi*, in order to prevent the Mountaineers from entring into the Town.

At this time the Snows and Cold were very ſevere, which made the King diſtruſt the Sentinels; and finding many of them retiring to their Quarters, he ordered the great Men and Cavaliers, and the Choice of the Army to take their Poſts, and that for the Space of five Days without any Intermiſſion; for the three laſt the Vigilance of this brave Prince was ſo extraordinary, that he did not ſhut his Eyes all that time, nor had he one Moments Reſt, neglecting what his Body required in order to perform the Duties of his Charge the better.

His extraordinary Care.

Chriſtmas Holydays, no Attack. The Joyful Day of our Saviour's Birth being come; the Army having heard Maſs, and received the Sacrament, ſpent the whole Day in Mirth and Feaſting, without making any Attack

tack or Skirmiſh; by theſe Demonſtrations honouring the Arrival of the Prince of Peace into the World. The three following were employed in digging Mines, and diſmantling the Town, burning the Gates, and filling up the *Faſſe*, to open a way for their Entring. The 30th of *December* being the Day immediately preceding that which was fixed for the general Storm, ſome adviſed the King to Storm that Night, becauſe they underſtood thoſe of the City were in a great Confuſion and Careleſſneſs; his Majeſty tho' young in Years, yet experienced in War, gravely reproved this Counſel, and gave ſufficient Reaſons for not ſtorming in the Darkneſs of the Night: Whereupon they all prepared for the next Day.

On the laſt of *December* by break of Day, which ſprung up very Serene and Temperate, they all heard Maſs, and took the Holy Sacrament, and then as being reſolved on Dying or Conquering, they embraced one another with great Tenderneſs, forgiving mutual Injuries, and ſhewing other Signs of being true Soldiers of Jeſus Chriſt. Then the King earneſtly animated them to the Battel, telling them, "that now the time was come when they had an "Opportunity of giving evident Demonſtrations "to the World of that warm deſire that burned "in their Breaſts, to exalt and propagate the "Holy Faith, and alſo of the Valour and Fidelity "with which they had ever ſerved him; and at "the ſame time they had it in their Power now "to ſhew how much they valued the Honour "of God, the Service of the Crown, and the "Good

Dec. 31. 1229. *Prepare for the Storming the Town.*

The King Speaks to his Men.

" Good and Welfare of Chriſtianity: That this
" Action would be the laſt: It was to be the end
" of all their Labours, and the beginning of vaſt
" Riches, or of Eternal Happineſs; and ſince
" the Cauſe was ſo good and Juſt, they had no
" Reaſon to doubt of the Divine Favour and Aſ-
" ſiſtance, with which they had been inſpired
" hitherto: That the Enemy had very nigh al-
" ready ſurrendered, and were now hemm'd up
" in a Corner within the Walls of the Town:
" That Courage and Intrepidity were the beſt
" Arms, and that Fear and Cowardiſe were cer-
" tain Ruine. Then they ought to remember
" the Example of ſo many noble and valiant Ca-
" valiers, Kinſmen, Friends and Companions,
" who had bravely exchanged the preſent Life
" for a Glorious Eternity, and whoſe Blood it
" was now in their Power to Revenge in an ho-
" nourable Manner. All this (he told them)
" they owed to their God, to their King, to their
" own high Blood, as alſo to the Oath they had
" lately made; beſides what was due to the
" Hopes that all the World had conceiv'd of this
" Undertaking. And in fine, he aſſured them
" that for his own part he would aſſiſt them till
" the laſt Moment of his Life, and after obtaining
" the Victory, they ſhould be honoured and li-
" berally rewarded for thoſe Labours and Dan-
" gers, to which they had ſo reſolutely expoſed
" their Perſons". Immediately his Majeſty made
the Signal for Storming, calling out, let us go
Gentlemen, and Attack in the Name of our
Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and let us enter the City,
which God has already given us. But no Body
would

He fervently excites them to the Attack.

would ſtir. Again, lifting his Eyes to Heaven, he pray'd to the Bleſſed Virgin, and then with a loud Voice cry'd out, Let us go, Let us go, let us advance, my valiant Soldiers, and attack in the Name of God. Why ſhould you fear this vile Rabble? And having repeated theſe Words three times; they all began like People awaked from a Lethargick Sleep, to move in good Order, and raiſing a horrible Noiſe, with one Voice, cry'd out *Sᵃ. Maria, Sᵃ. Maria*, which they repeated till they came cloſe to the City, over againſt the Gate *Pintada*.

Barcelonian.

The firſt that diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Attack was a *Barcelonian*, who boldly throwing himſelf in with a Standard in his Hand, mounted the Wall with other five behind him, and having beaten the *Moors* who defended a Tower, he fixed the Standard on the Top of it; and from thence they made Signs with their Swords to their Companies in the *Foſſe*, to encourage them to come to their Relief; and ſo there immediately entered three hundred Foot, and preſently after were followed by the Horſe. The firſt that entered, was *Juan Martinez de Slava*, of the Royal Family. There was a very bloody Skirmiſh fought in S. *Michael's* Street. The *Xeque* was mounted upon a white Horſe, and armed *Cap-a-pe*, and conſtantly calling out in *Arabick*, *Rodo*, *Rodo*, that is, ſtand Firm, and don't quit your Poſts. The Chriſtians were hard put to it at firſt, from the gallant Oppoſition they met with from the *Moors* who were encouraged by the Valour and

Xeque animates his Men with great earneſtneſs.

Example of their King; but at last surmounting all Difficulties, they made their Entry good into the Town; killing and treading under foot Multitudes of the Enemy, who like an impenetrable Wall, stopp'd their Passage. But the Christians being inspir'd with Courage by the Presence of their King, and more by divine Grace, overcame all Difficulties.

The Christians enter the Town.

In the mean while the Clamour, Noise, and Cries from both sides were terrible. The Women and Children were not idle, for they threw from the tops of the Houses, Stones, Timber and Fire; so that in short there was a terrible Slaughter. This bloody Engagement lasted whilst the *Xeque* assisted in it. But his Men having already abandon'd him, and not being able alone to withstand the Enemy, he retir'd.

A stout Defence.

It is affirm'd by some Authors, that there was seen in the Battel a Cavalier in Armour, and mounted on a white Horse, and that he was the first that enter'd the Town, and that they believ'd him to be St. *George*. This was averred by the *Moors* themselves.

S. George *helps the Christians, as some believ'd.*

Having thus got part of the City into their hands, there fled out by *Porta de Jesus* about thirty thousand *Moors*, who made their Escape into the Mountains. The Christians being busy in gathering the Spoils, neglected to pursue them.

The Christians advanc'd to the *Almudayna*, which is now and was formerly the Royal Palace; and to encourage them King *James* went at their Head with his Sword in his hand, open-

The King marches to the Palace, which surrenders.

opening the way as far as the Gate of that Place; they offer'd to surrender it, upon condition of having their Lives secur'd; which was granted.

The King being inform'd whither the *Xeque Boihe* had retir'd, he went immediately with *D. Nunno* to the House, where he found him dress'd in Armour, cover'd with a Garment of white Silk, and attended by three of his Guards, who were arm'd with Javelins. As soon as the *Xeque* observ'd King *James*, he rose up and paid him due Obeisance. The King left him in the hands of a Guard; and return'd to the Palace, which immediately surrender'd, offering the *Xeque*'s Son (being thirteen Years old) for a Hostage: He afterwards turn'd Christian, and was honour'd by the King with the Barony of *Hillieca* and *Gotor*.

Goes to find the Xeque.

Xeque's Son turns Christian.

It is reported that there were about twenty thousand *Moors* kill'd in this Action; and that the King did not take the *Xeque*'s Life, but left him in Prison in *Majorca*, where he died soon after, overwhelm'd with Grief and Sorrow.

Xeque dies in Prison.

As soon as the Town was taken, his Majesty order'd that which is now St. *Michael's* Church to be bless'd, and Mass to be said in it, with *Te Deum*, in token of Thanks for such a signal Victory.

Te Deum sung.

It happen'd on the thirty first of *December*, and in Commemoration of the same there is a Mass celebrated yearly in that Church, at the time that they solemnize the Procession of the Conquest; on the same Day there is a Panegyrick spoke in praise of the Author of this

The Day is yearly remembred.

December 31. 1229.

glorious Undertaking, and there are taken out the Colours, and other Enſigns proper to the Day.

Rich Plunder. The Plundering continued for eight Days, and there was found a vaſt Quantity of Gold and Silver, Cloaths, Arms, Silks, Horſes, &c. The *Xeque*'s Cabinet was of ineſtimable Value, and the Riches of the Mosks was immenſe. Amongſt the reſt of the Booty, the Liberty of one hundred and eighty Chriſtians was of no leſs value; there were no more found alive.

They cleanſe the City of the dead Bodies. Taking a View of the City, they found in it a prodigious Number of dead Bodies, Heads and Limbs, and the Ground dy'd with Blood, and apprehending a Plague from thence, they took great care to cleanſe it. Upon which account the Prelates thought proper to grant ten Days Pardon for the Corpſe of each *Moor* they carry'd out of the City to the Fields, where they made great Bonfires, into which they were thrown.

But all this Caution and other Means they made uſe of were not ſufficient to prevent a grievous Plague, which happen'd a ſhort time after.

They bury the Chriſtians. The Bodies of the Cavaliers, Captains, and Soldiers which were kill'd in the Storm, were interr'd with their Arms in the Chapel of our Lady of Victory: There was alſo an Inſcription made upon the Walls in Letters of Gold, in remembrance of thoſe brave Men; but now it is defac'd.

The

The next thing that his Majeſty took care of, was the ſelling of the Spoils, which he committed to ſome of his principal Gentlemen; but they could not do it with ſuch Equality and Diſcretion as to hinder the Soldiers from Mutiny. The Occaſion was this; ſome of the Horſe as well as Foot, thinking that a part of the Plunder that was ſelling belong'd to them, they bought to ſuch a Quantity as they believ'd amounted to their Share, and afterwards refus'd to pay for them. Whereupon a Tumult enſu'd, and grew to ſuch a height, that they pillag'd ſeveral Houſes of the Grandees. The King being hainouſly offended, order'd that on the firſt Diſturbance the whole Army ſhould get to Arms and fall upon the Mutineers, and to ſeize twenty of the Ringleaders, and hang them up immediately. But his Majeſty at laſt reflecting, that it was juſt to reward the Labours of thoſe that were concern'd in the Conqueſt as equally as poſſible, he condeſcended to their Requeſt, and to pacify them promis'd a Share in the Moveables, as well as in the Lands and Properties. This appeas'd the Mob; and the Nobles and great Men return'd to their Houſes.

At the Auction of the Plunder there happens a Mutiny.

King ſettles it.

There broke out afterwards a cruel Peſtilence and Mortality, that not only ſwept away Multitudes of the common People, but alſo of the Barons, and Men of Quality. His Majeſty was exceedingly afflicted with the Loſs of thoſe Gentlemen; and was oblig'd to ſend over to *Arragon* for ſome of his Vaſſals and Subjects, to come and compleat the

A ſevere Plague.

Conqueſt, and to bring with them Horſe and Foot.

Notwithſtanding all the Sufferings the Army had undergone by the Plague, and otherwiſe, yet the Mind of this invincible Prince could not be idle one moment, for before the Succours arriv'd from *Arragon*, he reſolv'd to make ſome Sallies againſt the *Moors* that were diſpers'd throughout the Iſland. For this end he march'd towards *Buanola*, deſigning to purſue thoſe Mountaineers who had ſtrengthen'd themſelves in the Rocks and Precipices; but as he arriv'd at the Foot of the Mountains, his Men were not willing to follow him farther, and ſo return'd towards *Inca*. The *Moors* ſeeing that the Chriſtians had divided, gather'd into a Body of ſix hundred Men, and fell upon thoſe that remain'd; but they gave them ſuch a warm Reception, that they were forced to retire. The King conſidering the Danger he was in, conſulted with his Officers, who determin'd to march to *Inca* and join the other Batallions, who were already ſurrounded by three thouſand of the Enemy. His Majeſty march'd immediately with only forty Horſe in ſo good Order, that the *Moors* were afraid to attack him. Whereupon the King ordering to halt, they join'd in that Place, and from thence return'd to the City.

The King marches againſt the Mountaineers, but is obliged to return.

Goes a ſecond time againſt them.

The King was reſolv'd to go once more againſt the *Moors*, who had ſecur'd themſelves amongſt the Mountains. There happen'd ſome Skirmiſhes, but the Chriſtians ſuffer'd prodigiouſly as they went to ſcale theſe inacceſſible Hills,

Hills, by Showers of Stones and Rocks which were tumbled down upon them. At last they endeavour'd to burn the Huts which join'd to the Caves; and accordingly one *Perote*, and some others went up, every one carrying a Dart with a Trumpet of artificial Fire, which they threw against the Enemies Tents, and by the help of a strong Wind that blew they set fire to them, and burnt abundance of People, Cloaths and Provisions, which so terrify'd them that they presently surrender'd. *The Method he takes to make them surrender.*

The *Moors* finding themselves in very great danger, desir'd to capitulate, offering that if in eight Days no Relief came they would freely deliver themselves up, and in the mean time gave as Hostages the Sons of ten of their chief Men; the time being expir'd on *Palm Sunday* they surrender'd. There came out of the Cave about fifteen hundred, leaving to the King a great Quantity of Corn and Wheat, ten thousand Cows, and thirty thousand Sheep, besides Jewels, and Gold, and Silver. Whereupon his Majesty return'd to the City very much satisfy'd. About the same time fifteen hundred more surrender'd, who were discover'd in another Cave. *They parley, and surrender.*

The Mountaineers being reduc'd, the glorious Conqueror began to apply himself to the Affairs of Peace, and things relating to the Government of the Island. And in the first place, to encourage and invite the new Inhabitants to continue in the Countrey, he granted them many great Privileges; and made a general Distribution of all the Estates and Pos- March 1230. *The King distributes the Lands.*

ſeſſions of the Iſland, amongſt thoſe who had been employ'd in the Conqueſt of it.

His Majeſty having thus ſettled every thing in good order, he reſolv'd to return to *Catalonia*; he appointed Governor and Captain General, *Don Bernard de S. Eugenia*, Lord of *Torella*, of whoſe Valour and Loyalty he had behold ſignal Inſtances in the Conqueſt: He alſo gave Orders that the *Moors* who remain'd Captives ſhould ſerve as Slaves for labouring of the Ground, and be employ'd in the Fortifications of the City. Thoſe who had given themſelves up freely, continued in the Poſſeſſion of their Lands and Eſtates.

Appoints the Count of Torella *Governor, and makes ſome Regulations.*

1230. *Takes his leave of his Subjects.*

Before his Majeſty departed, he call'd a general Junta of all the Gentlemen and Inhabitants, and acquainted them with the Reaſons of his going back, being to ſettle ſome Affairs in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, and if it ſhould be neceſſary he would return to them. As he was going on with his Speech, he was interrupted by the univerſal Lamentation and Tears of all the People.

Sets ſail, and arrives near Terragona.

He ſet ſail from *Palomera*, and in three Days arriv'd at *la Porraça*, (betwixt *Terragona* and *Tamarit*) where he tarry'd from Midnight till break of Day, and then went on board and proceeded to *Terragona*: There he was receiv'd as a triumphing Conqueror, with extraordinary feaſting and rejoicing.

1231. In the Year 1231, the King had Advice from the Governor of *Majorca*, that the People of *Tunis* were fitting out a Fleet which was ſaid to be deſign'd againſt that Iſland. This News very

very much affected his Majeſty, being afraid that the Chriſtian Religion which had been planted there with ſo much trouble, and with the Loſs of ſo many brave Men, might be rooted up by the Hands of Infidels. Nevertheleſs, to demonſtrate his great Soul, he ſaid, I truſt in God that we ſhall arrive there ſooner than the Enemy. And order'd all thoſe who had Eſtates or Fees in *Majorca*, and others of his Family, to meet within three Weeks at the Port of *Salou*. Accordingly the King found there at the time appointed two hundred and fifty Cavaliers well arm'd, which, with thoſe he had left in the Iſland, he expected would make in all three hundred Horſe, beſides Foot.

The King prepares a ſecond time to go to Majorca.

Amongſt other great Men whom the King had order'd to accompany him, was the Infante of *Portugal*, Don *Peter*, of whom we ſhall take notice in this Place, becauſe he was for ſome time the Lord of theſe Iſlands.

Don Peter *of* Portugal.

D. *Peter* was Son to King *Sancho* of *Portugal*, and by his Mother, who was a Daughter of *Arragon*, he was Couſin to King *James*, who upon account of his Relation, conferr'd upon him many honours: For having left his own Countrey, the King gave him an Eſtate in the *Campo de Terragona*, and married him to the Counteſs of *Urgel*, who was the richeſt Lady in his Kingdom. She having died in the Year 1231 without Children, left her Husband *Peter* Heir to that County. The King of *Arragon* afterwards exchang'd with him the Dominion of the Kingdom of *Majorca*, for the Eſtate of *Urgel*, and all the Right he

Obtains of the King the Iſland of Majorca, *in fee Conditional.*

he had to the Crown of *Portugal*. By virtue of this Agreement the King gave him theſe Iſlands in fee during his Life, with expreſs Condition that he ſhould receive him into his Caſtles and Fortreſſes, and to act defenſive and offenſive with the Inhabitants, and that after his Death his Heirs ſhould have only a third Part of the Iſland. The King reſerv'd to himſelf beſides the Sovereignty the Palace, and the Towns and Caſtles of *Pollença* and *Alaron*. Upon theſe Terms the Infante did Homage to King *James*, and was bound for himſelf and Succeſſors.

1232.

The King embarks, and arrives at Soller.

The King and his People being imbark'd, his Majeſty took particular notice of the Lazineſs and Indifference of the Infante, who brought along with him no more than four Horſe. However he admitted him into his Galley; which ſoon after ſet ſail, and arriv'd at *Soller* on the ſecond Day after they had left *Salou*. Immediately there were two Couriers diſpatch'd to the City, to adviſe them of the Arrival of their King.

As ſoon as the News of his Majeſty's Arrival reach'd the City, it fill'd the Hearts of every Body with extraordinary Joy. They preſently ſent Proviſions and Regales for him and his People, and fifty Horſe well equipp'd. He immediately gave Orders to the Cavaliers to get themſelves in Readineſs, and to keep Guards over all the Iſland. About fifteen Days after they were aſſur'd, that the *Tunis* Fleet did not come out that Year.

Upon

Upon this News, the King went out againſt the Rebel *Moors*, who had gather'd together into a Body of three thouſand Men, and in a few Days recover'd the Caſtle of *Alaron*, *Polença*, and *Santuiri*. The *Mooriſh* Commander finding that he could not any longer reſiſt the King's Army, ſurrender'd himſelf and Men to his Majeſty, upon Condition that he allow'd him and four others of his Family to enjoy their Eſtates, Houſes, and Arms, and the reſt of his People free Liberty to live upon the Iſland. Which being granted, the Iſland continued from that time free from the Arms of the Rebels. *Goes out againſt the rebel* Moors.

Having ſettled every thing, his Majeſty determin'd to return to *Catalonia*, and recommended the Iſland very much to the Care of the Infante; but not being well ſatisfy'd with his Valour, he left him *D. Bernard de St. Eugenia*, and others for his Aſſiſtants in the Government. And then he departed for *Catalonia*. *Returns to* Catalonia.

There continued ſtill in the Mountains about two thouſand *Moors*, who would not ſubmit upon any account. This obliged *D. Bernard de St. Eugenia* to paſs over to *Barcelona*, to inform his Majeſty of the State of the Iſland. As ſoon as the King receiv'd this News, he order'd to equip three Galleys, of which he went on board at *Salou*, and ſetting ſail, in the Space of three Days arriv'd at *Portopi*. The Joy that the Sight of the King occaſion'd to his Subjects was inexpreſſible. They went all out to receive him with great Demonſtrations of *Comes over a third time.* 1232.

of Love and Reſpect. His Majeſty immediately apply'd himſelf to the Affairs of the Iſland. Thoſe of the *Moors* who ſurrender'd willingly, he ſuffer'd to live in the Countrey; ſome he ſold at Publick Auction, and others he diſtributed amongſt the Gentlemen who had ſerv'd him in this Expedition.

The Conqueſt of Minorca *is reſolv'd upon.*

The King thought it adviſeable to ſend the Galleys, in which he had come over, to *Minorca*, to acquaint them with his Arrival, and to order them to ſurrender to him, which if they did not, he ſhould be obliged to go over there in Perſon, and puniſh their Diſobedience.

The King ſends to that Iſland.

Accordingly he ſent three Gentlemen with their Diſpatches in *Arabick*, to let them know that he would wait for their Anſwer at *Cape de Pera*, being the neareſt part of the Iſland to that of *Minorca*.

Next Day the Galleys arriv'd in that Iſland, and caſt Anchor in the Port of *Ciudadella*, which is the capital Town of *Minorca*. Great was the Trouble that theſe Iſlanders were in upon this occaſion; but underſtanding that theſe Galleys belong'd to King *James* of *Arragon* and *Majorca*, preſently the * *Alcayde* and other ancient Men reſolv'd to go to the Point of the Land to bid them welcome. They made them many courteous Invitations to come aſhore into the Town, where they would ſerve them with all the Pleaſure imaginable, out of the Regard they bore to the King their Maſter. The Embaſſadors refus'd to go into the Town till they had deliver'd their Embaſſy. Whereupon the *Alcayde* immediately

* *Governor.*

The Embaſſadors are well receiv'd.

ately order'd his People to lay aside their Arms, and to pay their Civilities again to the Embaſſadors. Then they brought their Galleys to the Shore, where the Natives had prepar'd Mats, and Carpets, and rich Tapeſtry whereon they might repoſe themſelves. The *Alcayde* and his Brother (who was a Renegado a Native of *Sevil*, and whom the King afterwards appointed Lord of that Iſland) and the * *Almoxarife*, and the Regents, and ancient Men of the Iſland receiv'd them with great Humanity.

* *A Receiver General of Duties and Taxes.*

After the King's Letter was read, the *Alcayde* begg'd the Embaſſadors to wait till next Day, againſt which time they would have an Anſwer ready for them; which was granted. The Iſlanders return'd a ſecond time to entreat them to come to Town; but they told, that they would not till they had receiv'd an Anſwer to the Satisfaction of the King their Maſter. In the mean time the Regents ſent them a Preſent of ten Cows, one hundred Sheep, two hundred Hens, a great Quantity of Bread and Wine; with which they return'd on board their Gallies, waiting till they ſhould take their Reſolutions.

Have Preſents made them by the Iſlanders.

The Evening of the ſame Day the King had poſted himſelf on the Promontory of *Pera*, from whence *Minorca* may be very plainly diſcover'd. After Sun-ſet he order'd to ſet fire to ſome Lentisk-Trees, that were in that place, to make them believe from afar that there was a great Army there. The Stratagem took, for the *Minorcans* ſpying theſe Bonfires, run to the

The Stratagem the King uſes with the Minorcans.

the Embaſſador's People to enquire the Meaning of them; they told them that it was the King's Army, who were at that Cape expecting their Anſwer; which ſo frightned the *Barbarians*, that they conſider'd the King's Demands with more diſpatch.

The Almoxarife, &c. make anſwer to the Embaſſy.

Next Day the *Almoxarife*, and the Ancients, with three hundred more of the principal Men of the Iſland, return'd anſwer to this purpoſe: That in the firſt place they gave hearty Thanks to the Almighty God, and next to King *James*, for the ſingular Favour he did them by admitting them under his Care and Protection, and that they very willingly ſubmitted to his Obedience and Vaſſalage, and entreated that they might have a Copy of the Conditions and Terms, by which they were to live: That tho' the Iſland did not abound much in Proviſions, or other Riches, yet they would pay him yearly ſix thouſand Buſhels of Corn, one hundred Cows, and betwixt Goats and Sheep four hundred, upon Condition that the King and his Succeſſors would defend and protect them upon all Occaſions. The Embaſſadors reply'd, that they were well ſatisfy'd with their Anſwer, but that they muſt alſo deliver to his Majeſty, *Cindadella*, and all the Caſtles and Forts of the Iſland. This laſt Demand very much diſturb'd the Iſlanders; but at laſt being apprehenſive of greater Hardſhips, they agreed to every thing that was ask'd, ſaying that they had great Confidence in his royal Bounty and Clemency, and that upon the Aſſurance of this, they gave themſelves up abſolute.

lutely into his Hands. *D. Affalid* caus'd them to add to the foreſaid Tribute about two hundred Pound of Butter, and about 4 *l. Sterling* in Money. The Embaſſadors had tarried three Days waiting their Anſwer. *Butter.*

The King had remain'd all this while at *Cape de Pera*, continuing the Stratagem of the Bonfires; when on the fourth Day a Meſſenger arriv'd to inform his Majeſty of the Arrival of the Embaſſadors, and * *Syndicks* of the Iſland of *Minorca*, who had come to kiſs his royal Hands and to pay him Homage and Obedience. The King receiv'd the News with great Satisfaction, and forthwith order'd to furniſh Lodgings for them, and to cover the Walls with rich Tapeſtry, and the Ground with ſweet-ſmelling Flowers; and for the greater ſhew of Majeſty, erected a ſplendid Throne, and cloath'd himſelf with rich Robes, and other Badges of Royalty. He alſo ſent Horſes to receive them ſo ſoon as they landed. In fine, he took care to ſhew all the Signs of his Grandeur, the better to execute his Deſigns. *There come over to the King Deputies from Minorca.* * *An Advocate or Perſon ſent to ſolicit the Affairs of State.*

When the *Almoxarife* and the five Ancients came into the Preſence of the King, they fell upon their Knees, and made him a very ſubmiſſive Obeiſance, and offer'd him the Dominion of the Iſland, delivering themſelves freely up as humble Vaſſals to him their Lord and King for ever. The King anſwer'd them, that he was pleas'd with the Cheerfulneſs with which they ſurrender'd themſelves to his Obedience, and told them that he had retir'd from his Army into that place in order to receive their *They make him a Tender of that Iſland.*

their Answer with more quiet. The *Syndicks* kiss'd the Ground, and return'd thanks to his Majesty for the Favour. The King inform'd his People of the Agreement that his Embassadors had made, who did all approve of it.

1232. Whereupon the King order'd to call the *Almoxarife* and his Company, and told them, that he approv'd of whatever his Embassadors had concerted, of which there were drawn up new Instruments confirm'd by the Royal Seal

Minorca *from this time tributary to* Aragon. This was the beginning of the Conquest of *Minorca*, and its Inhabitants from this time continued Tributaries to the Crown of *Arragon*.

Majorca being reduc'd, and *Minorca* made tributary, the King left the former and went for *Arragon*.

The Archbishop of Terragona, *&c. goes to reduce* Yviça. About two Years after, the Archbishop of *Terragona*, *D. Bernard de S. Eugenia*, and others, ask'd leave of the King to go and conquer *Yviça*. The King granted their Request, upon condition that when conquer'd it should hold in fee of the Crown of *Arragon*. Amongst other Gentlemen that were in this Expedition, there also assisted in it *Peter* the *Infante* of *Portugal*, and *D. Nunno*.

1234. *It surrenders.* As soon as the Fleet arriv'd at the Island, the Troops landed, and laid Siege to the Capital, and reduc'd it to such Straits that they soon oblig'd the Besieg'd to capitulate. And so the Island came in subjection to the King of *Arragon* in Temporal Affairs, and to the Archbishop of *Terragona* in Spiritual.

The

The leſſer of the *Pityuſæ* (formerly *Ophiuſa*) now *Formentera*, alſo ſurrendered to his Majeſty's Arms. *As alſo* Formentera.

La Conejera and *Cabrera* were in the King's Hands.

The *Moors* returned ſome Months afterwards to *Yviça*, with a great Fleet, but it was ſo valiantly defended by the Chriſtians, that the former were forced to leave that Coaſt with all Expedition. Moors *invade* Yviça *but are repuls'd.*

In the Year 1236, the King being at *Calatajud*, the *Infante Peter* made an Acknowledgment and Swore Fealty to the Queen, by his Majeſty's Orders, and he was obliged in Caſe of the King's Deceaſe, to perform the ſame Allegiance to her and her Sons, as he uſed to do to him. 1236. Don Peter *of* Portugal *does Homage to the Queen of* Arragon.

The *Infante* went over the Year following to *Majorca*, upon Advice that the *Moors* of *Africk* deſigned to go thither with a ſtrong Squadron of Ships, and he granted a full Power to the Government of the Iſland, at their own Requeſt, to impoſe ſome Taxes, to enable them to fortify the Places that were out of Repair. 1237. *Goes to* Majorca.

In the Year 1244, the *Infante*'s Dominion over this Iſland ended, as is to be ſeen in the Inſtrument by which he abſolved the Inhabitants from their Allegiance, dated at *Algezira* in the ſaid Year. 1244. *Reſigns his Dominion.*

King *James* had four Sons, amongſt whom he divided his Kingdoms in his Life-time. He gave to the *Infante* D. *James* his ſecond Son the Kingdoms of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *The King divides his Eſtates amongſt his four Sons.*

The second gets Majorca, Minorca, *&c.*

Yviça, with the Lordships of *Monpelier*, *Rosillon*, *Colibre*, *Conflans*, *Cerdagn*, and *Valleſpir*. Having made the Diviſion, he put the *Infantes* into Poſſeſſion of the Eſtates, which he had appointed for them. For in the Archives of this Kingdom, there is a Letter from the King, dated in the Year 1256, to the City of *Majorca*, diſcharging them from their Allegiance to him, and requiring them to do Homage to his Son *James*.

1256. *Who comes over and takes Poſſeſſion.*

The *Infante* came over the ſame Year to this Kingdom, and taking Poſſeſſion of it, confirmed all the Privileges and Immunities, which had been granted by the King his Father. In the Year 1266, he was married to the Counteſs of *Nives*, Daughter to the Count of *Foix*.

The Cham *of* Tartary *and the Emperor* Palæologus *ſends Ambaſſadors to the King.*

The Fame of the invincible Conqueror had reached the remoteſt Regions of the Eaſt, ſo that not only the Chriſtian Princes, but alſo the *Heathens* and *Barbarians* ſollicited his Friendſhip. Amongſt others the *Great Cham of Tartary*, and *Palæologus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*, ſent Ambaſſadors, intreating him to come and reſcue the Holy-Land from the *Mahometans*, who were like to over-run that Countrey. Whereupon the King reſolved to go in Perſon to this Conqueſt. And for this purpoſe in the Year 1269, he went to *Majorca*, intending to gather together all the Ships and Veſſels that were in that Iſland. The *Majorcans* received their Sovereign with extraordinary Joy; and the King was no leſs pleaſed to ſee the City ſo much enlarged. They

1269. *He comes a fourth time to* Majorca.

alſo

alſo unanimouſly offered his Majeſty about three hundred *lib. Sterl.* and three Ships for the Expedition, with which tender of Service he was ſo well ſatisfied, that in Recompence he granted them many Favours and Privileges.

In the mean time the *Almoxarife* of *Minorca* came over with one thouſand Cows to preſent to his Majeſty. 1269. *The Almoxarife of Minorca comes to him with a preſent.*

The King ſoon after returned to *Barcelona*, and ſet ſail from thence the ſame Year with thirty Ships and ſome Gallies deſigned for the *Holy-Land*. But meeting with a Storm at Sea, which ſcattered the Fleet, his Majeſty with Difficulty got ſafe into *Marſeilles*, and from thence returned to *Catalonia*, and gave over all Thoughts of that Expedition. *The King ſets Sail for the* Holy Land, *but is driven back by bad Weather.*

This great Conqueror having been all his Life employ'd in propagating the Faith of Jeſus Chriſt, and deſtroying and rooting out the Diabolical Sect of *Mahomet*, at laſt was obliged to yield to Fate; being taken very ill at * *Xativa*, which was occaſion'd by his continual Fatigues, and great Age. He went from thence to *Algezira*, where finding himſelf grow weaker, he took the Sacraments of the Church, and ſet about preparing for his Journey to Eternity. He ſent for the *Infante Peter* his eldeſt Son, to whom he earneſtly recommended the Church, and his Subjects, and deſired him by all means to root out the infamous Enemies of the Name of Jeſus. He went from *Algezira* to *Valentia*, where he died on the 27th of *July* 1276, in the 63d Year of his Age. James *the Conqueror falls ſick.* * *In the Kingdom* Valentia. *And dies.* 1276.

The Sorrow and Concern which the Loſs of this Excellent and Glorious Prince deſerv'd and occaſioned was inexpreſſible and not only univerſal throughout all his own Dominions, but alſo over all Chriſtendom. His Perſon was Comely and Graceful, his Temper affable and obliging.

His Character.

In Valour and Military Skill he equall'd the greateſt Generals of the World; having fought thirty pitch'd Battels with the *Moors*. His Wiſdom and Prudence in the Art of Governing was worthy of Admiration. His Conſtancy and Reſolution in purſuing great Deſigns was extraordinary. He was very Regular, Modeſt and Temperate in Eating and Drinking, and in all manner of Diverſions. What ſhall we ſay of his Royal Bounty, and Princely Liberality? He can never be enough extolled for his Juſtice and Exactneſs in puniſhing the Inſolent, and his Clemency and Readineſs to forgive the Humble. To ſome it would appear, that he ſullied theſe bright Qualities a little in his Youth, by giving way to diſorderly Amours in which he was often intangled. He that was Invulnerable by the fierceſt Darts of *Mars*, became a Slave to the Arrows of *Cupid*! But this is a Fault ſo much the eaſier to be excus'd, it being a Folly but too alluring and agreeable to our weak and deprav'd Natures.

He left behind him four Sons, and four Daughters.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

King James II. *of* Majorca.

JAMES II. and ſecond Son to the Conqueror, was crowned King of *Majorca*, &c. and once more took Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom. Afterwards he paſſed over to *Catalonia*, and entered into the Poſſeſſion of all his other Eſtates which his Father had given him long before, as has been already related. James II. *Succeeds to the* Balearick *Crown.*

Peter, King of *Arragon* conceived no ſmall diſguſt againſt his Brother the King of *Majorca*, by reaſon of his enjoying ſo many good Eſtates, which their Father had diſmembred from his Crown. And having form'd a Deſign againſt him to put a better Colour upon it, he pretended that the Donation made in Favour of King *James*, was ſo exorbitant and intolerable, that it ought to be diſanulled. And this was the Cauſe of the Enmity and Diſcord that happened betwixt thoſe two Brothers. But the King of *Majorca*'s Eſtates being ſo far divided one from the other, and ſome of them lying within the very Territories of the King of *Arragon*, be was forced to ſubmit to his Brother's Will. So that King *James* in the Year 1278, in the Town of *Perpignan* did Homage to *Peter*, King of *Arragon*. He afterwards went to *Majorca*, where he gave Peter *King of* Arragon *is angry with his Brother of* Majorca. *The reaſon.*

K. James *of* Majorca *does Homage to* Arragon. 1278.

leave to the chief Men to chooſe *Syndicks* to go and perform their Homage and Allegiance alſo to his Brother, which they did at *Valencia*; but proteſted before they went, that it was without Prejudice to their Franchiſes and Privileges.

The two Kings go to France. King *Peter* was, or at leaſt ſeemed to be Content with his Brother's having acknowledged him his Sovereign Lord, and diſſembled a Friendſhip for him. And accordingly hearing that *Philip* King of *France* was uſurping his Juriſdiction in *Monpelier*; he went with the King of *Majorca* to that Kingdom to protect him in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate. *Meet K. Philip at Toulouſe.* The two Brothers arrived at *Toulouſe*, where they made their Entry in great Pomp. The King of *France* came out of the City, to receive them with equal Grandeur, and order'd Lodgings for them in his Palace. There they paſs'd ſeveral Days in Sports and Feaſtings. *They return.* But however they could not agree about the Affair of *Monpelier*. Whereupon the King of *Arragon* returned to *Catalonia*.

The King of France gets Monpelier into his Hands, and how. The King of *France* got this Eſtate into his Hands in the following Manner; he made an Exchange of *Monpelier* with the Biſhop of *Magalona* for his Eſtate, with Deſign to deprive King *James* of that Place by Cunning and Artifice. To effectuate it, he went in Perſon to the former, thinking to take Poſſeſſion of it. But the Inhabitants making a brave Reſiſtance, he was obliged to gather an Army together, in order to accompliſh by Force, what he could not by Right. So that at length he not

not only ſeiz'd upon what belonged to the Biſhop of *Magalona*, but alſo on the whole Lordſhip of *Monpelier*. And thus the King of *Majorca* loſt that noble Barony. *Takes it by force.*

The King of *Arragon* pretended to go in Perſon with a ſtrong Fleet to ſubdue ſome Parts of *Africk*. But he kept his Deſign very ſecret, telling ſome of his Grandees who had asked him, that if he knew that his Left-hand ſhould pry into what his Right-hand was a doing, he would cut it off. *The King of Arragon pretends to go against Africa.*

As ſoon as King *James* heard of his Brother's Deſign, he went over to *Lerida* to offer his Service in the Expedition.

The Fleet ſet ſail from *Tortoſa* in the Year 1282, with a fair Wind for *Minorca*, where they arrived in a ſhort time. That Iſland was then in the Hands of the *Moors*, but acknowledged for it's Sovereign the King of *Majorca*, whoſe Tributaries they were. As ſoon as the *Minorcans* diſcovered the Fleet, they got about one thouſand five hundred Horſe, and ten thouſand Foot to Arms in a Moment, and marched towards the Shoar in order to prevent their coming into the Port, in caſe they were Enemies. But having underſtood that it was the King of *Arragon*, Son of the great Conqueror, to whom they had not many Years ago done Homage, and Allegiance, they laid down their Arms, and reſolved to receive him with Demonſtrations of Good-will. The Fleet caſt Anchor in the Harbour of *Mahon*, and there upon a little Iſle, the King ordered to pitch his Tent, that he might take ſome Re- 1282. *But firſt ſets ſail for Minorca, where he arrives.* *The King comes aſhoar on an Iſle in the Harbour of Mahon*

freſhment with his Barons, not having permitted any Body elſe to Land. Some write that the *Moors* threw ſome Darts into the Tent, which ſo incenſed King *Peter*, that he ſwore to deſtroy the whole Iſland. The *Almoxarife* having heard of the King's Anger, endeavoured to ſoften him with Preſents and Proviſions, which he ſent by four of the Principal Men of the Iſland. Afterwards he came in Perſon to pay Obedience, and to bid his Majeſty welcome, and made an offer of himſelf, and all the People of the Iſland as his humble Subjects. The King appeared ſatisfied with theſe apparent Demonſtrations of Fidelity. But the *Almoxarife* being afterwards appriz'd of the King's Intention to Sail to *Alcol* in *Africk*, ſent a Brigantine to the *Xeque* to inform him of his Deſign. The Brigantine arriv'd at *Alcol* a Day before his Majeſty. Whereupon the King vow'd to avenge himſelf of the Treachery of the *Almoxarife*.

Is irritated againſt the Natives.

Is mollified by the Almoxarife.

Who diſcovers his Deſign to the Moors *of* Barbary.

1283. *K.* Peter *invited to* Sicily *by the Inhabitants.*

About this time King *Peter* undertook the Conqueſt of *Sicily*, having a Right to it by his Queen, and being alſo invited thither by the Natives who not being longer able to endure the intolerable Pride of the *French*, had ſhook off their tyrannical Yoke, by that memorable Action of the *Sicilian Veſpers*.

Sicilian Veſpers.

The King building upon his Right, and the hopes he had in the Inhabitants of that Iſland, ſent thither the Queen and the *Infantes* his Sons.

1284. In the Year 1284, *Peter* ſent to tell his Brother the King of *Majorca*, that he wanted

to

to see him at *Girona* or *Perpignan*. King *James* accordingly went to *Girona*, where he was received by his Brother of *Arragon* with great Signs of Joy. After having been some time together, and having treated of several Affairs of Consequence, they parted good Friends in Appearance, the one for *Barcelona*, and the other for *Perpignan*.

The King of Majorca waits on his Brother of Arragon at Girona.

Much about the same time *Philip* of *France* had raised a formidable Army, with which he intended to invade *Catalonia*, being favour'd and instigated to it by the Pope, who had expressly deprived King *Peter* of his Kingdoms, and had given the Investiture of them to the King of *France*. *Philip* could not get into *Catalonia*, without passing through the King of *Majorca*'s Countrey, which made him ask that Favour of that King, who condescended to his request. But this cost King *James* dear in a short time, for it was one of the Pretexts for the Mortal Feud which his Brother *Peter* afterwards bore him, and one Reason for the many Acts of Injustice which he suffer'd very soon after.

The King of France desires Liberty of the King of Majorca to pass through his Countrey into Catalonia.

The King of *Majorca* did not want sufficient Reasons for what he had done in this Juncture, for first it was the express will of the Pope, who had commanded him to give free Passage to the *French* Troops, and besides, *Philip* had two of his Sons Hostages, whom he apprehended would be in danger of their Lives, upon any Movement, that he might make against *France*. But all this avail'd nothing

For what Reasons.

thing to his Brother *Peter*, who from that time laid the Deſign of deſtroying him.

Peter *invades* Rouſillon.

Peter having heard of the great Storm that threaten'd him from *France*, went for *Rouſillon* in order to prevent it; when he came near *Perpignan*, he gave Orders to his Men to prepare to enter that Town by Force of Arms, which they accordingly obey'd, and took the Town. He went directly towards the Caſtle, where his Brother of *Majorca* lay at that time Sick, and immediately took Poſſeſſion of it; and ſent to King *James*, requiring him upon the account of his Oath, to deliver up all the Forts and Caſtles which he had in *Rouſillon*.

Takes Perpignan.

K. James *makes his Eſcape.*

The King of *Majorca* was forced to comply with his Brother's unjuſt Demand; and ſeeing the Danger his Perſon was in there, he left his Queen and Children, and made his Eſcape in the Night, by a Private Vault which went from the Caſtle a great way from the Town, and ſo got to the Fort of *Caroça*.

Next Day *Peter* hearing that his Brother had fled, was very much vex'd that he had deliver'd himſelf out of his Hands. The Inhabitants believing their Lord was dead, got preſently to Arms, and went towards the Caſtle, and ſeiz'd upon ſome of the King of *Arragon*'s People. But he had gone himſelf to *Junqueras* having carried along with him the Queen of *Majorca*, and her two Sons, and a Daughter Priſoners. At this place he was perſwaded to give his Siſter in Law her Liberty, and order'd to Accompany her and her Daughter to the *Collado de Bannuls*. But he ſent the Sons

Peter *carries the Queen of* Majorca *and her Children Priſoners.*

Sons Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Torella de Mongri*, and ſoon after to *Barcelona*.

King *James* being highly provok'd with this unjuſt Treatment of his Brother the King of *Arragon*, try'd all Methods to avenge himſelf. At laſt he offer'd to ſerve the *French* King with all his Forces. *Philip* receiv'd this Embaſſy from the King of *Majorca* with great Satisfaction, and conſulting with his twelve Peers and Prelates, and great Men, he determin'd to haſten his Expedition againſt the King of *Arragon*, on pretence that he had committed Injuries againſt the Church, by inciting the *Sicilians* to rebel againſt their King. But he was reſolved to take to himſelf the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and Principality of *Catalonia*, the Pope having already given them to his younger Son *Charles*.

The King of Majorca *offers his Service to the K. of* France.

Philip march'd his Army, which conſiſted of one hundred thouſand Foot, and ſix thouſand ſix hundred Horſe, within Sight of *Perpignan*; from whence he ſent Advice to the King of *Majorca*, who was then at *Caroça*, of his Arrival, promiſing him not only Reparation of Damages, but alſo an Enlargement of his Dominions, if he would continue in Amity with him. And ſo next Day King *James* came to the *French* Camp, where he was receiv'd by the King with great Demonſtrations of Joy. And after Dinner the King of *France*, the Pope's *Nuncio*, the Duke of *Britanny*, the Count of *Foix*, and the King of *Majorca* retir'd together. The *Nuncio* beginning the Diſcourſe, told King *James*, on the part of the *French*

Who Marches his Forces to Perpignan.

An Interview betwixt him, the King of Majorca, *the Pope's* Nuncio, *&c.*

French King, that he was willing to aſſiſt him in avenging the Wrongs done him by his Brother, and on the other Hand it was but reaſonable that he ſhould give him ſuitable Security and Satisfaction. This he added would be by delivering into the Hands of *France*, his Caſtles and Fees of *Rouſillon*, as we intreat, require and order you (ſays the *Nuncio*) on the part of God, and the *Holy Roman Church* to do this Moment, and to give one hundred of the moſt conſiderable Inhabitants of *Perpignan* for Hoſtages, and alſo Proviſions at moderate Rates for the Army. The King of *Majorca* thought it a very hard Caſe to comply with ſuch Rigorous Conditions: But the preſſing Neceſſity that he lay under, gave no room for Deliberation, ſo that he was forc'd to grant whatever they demanded. And preſently ſent Orders to *Caroça*, and the Fort of *Cluſa*, commanding them for the Future to receive Orders from *France*, and they accordingly receiv'd a *French* Garriſon.

The latter propoſes hard Demands to K. James.

Which he is obliged to ſubmit to.

Philip *ſeizes upon* Rouſillon.

While *Philip* was taking Poſſeſſion of *Rouſillon*, ravaging that Countrey, cutting down every thing that was in his way, and committing innumerable Inſults againſt all that oppos'd him; the King of *Arragon* was with ſome Horſe and Foot at the *Collado de Paniças*, endeavouring to prevent the Enemy's entring into the *Ampurdan*. The Difficulty of paſſing the *Pyrenean* Mountains was a great obſtacle to the King of *France*. But at length the Abbot of a Monaſtery nigh *Argiles*, with other

other *Monks* ſhew'd him a Paſs by which he might march his Army.

Philip commits various Acts of Hoſtility in King James's Dominions.

Altho' the K. of *Majorca* favour'd *France*, that did not prevent his receiving from their Troops the ſame Injuries and Affronts as if he had been his greateſt Enemy. The firſt thing *Philip* did, was to ſeize upon *Perpignan*, whither he had ſent 1000 Horſe and ſome Foot, but there they met with ſuch brave Reſiſtance, that they were oblig'd to leave it, and march another way. Nigh the road there was a Nunnery, where they us'd thoſe Holy *Virgins* with all that their Barbarous Lewdneſs and Execrable Vileneſs could dictate. Not long after *Perpignan* was forc'd to ſurrender to the *French*, who without any reſpect to Confederacy, or ev'n Humanity plundered and deſtroyed all that Countrey. In fine without having any regard to the Word and Aſſurances they had given to the Inhabitants, they perpetrated every where Robberies, Rapes, and other enormous Acts of Cruelty.

French abuſe a Nunnery, &c.

A ſad Story of a French *Count and a Lady of* Perpignan.

But a *Picard* Count paid dear for his ſhameleſs Impudence, in having dar'd to fix his Eyes and ev'n his Hands on a Lady equally Beautiful and Virtuous, in whoſe Houſe he was quarter'd. He firſt try'd her by warm Courtſhip, and deluding Promiſes, but finding his Words and Complements were thrown away, he chang'd his Love into hatred and barbarous Violence, attempting to obtain by Force what he could not by Flattery. At laſt, he killed her, gratifying at once his furious Brutal deſires, and his Cruel Thirſt of Vengeance. The Husband finding

finding his Honour ſtain'd, and the fair Creature without Life, who was the ſole Comfort and Joy of his Life, being at the ſame time injur'd in his Honour, and robb'd of his Love, diſſembled his knowing any thing of the Accident that had happen'd; by this deſigning to execute his Revenge with greater Facility. At Supper he was at Pains to entertain his Gueſts in the moſt obliging Manner, by offering them Variety of delicious pleaſant Wines, and other Regales. At laſt the exceſſive pleaſure of Drinking drown'd the Reaſon and Senſes of this *French Picard*, and his Companions, and gave to the Husband a no leſs Joyful than fortunate Occaſion, of a Juſt and ſure Satisfaction. In fine, being buried in Sleep and Wine, they were murdered and hurried out of this World in order to awake in the Regions of eternal Miſery. And immediately after the Valiant and Honourable Husband paſs'd over privately with his Family to the King of *Arragon*'s Camp.

The Armies of France *and* Arragon *meet, engage, and the firſt is beaten.*

The *French* Army having come as far as *Bolo*, in order to paſs the *Collado de Paniças*, found the Paſs ſtopt by the King of *Arragon*, who attacked them, and made a conſiderable Slaughter. Whereupon the King began to repent of his raſh Undertaking, and returned towards *Elna*. The King of *Majorca* being informed of *Philip*'s Return, gave Orders to receive him as their lawful Lord and Sovereign. Accordingly the Biſhop went out to meet him. But ſuch was the Rage and Treachery of the *French*, that falling like wild Beaſts upon

The French *deſtroy* Rouſillon, *in an inhumane Manner.*

upon thoſe who had receiv'd them with ſo much Humanity, they kill'd and wounded Numbers of Clergymen as well as Seculars, beſides Women and Children, ſpoiling with equal Fury things ſacred and profane. Such was the Zeal and Devotion with which theſe Chriſtians went to Merit Indulgences which were promis'd them by his Holineſs for this Expedition. But Heaven was not pleas'd to ſuffer long ſuch unheard of Brutalities, and Sacrilegious Barbarities to go unpuniſh'd.

Philip *returns to* France.

The *French* King finding that his Men every Day became more Weak and Cowardly, and that thoſe of *Arragon*, delay'd to come to Battel, with their whole Power; at laſt march'd back to his own Countrey. But in their paſſing through the Mountains, they were followed by King *Peter*'s Troops, who very much annoy'd them in their March. At length being beaten and broke, they arriv'd at *Pertus*. There King *Philip* met the King of *Majorca*, who had come with Horſe and Foot to receive him: They embraced with great Affection and Tenderneſs, from thence they went to *Perpignan*, where the King of *France* died the Day after his Arrival. The King of *Majorca* celebrated in that Town the Funerals with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Honours continued for eight Days; after which he accompany'd *Philip*'s Nephews, and the Pope's Legate to the Frontiers of *France*.

K. Peter *reſolves to ſeize* K. James's *Eſtates.*

As the Joy and Satisfaction which K. *Peter* received from this fortunate Event encreas'd, ſo did

did the hatred and desire of Vengeance, which he had entertain'd against his Brother. And thus being prompted by Anger, as well as Ambition, and Interest, he resolv'd to usurp his Estates, and unite them to the Crown of *Arragon*.

Peter sends a Message to Majorca, desiring them to submit to him.

At the time that the *French* took Possession of the County of *Rousillon*, King *Peter* sent to the Governor of *Majorca*, and the Cavaliers, and other Inhabitants, desiring them to deliver themselves up to his Obedience, as to their lawful Sovereign, because King *James* having fail'd in the Fidelity he ow'd to him, had thereby forfeited the Fee and Sovereignty of that Kingdom. And added, that *James* had promis'd his Crown to *France*, but he hop'd that they would rather accept of him, and that the K. of *Majorca* was not Powerful enough either to hinder the one or the other from taking Possession of his Countries. The Governor and Cavaliers answer'd, that they were all determin'd to Seal with their Blood the Faith and Duty they had sworn to their King. But the common People, who are always fond of Novelty, shew'd some Inclination to Change. Whereupon *Peter* resolv'd to go in Person to conquer that Island; he took with him two hundred Horse, and order'd the Admiral to be ready with the Fleet at *Salou*, with this design he left *Barcelona*. Having gone but four Leagues, he was seiz'd with such a severe fit of Sickness that he could not pass further, and was carry'd to *Villa Franca de Penades*, where he gave orders to his Son *Alphonso*,

Which they refuse.

He fits out a Fleet against that Island.

1285.

Is taken bad, and dies.

to

to continue the Expedition; and in a few Days after dy'd, in the 46th Year of his Age.

His Son Alphonſo *goes on with the Expedition, and arrives at* Porraça.

Alphonſo purſuing his Father's Orders, ſet ſail from *Salou*; and after a ſhort Paſſage arriv'd at *Porraça*, where he order'd to land the Infantry, and encamp'd by the Towers *Las Lavaneras*.

The Majorcans *ſurrender.*

The *Majorcans* ſeeing the numerous Army which the King of *Arragon* had brought with him, were not willing to ſtand by King *James*, who was not in the Iſland; and being alſo afraid that they were not able to defend themſelves, treated of a Surrender. And Syndicks were immediately named to go and give the Oath of Allegiance and Homage to *Alphonſo*, in behalf of the whole Kingdom.

The Governor leaves the Iſland, and gets to Rouſillon.

The Governor having no hopes of any Succour, retir'd with as many as ſtood true to their Prince, to the Temple; and afterwards went over with them to *Rouſillon*, where the King receiv'd him with great Reſpect.

After this manner the King of *Arragon* got into his hands the Capital of *Majorca*.

Palma, *and other Places ſurrender.*

Notwithſtanding that *Palma*, and ſome other Towns had ſurrender'd, yet the Caſtles of *Alaron*, *Pollença* and *Santuiri* held out for King *James*; till *Alphonſo* ſending ſome Troops againſt them, made them alſo ſurrender.

Capello *and* Baſſa *hold out* Alaron *for King* James.

The remarkable Behaviour of two gallant Soldiers, *Capello* and *Baſſa*, who ſeal'd with their Blood the Fidelity they ow'd God and their Rightful Sovereign, in the Defence of the Caſtle of *Alaron*, ought not to be paſs'd in ſilence. King *Alphonſo* coming in Perſon againſt that

Caſtle, ſummon'd the Garriſon to ſurrender, but theſe two having anſwer'd his Majeſty in very reproachful Language, he ſwore to be aveng'd when they ſhould fall into his Power; which he accordingly perform'd in a ſhort time after. For as ſoon as he had taken the Caſtle, he order'd the ſaid *Capello* and *Baſſa* to be put upon Spits over burning Coals, and thus caus'd to roſt them to Death. This cruel Action was known all over *Europe*; and at length Pope *Gregory* XII. excommunicated *Alphonſo* for it.

King Alphonſo *cauſes to roſt them alive.*

Is excommunicated.

The King underſtanding that the *Roman* Pontiff had fulminated againſt him the Sentence of Excommunication, he repented of what he had done, and begg'd Abſolution; which the Pope granted, upon Condition that he would reſtore to his Uncle *James* the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and erect a Statue to the Honour of God and the bleſſed Virgin, as alſo in veneration of all the Saints, amongſt whom were comprehended *Capello* and *Baſſa*. And alſo that yearly they ſhould celebrate in the Cathedral of *Majorca*, on the firſt Sunday after *All Saints*, a Feſtival to all the Martyrs.

Is pardoned upon Conditions.

Patrons of Majorca.

Their Bodies are now depoſited in the Cathedral of *Palma*, under the Altar of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, in two Stone Cheſts. Theſe two illuſtrious Soldiers of Chriſt, are the *Patrons* and *Tutelar Gods* of this Kingdom.

King Alphonſo *goes to* Yviça.

King *Alphonſo* ſent *William de Loreto* to *Yviça* to reduce that Iſland: And having left *Albert de Mediona*, Governor of *Majorca*, he went thither in Perſon, where having tarry'd but two Days, he left the ſaid *Loreto* Governor.

Whilſt

Whilſt he was in *Sarragoſſa*, he had intelligence of King *James*'s having gather'd together a great Army in *Rouſſillon*, in order to invade *Catalonia*, which made him ſummon the great Men of *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, to be in readineſs to follow him againſt his Uncle the King of *Majorca*; which as ſoon as it was heard, put a Stop to his Arms for that time. 1286. *King* James *threatens to invade* Arragon.

The leſſer of the *Baleares* was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the *Moors*, tho' at firſt it was tributary to the King of *Arragon*: The great Conqueror always very much valued this Iſland, becauſe it conduc'd extremely to the Preſervation as well as Aggrandizing of his Crown. Minorca *ſtill in the hands of the* Moors.

Zaen King of *Valencia* came to wait upon the King of *Arragon*, and promis'd him that if he would allow the Iſle of *Minorca* to hold in fee of him, he would give him in lieu of it the Town and Caſtle of *Alicant*. The King would not accept this Offer, but was the more earneſt to ſeize that Iſland. For this end he got together about five hundred Horſe and thirty thouſand Foot, and about one hundred and twenty two Sail of Gallies, and other Veſſels. *The King of* Arragon *prepares to invade* Minorca.

Mean while the *Almoxarife* took care to provide himſelf as well as he could, having ſent to the Lords of *Bugia*, *Bona*, *Conſtantina*, and *Tremeſen*, to ſolicit their Aſſiſtance; who ſent immediately to his Relief five thouſand Foot and nine hundred Horſe. *The* Almoxarife *reſolves to defend it.*

The King ſet ſail from *Salou*, and on the ſecond of *December* landed in *Majorca*, where he tarried till *Chriſtmas*, and then was reſolv'd to proſecute his Voyage. The Weather being 1286. *King* Alphonſo *goes to* Majorca. *From thence to*

Port Mahon, where he lands. very boiſterous and rough, he had ſcarce ſet ſail, when there aroſe a Storm that diſpers'd the whole Fleet in a moment, part of them being caſt upon the Iſland, and a few others got with the King's Galley into the Port of *Mahon*, and there his Majeſty landed on a ſmall Iſle in the middle of the Harbour, where he expected the reſt of the Ships that were ſav'd.

The *Xeque* was ready to receive him with forty thouſand Foot and five hundred Horſe. The King perceiving that the Enemy expected *Fights and overcomes the* Moors. Battel, he reſolv'd, without waiting for the reſt of his Ships, to engage them with only about four hundred Horſe, and very few Foot. The Battel was very bloody; in which were kill'd of the Enemy 1334, and of the King's People 170. On this Occaſion King *Alphonſo* gave great Proofs of his Valour. The *Minorcans* being beaten, retir'd to a Hill, which by reaſon of the great Slaughter was made there, bears the Name of *El Degollador*, the Slaughterer. Some-time after there happen'd a braver Skirmiſh, *Torna-mira's rajh Onſet.* betwixt the *Moors* and *Berenguer de Tornamira* a Cavalier, who to ſhew his Courage attack'd the Enemy with a handful of Men, and without the King's Leave or Knowledge. And if there had not come ſome of his Majeſty's Troops to his Succour, they had in all appearance been entirely deſtroy'd. But it was the *The Moors retreat to S. Agatha.* Will of the Divine Providence, that even this ſecond time Victory declar'd for the Chriſtians; whereupon the *Almoxarife* with his *Moors* made their Retreat to the Caſtle of S. *Agatha*. The King was reſolv'd to puniſh *Tornamira's*

namira's Raſhneſs with Death, but at laſt thro' the Interceſſion of ſeveral Cavaliers, he was perſuaded to forgive him. In this ſecond Battel there died more than 3000 *Moors*, and of the *Chriſtians* 164.

The *Xeque* finding himſelf unable to oppoſe the victorious Arms of the King of *Arragon*, ſent to him Embaſſadors four *Moors*, Lords of the Farms of *Biniſopha*, *Binimoden*, *Binicodroll*, and *Binimohama*, to offer up the Caſtle and the whole Iſland, upon Condition of a ſafe Convoy and Paſſage to *Barbary*, paying for every Head of a *Mooriſh* Man or Woman 6. *l.* 11 *s.* *Sterling*; and thoſe who were not able to pay that Sum ſhould remain at the King's Mercy; but that this Article ſhould not affect the *Almoxarife* or any of his Family, whom he reckon'd 200 Perſons. His Majeſty granted all theſe Terms; whereupon the Iſland was deliver'd up on the 17th of *January*, a Day dedicated to the glorious St. *Anthony*, whoſe ſingular Patronage, as well as that of the invincible Martyr St. *George*, the Chriſtians very much experienc'd on this Occaſion.

Xeque *ſends Embaſſadors to the King.*

1287. *And delivers up to him the Iſland.*

The *Almoxarife* embark'd with 100 Perſons, and a great Quantity of Proviſion, but as ſoon as they got out of the Harbour they met with ſuch a violent Storm, that they all periſh'd in a moment. And in this manner ended the Race of the *Almoxarife*, who (according to ſome) had been Lords of that Iſland near 1000 Years.

1287. *The Almoxarife, and his People embark, and are caſt away.*

From this time the Iſland of *Minorca* continued free from that curſed Sect of *Mahomet*, and exchang'd that vile Yoke for the pleaſant one of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

20000 Moors remain Slaves.

The *Moors*, who could not pay the Sum ſtipulated, amounted to 20000, who remain'd upon the Iſland, and they ſerv'd as Slaves in the Fortifications.

The King builds a Town near the Harbour: Then goes to Yviça, *and from thence to* Barcelona.

After this the King order'd a Town to be built, and wall'd cloſe to the Harbour of *Mahon*. And leaving *Pedro de Leshia* a *Valencian*, Governor of the Iſland, he return'd to *Majorca*. From thence he paſs'd to *Yviça*, where he tarry'd four Days; and from thence ſet ſail for *Salou*; and afterwards went to *Barcelona*.

An Interview betwixt the Kings of England *and* Arragon.

In the Interview betwixt King *Edward* of *England* and *Alphonſo* of *Arragon* at *Oleron*, it was agreed that K. *Alphonſo* ſhould impower *Edward*, to grant in his Name, and in that of the King of *Sicily*, and his Allies, a Truce to the King of *France* and his Brother *Charles*; and that the King of *Majorca* might enter into it, upon the Conditions that the Embaſſadors of *Arragon* had conſented to.

King James *endeavours to recover* Rouſſillon.

Some charge the King of *Majorca* with the infringement of this Truce, by invading *Rouſſillon*; but it is certain that the King of *Arragon* broke it firſt, for the Conqueſt of *Minorca* happen'd after the Interview of *Oleron*; ſo that King *James* had very good Reaſons to endeavour the recovering of his Eſtate. For this purpoſe he laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Cortavinon*, with a powerful Army. The King of *Arragon* repair'd thither in all haſt to redreſs this Wrong.

The King of England *ſends Embaſſadors to the King of* Arragon.

In the mean time there arriv'd Embaſſadors from the King of *England*, who with great Earneſtneſs intreated King *Alphonſo* to conſent

to

to a Ceſſation of Arms, not doubting but that the Means of Accommodation which they had talk'd of ſome time before, would have a final and happy Concluſion; which the King of *Arragon* accordingly agreed to. 1288.

Not long after, King *James* having got together an Army in *Rouſillon*, it was reported that they were to go againſt *Majorca*. Whereupon King *Alphonſo* ſent to his Brother the Infante *Peter*, who was then in *Catalonia*, with Orders, that as ſoon as he ſhould hear of his Uncle's going over to that Iſland, to gather together all the Forces he could, and tranſport them thither. Alphonſo *ſecures* Majorca.

The Rupture at laſt betwixt theſe two Princes became ſo great, that the King of *Majorca* ſent to challenge his Nephew of *Arragon*, telling him that he was ready to fight him in ſingle Combat, in preſence of the King of *England*; but the Challenge was not accepted, the Pope's Nuncio and the *French* Embaſſadors having prevented it with great prudence. The Accommodation was afterwards treated with great Earneſtneſs, but they could not come to any Concluſion, becauſe King *Alphonſo* would determine nothing, without conſent of the General States. *The King of* Majorca *challenges the King of* Arragon *to a Duel.* *It is prevented.*

The King of *Arragon* being at *Barcelona* in the Year 1291, preparing for the Marriage which he was to celebrate with *Leonora* Daughter to the King of *England*; he was cut off in the Flower of his Age (being but twenty ſeven Years old) by a ſudden Death, occaſion'd by a peſtilential Tumour. 1291. *The King of* Arragon *dies.*

James II. *of* Arragon *comes to* Majorca: *From thence goes to* Barcelona.

To *Alphonſo* ſucceeded *James* II, Reſtorer of Peace, and univerſal Tranquillity. Hearing of his Brother's Death, he left *Sicily*, where he had reign'd ſince his Father's Deceaſe, and came over to *Majorca*, where he was receiv'd with great Joy; and from thence went to *Barcelona*.

He makes Friends with the Pope.

As ſoon as he was crown'd King of *Arragon*, he firſt got reconcil'd with the Pope, and enter'd into an Alliance with the Kings of *France* and *Sicily*. The Embaſſadors met in *Germany*, where the Pope held his Court at that time. The *French* inſiſted hard upon reſtoring the Iſlands of *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Yviça*.

Who propoſes an Accommodation betwixt him and the King of Majorca.

In the Year 1295, the Pope propos'd the Accommodation on the following Conditions, to wit, That the Kingdom of *Majorca*, with the adjacent Iſlands, be reſtor'd to King *James*: As to the Fee and Acknowledgment, they ſhould ſtand to the Agreement formerly ſtipulated betwixt him and his Brother King *Peter* of *Arragon*.

The King of Arragon *reſtores* Majorca *to King* James.

King *James* II. of *Arragon* condeſcended to all theſe Articles, as well upon account of the near Relation betwixt him and the King of *Majorca*, as from his Willingneſs to obey the *Roman* Pontiff. In purſuance of which he order'd the Attorney General of the Iſland to ſee all reſtor'd to King *James* of *Majorca*, as had been agreed.

The two Kings meet.

The King of *Arragon* marry'd the Daughter of *Charles* of *France*; and ſoon afterwards went to the Pope's Court, to treat of Peace betwixt his Father-in-law and his Brother *Don Fa-*

Fadrique; and being at *Palamos*, he ſent to tell his Uncle the King of *Majorca*, that he would be glad to ſee him in *Colibre*. Accordingly King *James* went to wait upon him; and they receiv'd one another with great Demonſtrations of Love. And to compleat the Accommodation, the King of *Arragon* made an abſolute Tender to his Uncle of the Kingdom of *Majorca*. 1298.

Being the ſame Year at the Caſtle of *Argiles* in the Dioceſe of *Elna*, the Oath of Fealty and Homage was perform'd. *The latter does Homage to the other.*

King *James* of *Majorca* behav'd himſelf like a great and magnanimous Prince in the midſt of his adverſe Fortune, which had not Power to weaken his invincible Conſtancy. The Heavens now being ſerene, and the Sea ſettled with the Calm of a moſt happy Peace and Tranquillity, he employ'd the laſt part of his Life in Affairs relating to the good Government of his Kingdom. 1300

The King beholding with pleaſure how much the Inhabitants of *Majorca* had encreas'd in Numbers, order'd to build ſome new Towns. *Fanalix* was the firſt; *Luch Major*, which till that time had been but a Farm, began to grow to the Greatneſs we ſee it in at this time. And all over the Iſland there were ſeveral Farms join'd together, which conſtituted Towns. *King of* Majorca *builds ſome Towns in that* Iſland.

King *James* II. of *Majorca* had enjoy'd his Crown and Eſtates peaceably for ſome time towards the end of his Days; at laſt in an old Age, which had been exercis'd in various Fortune, Death ſeiz'd him in the Capital of this King- *The King of* Majorca *dies, and is buried at* Palma. 1311.

Kingdom. His Body is at this time depoſited in the middle of the Royal Chapel of the Great Church, where it is ſtill preſerv'd entire.

His Children. He left behind him four Sons and two Daughters. *Don James* renounc'd his Right of Primogeniture, and Succeſſion to a temporal Crown, for the hopes of an eternal; by embracing the Religion and Order of the* *Frayles Menores*. *Don Sancho* ſucceeded to the Crown. *Don Ferdinand* was the third. *Don Philip* the youngeſt alſo renounc'd the World, and enter'd under the third Rule of St. *Francis*. *Iſabella*, the elder of his Daughters, was married to *Don Juan Manuel*; Brother to the King of *Caſtile*; and the younger, *Sancha*, to *Robert* King of *Naples*.

James *the eldeſt renounces the Crown, and becomes a* * Minor *Friar.*

Don Sancho *ſucceeds to the Kingdom of* Majorca, *&c.*

Character of King James II. King *James* II. of *Majorca*, was towards God religious and pious, to the Apoſtolick See moſt obedient and reſpectful, and to his Subjects juſt and affable. He was tall, and well ſhap'd. He reign'd fifty five Years, in which time he ſuffer'd with great Conſtancy many ſevere Shocks of Fortune, from the Kings of *Arragon*, *Peter* and *Alphonſo*, the one his Brother, and the other his Nephew. He always favour'd much the Religion of the *Predicadores*, or Preachers.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

King Sancho.

KIng *James* II, Son to *James* the Conqueror, left four Sons of whom the second, *Don Sancho*, succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and the Islands thereunto appertaining. 1311. *K.* Sancho *of* Majorca *takes Possession of his Crown.*

He first order'd the Prelates, Barons, and Cavaliers to assemble in the great Church, and confirm'd to them all their Privileges: And afterwards went over to *Catalonia*, to take possession of his Estates on the Continent, and to acknowledge his Fee to the King of *Arragon*. *Goes to* Catalonia *to acknowledge his Fee.*

There happen'd some Differences betwixt the King and the Knights of S. *John*, which had their Rise from what is going to be here related. In the Conquest of *Majorca*, there were 30 Templar Knights who serv'd the Conqueror with some Troops, for which, and their good Services on that Occasion, his Majesty gave them many good Estates and Effects. *Difference betwixt the King and Knights of* S. John.

These Estates and Riches of the Templars were afterwards confiscated, and given to the Knights of S. *John*, who kept the Possession of them also by a Concession from the Pope. Now the King pretended that these Estates of the Templars were given as a Reward for their Services, and consequently they not enjoying them, they return'd to the Royal Patrimony. At last this Affair was accommodated 1314. *Is accommodated.*

dated by the Knights paying a conſiderable Sum of Money to the King. Amongſt thoſe Eſtates is the Houſe now call'd the Temple.

The Temple.

1316. In the Year 1316, the *Moors* infeſted theſe Coaſts; whereupon the King immediately order'd to fit out a Fleet for the Defence of the Kingdom: It conſiſted of 4 Gallies, 2 Galliots, and other Veſſels. The King was at the Expence of building, and ſubſiſting the one half, and the Kingdom the other. The King appointed one Admiral, and the *Jurats* the other. They were of great Service to the Iſland, by preventing the Invaſion of the *Turks*, and Guarding the Coaſt againſt the Pirates.

A Fleet is fitted out againſt the Turks.

The King goes to the Pope's Court at Avignon. John 22d. The King not long after this went to *Avignon*, (whither *John* 22d had tranſlated the Papal Chair) to treat with the Pope about the Barony of *Monpelier*, which *France* at this time demanded. The Kings of *France* were extremely vex'd that a foreign Prince ſhould enjoy Eſtates and Dominions within their Kingdom, and alſo ſo very conſiderable as that of *Monpelier*. *Philip* contriv'd ſome Pretexts to found a right upon, for his pretending to this Eſtate. But he dying, his Son *Lewis* continued the ſame Pretenſions: And upon this Account ſummon'd the King of *Majorca* to the Parliament of *Paris*.

Lewis of France *Summons the King of* Majorca:

King *Sancho* having notice of this Pretenſion of the King of *France* to his Eſtate, diſpatch'd Embaſſadors, to convince him that *Monpelier* belong'd properly to the Kings of *Majorca*, as being Succeſſors of the Conqueror; and that his pretending to have any

Who ſends him Embaſſadors.

Right

Right to it, was only for his own Intereſt, and proceeded from his Ambition, and a deſire to augment his Power, and that his ſummoning of him was only to give a Colour to his Deſign without any Reaſon, or Juſtice.

Soon after *Lewis* died, and was ſucceeded by *Philip* Count of *Poictiers*, who alſo inſiſted upon the ſame Demands and Pretenſions that his Predeceſſors had done. Upon which the King of *Arragon* ſent Embaſſadors, to require him to deſiſt from his Demand of the Lordſhip of *Monpelier*, ſeeing that the rightful Dominion of that Countrey was veſted in the Kings of *Arragon*. At laſt they both agreed to refer this Caſe to an amicable Compoſition.

Lewis *dying his Succeſſor* Philip *purſues his Pretenſions to* Monpelier. *Whereupon the K. of* Arragon *ſends Embaſſadors to* France.

Sancho was a great Lover of Peace, which he always endeavour'd to preſerve with the Crown of *Arragon*. He us'd to ſay that Peace was the chief Felicity of Princes, and particularly (to him) that with *Arragon*.

There were ſome *French* Gentlemen near the King's Perſon, who endeavour'd to perſuade him that he ought not to acknowledge his Kingdom in Fee to the King of *Arragon*, and that he was not oblig'd to ſtand to the Acknowledgment that King *Peter* had compell'd his Brother *James* to make, and that what others had promis'd or engag'd, did not bind their Succeſſors; that the Kingdom was fairly conquered, and conſequently ought to have remain'd free; and they added that if he wanted Forces to aſſert his Right, they did not doubt that the King of *France* would aſſiſt him, and

Some of the King of Majorca's French *Favourites adviſe him to break with the King of* Arragon.

and that Juſtice and Truth are firm, Violence Abominable, and Vengeance calls aloud. But theſe turbulent Spirits had no influence upon the King. It was believ'd, that theſe Advices of the *French* did not proceed from any Zeal they had for the King of *Majorca*'s Intereſt; but from their natural Diſpoſition, which is commonly to foment new Deſigns, being great Friends to Hopes, and as forward in their deſires, as violent in their Paſſions; and it may be that Fortune Favours them the more, by reaſon of the near reſemblance they bear to her, both being in their Nature fickle and unconſtant.

Hereupon the King of Arragon *writes to him.*

The King of *Arragon* was ſoon inform'd of thoſe Councils, and thereupon writ to King *Sancho* to tell him, that if through the Advice of thoſe who did not conſider his good, he ſhould be induc'd to deny the Acknowledgment and Fee, to which he was bound by Conventions and Contracts, he might be aſſur'd that he would Denounce him Traytor, and at the ſame time advis'd him as he regarded his own Quiet, Honour, and Intereſt, to reject ſuch pernicious Propoſals, and alſo to endeavour to maintain a ſtrict Amity with the King of *Arragon*, if he intended to avoid the Evil Conſequences that might enſue from a contrary Management.

The King of Majorca *ſends Embaſſadors to* Arragon.

The King was very much ſurpriz'd at this Letter, which ſeem'd to inſinuate Jealouſies of a Perſon who had always continued Loyal. Whereupon he ſent his Embaſſadors to the King of *Arragon*, to acquaint him that for his ſatis-

Satisfaction, he would come and attend perſonally on the * *Cortes* that ſhould be held in *Catalonia*.

* *States in Parliament.*

The *Cortes* being aſſembled at *Girona*, K. *Sancho* aſſiſted, and not only convinc'd the King of *Arragon* that he was his Feudatory, but alſo his Friend, and offer'd him 20 Gallies, 200 Horſe, and a good Body of Foot, and to maintain them four Months at his own Expence, if his Majeſty pleas'd for the reducing of *Sardinia*. This ſo intirely ſatisfied the King of *Arragon*, that he freed King *Sancho* for his whole Life-time from the Obligation to ſit in Perſon in the Parliament of *Catalonia*.

Comes over to the Parliament and is well received by the K. of Arragon. 1321.

The next Year the *Majorcans* offer'd their King a preſent of 1923 *lib. Sterl.* to help to defray the Charges of the Fleet; of which offer he was very ſenſible, and endeavour'd in Compenſation to gratify his Subjects as far as he could, giving a willing Ear to all their Complaints, confirming their Ancient Privileges, and granting them new ones.

The Majorcans *make a preſent to the King.*

Charles the Great, had given to the *Roman Pontiff* the Dominion of the Iſland of *Sardinia*; of which afterwards Pope *Boniface* VIII. (in the Year 1297), gave the Inveſtiture, as well as of the Iſle of *Corſica* to King *James* of *Arragon*, in Recompence of having yielded to the Church his Right to the Kingdom of *Sicily*. In 1309, the Pope ſent a *Nuncio* to the ſaid Iſland, to perſwade the Inhabitants to receive the King of *Arragon* for their Sovereign Lord. The King of *Arragon* had not attempted the Conqueſt of *Sardinia* till the Year 1323, that

The Pope gives the Iſland of Sardinia *to the K. of* Arragon.

The King of Arragon *ſends his Son to reduce that Iſland.*

4

that he ſent his Son *Alphonſo* thither for that Effect; and had the Succour of 20 Gallies from the King of *Majorca*, as he had formerly promis'd him. The Fleets joyn'd in *Port Mahon*, whither King *James* of *Arragon* went himſelf before they ſet ſail, to give ſome Inſtructions to the *Infante* relating to the Expedition.

Goes himſelf to Port Mahon *where the Ships had their Rendezvous.*

The whole Fleet (including that of *Majorca*) amounted to 60 Gallies, and 24 big Ships, which with other Veſſels made in all 300 Sail. They ſet ſail from *Mahon* on the 30th of *May*, and after being five Days at Sea, they were drove back by contrary Winds; on the 9th of *June* they ſail'd again; on the 13th they croſs'd the *Gulf*, and arriv'd at *C. S. Marcos* near *Oriſtan*, but thinking to Land, there aroſe a great Storm that had like to have deſtroy'd them all. At length they paſs'd the *Streight* betwixt *Sardinia* and the Iſle *S. Pedro*, and got into the Harbour of *Palma* (in *Sardinia*) with the loſs of only one *Majorcan* Galley.

1323. *Sets ſail. Are driven back. Sail again and arrive at* Sardinia.

The Infante *Lands his Men, Beſieges* Igleſias *and* Cagliari.

On the 15th, the *Infante* landed his Army, and laid Siege to the Town of *Igleſias*, whilſt the Gallies attacked the Caſtle of *Cagliari*, and cruis'd on the Coaſt of that Iſland. The Admiral of the *Majorcan* Fleet beg'd leave to retire upon account of Indiſpoſition: He was ſucceeded by another appointed by the King.

Much oblig'd to the Valour of the Balearians.

Happy was the Succeſs of this Expedition, which was owing in a great part to the Valour of the *Majorcans*, of which the King of *Arragon* teſtified a grateful Senſe, and granted them many Privileges in *Porpangos*, as well as in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*. When

When the *Balearick* Islands were first conquered, King *James* divided them amongst those, who had assisted in the Conquest. To the Bishop of *Barcelona* were allotted the Towns of *Andraix*, *Purpunent*, *Calvia*, and *Maratxi* in the Island of *Majorca*. There arose some Difference betwixt the King's Ministers and those of the Bishops, about the Jurisdiction of those Towns. At last the King made a Contract with the Bishop, stipulating that the Jurisdiction should be equal, and that one Year the *Bayles* should be chose by his Majesty, and the next Year by him, and that the same Rule should be also observ'd in the naming of the Judges. 1323. *The Bishop of Barcelona quarrels with the King about some Towns in Majorca.* *The Difference is compounded.*

How Generous and Bountiful are Kings! And how unreasonable sometimes are their Subjects; that even those who receive Favours shall presume to insist upon Terms with their Benefactors; like the glorious Luminary the Sun, which raises a Cloud, that afterwards contends with its Maker, and endeavours to stop its Light!

In the County of *Cerdagn* there is a place called *S. Maria de Formigueras*. King *Sancho* being much inclin'd to Quiet and Retirement when he could get himself delivered from the Hurry of Business and Care, and the Heats of the Year 1324 being excessive, he retired to this Place upon account of the Goodness of the Air. But as nothing can move or alter Destiny, here it overtook him, and he died on the 4th of *September* of the same Year. His *K. Sancho dies.*

Body was carried from thence to *Perpignan*, where it lies interr'd in S. *John's* Church.

His Character. King *Sancho* was a Prince much disposed to Peace, a sincere Lover of Truth and Justice, and a great Master of his Passions.

Leaves no Children lawfully begotten. He did not leave behind him any Sons by his Queen *Donna Maria*, Sister to *Robert* King of *Naples*. But he had 3 natural Daughters by a Lady of considerable Quality, who all lived to be married.

His Will. In his latter Will he appointed for universal Heir D. *James* his Nephew, Son to the *Infante* D. *Ferdinand*, substituting after him (in Case he had no lawful Children) his other Nephew D. *Ferdinand*, second Son to the said *Infante*. He left his Brother *Philip Tutor* to King *James*, and Governor of the Kingdom during his Majesty's Minority.

His Brother Philip *left Guardian to King* James *the Heir.*

CHAP. V.

King James III. *of* Majorca.

THIS was the last King of the Branch of *Majorca*, that enjoy'd this Kingdom. Every thing is subject to change: Sceptres pass from one Hand to another, and the most firm and best establish'd Crown is not exempt from the universal Mutation, and Inconstancy that all other Things are daily exposed to. Now is to be shewn the Effects of Ambition betwixt Brothers and Dominions taken unjustly, and the Blood of the Innocent

nocent ſpilt to advance the Intereſt of the Guilty.

After King *Sancho*'s Deceaſe, the King of *Arragon* pretended that this Kingdom belonged to him; and for that purpoſe went from that Countrey to *Barcelona* to give in his Pretenſions, but he was a Juſt Prince, and in an Affair of ſuch Difficulty he put nothing in Execution without preceding Counſel and Examination. For this end he ordered the Prelates, Barons, and Cavaliers to meet at *Lerida*, to treat of this Matter, but they determined nothing, ſo that the Affair continued more doubtful than before. In the mean time, as Power can't ſtand long looking on, the King of *Arragon* commanded the *Infante Alphonſo* to ſeize the Counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn*.

The K. of Arragon *pretends a Right to the Crown of* Majorca.

And Orders to ſeize upon Rouſſillon, *&c.*

This new accident made a great Diſturbance. *D. Philip*, Tutor to the Prince, went to *Sarragoſſa*, to ſollicit the Deciſion of this Affair; which King *James* of *Arragon* was very willing to agree to, and for this effect, not only conſulted the moſt learned Men of his own Countrey, but alſo ſent to *Italy* for Lawyers. The Difficulty of the caſe aroſe from this, that *James* the Conqueror during his own Life, had made a Donation of the Kingdom of *Majorca* to his ſecond Son *James*, but afterwards makes a ſubſequent Teſtament, by which he placed Subſtitutions in Truſt upon the Kingdom and Eſtates of which he had made a former Gift.

D. Philip, the Tutor of Majorca *comes over to* Arragon. *The Cauſe of the Pretenſion.*

The K. of Arragon *quits his Pretenſion.*

At laſt the Cauſe was determin'd, and the King of *Arragon* reſign'd in his own Name, and that of his Succeſſors, all Right which might at that time pertain to him in the Kingdom of *Majorca* (by Virtue of the Subſtitution) to *D. James* and his Deſcendents in the direct Male-line; and reſerv'd to himſelf whatever Right he might have had before from that, in caſe that the Subſtitutions took place.

And thus King *James* III. remain'd Lord of his Eſtates, and the *Infante Philip* his Tutor.

K. James *promiſes Marriage to the Grand-Daughter of* Arragon.

Farther to cement and ſtrengthen the Union and Friendſhip between the two Houſes, it was propos'd to marry *James* of *Majorca*, with *Donna Conſtança*, Daughter to the *Infante Alphonſo*, Son to King *James* of *Arragon*, and the Father and Son oblig'd themſelves to ſolemnize the Marriage as ſoon as *Donna Conſtança* arriv'd at the 12th Year of her Age: At that time they were contracted by Proxy, and there were given to the Tutor in Pledge the Caſtles of *Pons* in the County of *Urgel*, and *Pontons* and *Beque* in *Girona*: And *Philip* the Tutor gave in Surety (in the Name of the King of *Majorca*) to the King of *Arragon*, the Caſtles of *Querol* in *Cerdagn*, *Belvedel* in *Berida* and *Pollença* in the Iſland of *Majorca*. And they ſwore publickly to this Agreement. This Marriage for that time united the Intereſt of theſe two Crowns, but in the end did *James* of *Majorca* no Service, by reaſon that his Brother-in-Law took the Kingdom from him.

The *Infante D. Philip* wiſely attended to the State of his Nephew's Kingdom, and endeavour'd to procure the Recovery of the Forts which they had taken from him in *Rouſſillon*. *The Tutor Philip very diligent.*

They were to have carried *Donna Conſtança* to her Husband, then at *Perpignan*. But the Journey could not be accompliſh'd, by Reaſon that all that Countrey had rebelled, and would not ſubmit themſelves to the Tutor, having already been under Obedience to the *Infante D. Alphonſo* of *Arragon*. And not being willing to receive the *Infante Philip* as Tutor, they ſeiz'd the Perſon of the King, and choſe to him Miniſters, and put themſelves in Arms to oppoſe the Guardianſhip of *D. Philip*. Rouſillon *riſes in Arms againſt the Tutor.*

Alphonſo gather'd together ſome Forces in *Peralada*, from whence he went to *Junqueras*, to put the Tutor in Poſſeſſion of that Countrey, thence he paſs'd to *Volo*, and coming to *Arroyo* found *Bernard de Cabrera* with ſome Cavalry, which with other Troops that arriv'd at the ſame time, he order'd to Poſt themſelves at the Gate of the Wood adjoyning to the Caſtle of *Perpignan*. Upon the ſight of theſe Men, there came preſently out of the Caſtle two Cavaliers, and receiv'd the *Infante Philip* as Tutor, and the King of *Majorca* as their Lord. *It ſubmits.* 1326.

It has been related before, that *D. Alphonſo* was aſſiſted with 21 Gallies from *Majorca*, to conquer the Iſles of *Sardinia* and *Corſica*; whilſt the Caſtle of *Cagliari* was beſieg'd, the Count of *Nerheuench* came to relieve it with 800 *German* Horſe, and 40 *Piſans*; 6000 Germans, *&c. come to the Relief of* Cagliari, *and are defeated.*

Foot, and 36 *Genoueſe* and *Piſan* Gallies. But the two latter would not wait the Battel, that afterwards happen'd aſhoar, in which the *Germans* and their Auxiliaries were routed.

Majorca *aſſiſts the King of* Arragon *with Troops, which drive the* Piſans *out of* Sardinia.

This War continued a long time, and coſt much Money and Blood: And as an Army wears out with continual Services, the King of *Arragon* wanted Troops to finiſh the Reduction of that Iſland; for which Reaſon he begg'd Succour from the King of *Majorca*, who immediately ſent 6 Gallies and 2 Ships with a Body of Horſe and Foot, which with ſome Veſſels that had come from *Catalonia*, arriv'd at *Sardinia*, and drove the *Piſans* out of the Iſland.

1327. *The King and Tutor go to acknowledge the Fee to the K. of* Arragon.

King *James* of *Majorca* and his Tutor *D. Philip*, went over to *Barcelona*, to Acknowledge the Fee of the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and the Counties of *Rouſſillon*, *Cerdagn*, *Valeſpir*, *Colibre*, *Monpelier*, *Omelades* and *Carlades*.

1328. *Goes a ſecond time.*

The Year after the King went again to *Barcelona*, to pay the ſame Acknowledgment to *Alphonſo* King of *Arragon*, who had ſucceeded his Father *James* in that Kingdom. Afterwards his Majeſty went to *Perpignan*, and from thence return'd to *Majorca*, where he confirm'd all the Privileges and Franchiſes that his Predeceſſors had granted to the Subjects of this Kingdom.

1336. Alphonſo *of* Arragon *dies.*

King *Alphonſo* of *Arragon* dying in the Year 1336. was ſucceeded by *Peter*. About which time there happen'd ſome Differences betwixt *Arragon* and *Majorca* on the one ſide, and the Republick of *Genoua* on the other, about

about ſome Prizes which had been taken in theſe Seas; at laſt the Pope compos'd all that Affair.

But this Peace with *Genoua* did not laſt long by Reaſon it was commonly believ'd that this Republick had offer'd 40 Gallies to *Allohazen* King of *Morocco*, *Benamerin* and *Tremecen*, who was making great Preparations to invade the Kingdom of *Valencia*. *Allohazen* was a Man of Valour and Fortune, and a Terror to *Spain*, becauſe he was ſo near a Neighbour, and had the greateſt Empire in *Africa*, from whence he might eaſily get into that Kingdom, by making himſelf Maſter of *Gibraltar* and *Algezira*. This News put *Spain* into great Confuſion, for they had not forgot their firſt Subjection, and at this time the Kings were not ſo powerful, nor ſo well united as formerly; and beſides, *Valencia* was peopled with *Moors*, who, tho' Subject to the King, yet in their Inclinations, Friends to their Countrey-men.

Emperor of Morocco *threatens to invade* Spain.

Upon this occaſion the King of *Arragon* begg'd Succour from *Majorca*, from whence he had 8 Gallies, which with 22 of his own, and ſome from the King of *Caſtile*, valiantly defended the Coaſt which had been already infeſted by ſome *Morocco* Veſſels.

1338. *King of* Arragon *receives Succours from* Majorca.

Now are to be related the Methods that were taken to ruine the King of *Majorca*. From the Moment that *Peter* ſtept into his Throne, he form'd a Deſign of taking Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom. And firſt he would have K. *James* come immediately to *Barcelona* to Acknowledge his Fee, thinking by this Means to have

Peter K. *of* Arragon *Summons him of* Majorca, *to appear at* Barcelona.

a pretext for deſtroying him, in caſe he ſhould refuſe to come when he demanded him.

Which he obeys and, acknowledges his Fee.

The King of *Majorca* being much employ'd at the time that he was ſummon'd to appear, ſent his Ambaſſador to deſire to prorogue the Term, which the King of *Arragon* abſolutely refus'd. Whereupon King *James* being Jealous of his Intentions againſt him, thought it ſafer to appear at the time appointed. Accordingly he went to *Barcelona*, and begg'd that this Ceremony might not be performed publickly in the Palace, but privately in the Chapel, which was granted; and there he did Homage for all his Countries and Eſtates.

The Pope obliges K. Peter *to acknowledge his Fee of* Sardinia *in Perſon.*

The ſmall Generoſity which *Peter* King of *Arragon* ſhew'd to the King of *Majorca*, was alſo us'd by Pope *Benedict* towards Him. For tho' he allow'd of the Acknowledgment which the King of *Arragon* had perform'd for the Kingdom of *Sardinia* and *Corſica* by his Attornies, yet it was upon Condition that he ſhould make his perſonal appearance within a certain limited time. For this end King *Peter* ſet out from *Barcelona*, and the King of *Majorca*, who was then at *Perpignan*, hearing of his Journey, went to receive him at *Volo*.

The K. *of* Majorca *receives him at* Perpignan.

The Reception was very Magnificent, and they enter'd *Perpignan* in great State. King *Peter* pay'd a Viſit to Queen *Conſtança*, and ſo far from ſhewing any Sign of Diſpleaſure, that he deſir'd the King of *Majorca* to Accompany him. They proſecuted the Journey together, and at *Lunell* met the Pope's Ambaſſadors, who had come here to receive them.

They go together to Avignon.

As

As they came to the River *Durance* (which they were to paſs) the eminent College of Cardinals, being 22 in Number, came to meet them; of whom 18 advanc'd with King *Peter*, and the reſt waited on the King of *Majorca*. The Magiſtrates of the City of *Avignon* came out, and receiv'd the two Kings under Canopies. Being arrived, they went to wait upon the Pope, whom they found in a publick Conſiſtory in his Pontifical Robes; they immediately kneel'd to kiſs his Foot, and he gave them a kiſs of Peace on the Mouth, receiving them with much Love and Benevolence.

Where they arrive and kiſs the Pope's Toe.

On the Day that the Homage was to be paid, the Kings paſſing thro' the Town with a great Attendance, there happen'd a fooliſh accident which had like to have occaſion'd great Diſturbance. The two Kings rode together; but *Gaſton de Lewis* who aſſiſted at the Reins of King *James*'s Horſe, fancying that the King of *Arragon* went before with an Air of too much Pride, touch'd his Horſe with the Canopy that he held in his Hand. King *Peter* turned about as if to reſent this Affront againſt *Gaſton de Lewis*, but his wrath was levell'd at King *James*, againſt whom he alſo declar'd his Reſentment; for he put his Hand to his Sword, threatning to draw it againſt the King of *Majorca*, but could not, it being his Coronation Sword, and not in good order to be drawn. But it was believed that from this time the King of *Arragon* ſought after all occaſions to ruin the King of *Majorca*.

An Accident happens, which proves of bad Conſequence to the K. of Majorca.

King

K. Peter *returns to* Barcelona.

King *Peter* having perform'd his Homage, took his leave that very Day, having obtained nothing from the Pope of what he had desired. King *James* accompanied him as far as *Volo*, and order'd to make splendid Entertainments for him in all his Towns, thro' which his Majesty was to pass. The King of *Arragon* got to *Barcelona*, and King *James* remained in his own Estate.

The Kings of *Majorca* found it a hard task to preserve their Dominions, by reason of their being so much divided from one another, and by lying so near to two such Powerful Princes.

Philip K. *of* France *requires* the K. *of* Majorca *to do Homage for* Monpelier. England.

At this time there was a very warm War waged betwixt the Kings of *France* and *England*. *Philip* of *France* suspecting that the King of *Majorca* held private Intelligence with *England*, and apprehending that he might treat of marrying his Son the *Infante James* with a Daughter of that King, (tho' others say this was but a pretext to colour his ambitious Designs) requir'd him to come and do Homage for the Fee of *Monpelier*. There were some Places in that Barony, which had been in Fee of the Church of *Magalona*, and the Kings of *France* had got them into their Hands, by a certain Exchange they had made with that Bishop. To this Demand of *France*, K. *James* of *Majorca* answer'd, that he did not acknowledge himself subject to him for *Monpelier*, and as to that Exchange with the Bishop of *Magalona* it was invalid, because done against the express Will of the Pope, and added that he would

King James's *Answer.*

would not have recourſe to a Parliament in *France*, but be ſatisfied to refer the Cauſe to the Pope, the Cardinal of *Naples*, or to *Spain*. Philip without examining the matter, reſolv'd to invade *Monpelier*; and at the ſame time endeavoured to ſecure to himſelf the King of *Arragon*'s Friendſhip, being afraid that he might aſſiſt the King of *Majorca*.

K. James writes to Arragon.

King *James* made no doubt but that King, as being direct Lord of the Fee, would joyn with him in the Defence of his Countrey, and accordingly writ to him from *Monpelier* for that Effect.

1340. Philip ſends Ambaſſadors to the K. of Arragon.

The King of *France* alſo ſent his Ambaſſador to the King of *Arragon*, deſiring his Aſſiſtance, and aſſured him that if he pretended any right to the ſaid Eſtate, he would act in ſuch a Manner as he ſhould not have reaſon to be diſſatisfied.

K. James waits on the K. of Arragon.

The King of *Arragon* returned an Anſwer to the King of *Majorca* full of Expreſſions of Friendſhip, and deſired to ſee him in *Catalonia*, or in what other part he pleaſed. Accordingly they met at *Sanceloni*, where King *James* publickly declared his right to *Monpelier*, and his other *Lands* in *France*, in preſence of the King of *Arragon* and his Council, and at the ſame time inform'd them of the Injuries he had receiv'd from *France*: And concluded that he was reſolved to defend himſelf, and for that purpoſe he would enter into an Alliance with the King of *England*. He asked the King of *Arragon* ſeveral times, if he would aſſiſt him, but as he ſought after nothing

thing more earneſtly than the other's Ruin, he excus'd himſelf.

K. *of* Arragon *ſends an Ambaſſador to* France.

The King of *Arragon* went to *Terragona*, where being convinced of the Obligation he was under to ſerve the King of *Majorca*, by reaſon of the Fee, he ſent one of his Family to *France*. The ſubſtance of his Inſtructions were, to endeavour to perſuade the King of *France* to keep the Peace, and put an end to the Quarrel he had with the King of *Majorca*. To this the King of *France* made Anſwer, that he was very willing to avoid all diſcord, and to refer the whole Affair to his *Arragonian* Majeſty.

The two Kings ſend Ambaſſadors to Paris.

The anſwer appear'd reaſonable to this King, whereupon he conferr'd with the King of *Majorca*, and they both agreed to ſend their Ambaſſadors to *Paris*, in order to ſettle theſe Differences. The Ambaſſadors carried Letters not only to the King of *France*, but alſo to him of *Navar*, the *Dauphin*, the Duke of *Normandy*, the Count of *Savoy*, the Duke of *Bourbon*, and others of that Kingdom; deſiring they might contribute their Intereſt in Accommodating the Differences. The Inſtructions that were given to the Ambaſſadors, were to deſire the King of *France* to ſtand to his promiſe of referring the Cauſe to the King of *Arragon*, that if the firſt would name any Perſons to aſſiſt in the Deciſion of this Affair, the Ambaſſadors ſhould accept of them, provided that they were Men diſpos'd to put an end to the Differences, which if he would not accommodate, the King of *Arragon* would be

oblig'd

oblig'd to aſſiſt the King of *Majorca*. The King of *France* broke his Word, being ever reſolv'd to ſeize the Lordſhip of *Monpelier*: And offered to remit the Cauſe to his own Council: But the Ambaſſadors of *Arragon* knowing that this was the ſame as referring it to his Parliament, to the unavoidable Prejudice of the King of *Majorca*, refuſed to conſent to it. But the greateſt and laſt Reaſon of the King of *France* was his Arms; which ſome, who are Abettors of that Principle now a-days, are pleaſed to expreſs upon their Cannon, *Ratio Ultima Regum*. In fine he made himſelf Maſter of *Monpelier*, *Omelades*, and *Carlades*.

Philip refuſes any reaſonable Accommodation.

And ſeizes on Monpelier, *&c.*

The King of *Majorca* being at *Peſilla*, writ to the King of *Arragon*, to adviſe him that *John* Duke of *Normandy* was on the Frontiers with his Army, who was ready to enter into *Rouſſillon*, and deſired his Help and Aſſiſtance. All the anſwer he had from *Arragon* was to deſire him to ſuſpend his Arms. The King of *Majorca* ſeveral times renewed this requeſt to *Arragon*. At laſt, after ſeveral Embaſſies to no purpoſe, he deſired to tell the King of *Majorca* not to take up Arms againſt *France*, and that if he did, he would not give him any Aſſiſtance.

1341. *The K. of* Arragon *refuſes to aſſiſt the King of* Majorca.

At this time arrived *P. Ramon Codolet*, the K. of *Majorca*'s Steward, intreating in his Maſter's name to take pity on *Monpelier*: Whereupon the K. of *Arragon* call'd his Council, whoſe Opinions he requir'd on this Affair, and the greateſt part agreed, that the King was bound to help the K. of *Majorca*. The firſt perceiving that he could

Afterwards asks the Opinion of his Council.

could not find any way to excuſe himſelf from his Obligation, propos'd to his Council this Evaſion; that the King of *Majorca* might be ſummoned to appear at the *Cortes*, and clear himſelf of ſome Faults that were alledg'd againſt him; which if he refuſed, he reckoned himſelf under no Obligation to ſhew him any Favour. The Council approv'd of this Contrivance. And in Effect, he ſummoned the King of *Majorca* to appear, and by Reaſon of his not obeying the Citation he decided the Cauſe againſt him. Thus King *Peter* ſlighted his own Oath as well as that of his Anceſtors, and forgot what he ow'd to his Blood, to his Relation, Juſtice, and his Sovereignty.

He contrives a pretence for quarrelling with the King of Majorca.

King *James* made anſwer to the Summons, that he was willing to obey, but at that Juncture he did not think himſelf obliged to compear, and that as he was bound to Acknowledge his Eſtates in Fee to him, ſo by the ſame Convention the King of *Arragon* was obliged to aſſiſt him in the Defence of his Countrey, and that he having firſt failed in his Duty, his Obligation was thereby void.

King James's *Anſwer.*

In the Proceſs that the King of *Arragon* raiſed againſt the King of *Majorca*, he accuſed him of letting *French* Money paſs current in *Rouſſillon*, and that he had coined Money different from that of *Catalonia*, to whoſe Dominion the other (as he alledg'd) was ſubject. This Accuſation appears plainly to be unjuſt, becauſe that the Count of *Ampurias*, and other Counts in the Province of *Rouſſillon* had Power to Coin Money there as well as he, and

The Crimes he lays to his Charge.

and alſo different from that of *Catalonia*, which they had always practis'd in the ſaid County; which he added was never known to be within the Limits or Juriſdiction of *Catalonia*.

The Citation was preſented to King *James* in the Year 1342, and the King of *Arragon* ordered his Attorney General to proceed in the Cauſe. But he did not think fit to wait till the laſt Day of the Term on which the King of *Majorca* was ſummoned to appear, but before the time he declared him *Contumacious*: And then ſent to the Government of *Majorca* to let them know, that King *James* had not obſerved the Articles of the Infeoffment, and that they had ſworn to the Kings of *Arragon*, in caſe their King ſhould neglect to acknowledge his Fee, they would no longer obey him; and that he had accuſed him for Coining new Money in *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn*, and having ſummoned him to appear to clear himſelf of his Crime, he had not obey'd the Citation, upon which Account he had declared him *Contumacious*. This he writ alſo to the Counties of *Rouſſillon*, and *Cerdagn*, and required of them to remember what they had ſworn to in the Infeudation.

1342. *He decides the Cauſe before the Term of Appearance is out.*

And requires the Kingdom of Majorca, *&c. to renounce Obedience to their King.*

The Government of *Majorca* made anſwer in the following Words, "To the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Powerful Prince, and Lord "*Don Peter*, by the Grace of God, King of "*Arragon*, *Valencia*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, and "Count of *Barcelona*. The Magiſtrates and "Government of the City, and Kingdom of "*Majorca*, with all Reverence, *&c.* We re-

Their Anſwer.

"ceiv'd

" ceiv'd your Majeſty's Impeachment of the " moſt ſerene Prince our Lord King *James*, " and with all Submiſſion to your Majeſty, " there is no Reaſon to ſay that the ſaid King " our Sovereign has done any thing con- " trary to his Royal Dignity and Honour; for " we hold and acknowledge him for a moſt " juſt Prince, and that he has done as became " him: And we will defend him as our King " and Rightful Lord on all Occaſions, as well as " his Kingdom and Eſtates: And for him we " will expoſe our Lives, and no other will we " own for our Lord and King, nor can any " threats or the Menaces of any Power, or " Fear of any Danger, withdraw us from the " Fidelity and Allegiance, that we owe our So- " vereign, and the Kingdom; which we hope " through the Grace of God ever to preſerve
1342. " inviolable". Given in *Majorca* the 18th of *June*, 1342.

France *offers to aſſiſt the King of* Arragon.

There came at this time to *Barcelona* two Ambaſſadors from *France*, who repreſented to *Peter*, that out of Regard to him, their King and Maſter had put a ſtop to his Proceedings againſt the King of *Majorca*, and gave him Thanks that he had not favoured him, and in their Maſter's Name offered him the Aſſiſtance of *France* on all Occaſions. The Kings of *Arragon* and *France* very eaſily united againſt the King of *Majorca*, and the firſt finding himſelf ſecure, and conſidering King *James* as a Prince of ſmall Power, he determined to take from him his Kingdoms and Eſtates.

The

The King of *France* ſuſpended his Attempt againſt *Monpelier* for ſome time; whereupon King *James* thought himſelf oblig'd to appear before the King of *Arragon*, ſince the chief Reaſon that had obſtructed his Journey hitherto had now ceas'd. And to this Effect writ to that Prince, that he believ'd his Majeſty was miſinform'd of his Behaviour, and that he intended to come, and wait upon him in order to clear himſelf from what was alledg'd againſt him, but at the ſame time deſir'd he would ſend him a Letter of Security.

The King of Majorca *offers to appear before him of* Arragon.

Pope *Clement* VI. being inform'd of the Diſcord betwixt theſe Princes, was very much concern'd, and ſent his *Nuncio Armando*, Archbiſhop of *Aix*, to *Barcelona*, who finding King *Peter* very little diſpos'd to an Agreement, declar'd his Inſtructions and Inſtances in Name of the Sovereign *Pontiff*. Whereupon his Majeſty ſent to the King of *Majorca* a Letter of ſafe Conduct, and ſuſpended the Proceſs for that time.

The Pope ſends a Nuncio *to* Arragon.

The King of *Majorca* with his Queen came over to *Barcelona*, and lodged in the Monaſtery of the Minor Friars, who had raiſed a Bridge from the Sea as far as the Convent for their Entry. They were received by the King of *Arragon* with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect. The *Nuncio* us'd all his Intereſt and Endeavours to reconcile theſe two Monarchs, but as Ambition and Malice ſway'd the one, ſo Schemes laid for Peace, as they thwarted the Deſigns of Intereſt, could not take Effect.

The King and Queen of Majorca *come to* Barcelona.

The K. of Arragon *devises a new Crime of which he accuses him of* Majorca.

King *Peter* now had contriv'd another Crime of which he accused the King of *Majorca*; which was, That he and his Queen (*Peter*'s own Sister) were to feign themselves Sick, and to desire the King of *Arragon* and his Uncle *Peter*, and *James* his Brother to come and visit them, his Design being to have them seiz'd as they enter'd by 12 Men that were to be placed there, and in case of any Noise, to kill or carry them off by the Bridge to his Gallies, (which lay then in the Harbour) and so to *Majorca*, where they were to be secured in the Castle of *Alaron*, till he of *Arragon* should acquit him and his Successors of the Fief. But it pleased God the Plot was discover'd. This is what was related by King *Peter*.

The former detains K. James's *Queen by force.*

King *Peter* sends for the Queen of *Majorca*, upon pretence of finding out this Piece of Treason; and he ordered if her Husband was not willing to let her come, to carry her away by Force, which in effect was done. This occasioned King *James* to charge the King of *Arragon* with a Violence, and a breach of the safe Conduct.

He departs and leaves her.

The King of *Majorca* finding that he had no room to expect any good Offices from him of *Arragon*, desired leave to be gone, which being granted, he departed and left the Queen with her Brother, who would not let her go to her Husband, notwithstanding the many Instances made by the Pope upon that account.

It was evident to every Body that this new charge against the King of *Majorca* was false and ridiculous, and that it proceeded from the ha-

hatred his Brother-in-law conceiv'd againſt him, and the deſign he had upon his Eſtates.

The King of *Arragon* order'd his Brother the *Infante James*, and other Officers to the Frontiers of *Rouſſillon*; and in the mean while fitted out a Fleet to paſs over to *Majorca*. At the ſame time he ordered ſome Horſe aud Foot to invade *Cerdagn*; which they did, and took *Cuevas*, a ſtrong Paſs, and the Poſſeſſion of which made the Entry into *Cerdagn*, and the Valley of *Ribas* eaſy. *The K. of* Arragon *invades* Cerdagn. Cuevas.

Before he embark'd, he concluded the Proceſs againſt the King of *Majorca*, and declared that if he did not appear within a Year all his Eſtates ſhould be confiſcated and joined to his Dominion, and proteſted that by this Sentence he did not mean any Prejudice to others who had formed, or were to form any Proceſs againſt the King of *Majorca*, and thoſe that favour'd him.

Queen *Sancha*, ſecond Wife to King *Robert* of *Naples*, and Aunt to the King of *Majorca*, ſent the Biſhop of *Gaeta*, and *Ramon Flota*, Captain of *Averſa*, Embaſſadors to the King of *Arragon*, to deſire him to ſuſpend his Deſigns againſt the King of *Majorca*, or to remit the Cauſe to Referees. But King *Peter* excuſed himſelf and diſmiſſed the Embaſſadors. *The Queen of* Naples *deſires K.* Peter *to ſuſpend his Arms.*

King *Peter* writes in his Hiſtory, that the King of *Majorca* had laid many Taxes on his Subjects, and had mightily oppreſs'd them. But be that as it will; they began to grow Cool in their Duty to their Prince. The Commonalty tenderly feel Impoſitions, are fond of Novelty *The common People of* Majorca *incline to the K. of* Arragon's *ſide.*

and Change, to try if poſſible thereby to remedy their Fortune, and do not care for a War at their own Coſt, but love Money more then their Life or Sovereign. It was repreſented to the *Majorcans*, how happy they ſhould be under the Power of the King of *Arragon*, who would not be ſo ready to oppreſs them as the other who had not ſo rich Eſtates.

1343. K. Peter *arrives in* Majorca:

King *Peter* embark'd the 10th of *May* 1343, and waited at *Lobregat* for his Fleet, which conſiſted of 116 Sail, of which Number 30 were Gallies. He ſet ſail on the 18th, and arriv'd at *Palomera* on the 23d, they reſolv'd to Land at *Peguera*.

Meets with reſiſtance from the Inhabitants:

King *James* upon the firſt diſcovering of the Fleet, had got together about 300 Horſe, and 17000 Foot, who march'd to the Coaſt to oppoſe the Enemy's landing.

King *Peter* meeting with Oppoſition from the Inhabitants, ſent to tell them that he was ſurpriz'd that they ſhould riſe in Arms againſt their rightful Sovereign; but this could not break their Conſtancy and Loyalty to their King, for finding that the Galley did not make off, they diſcharg'd a Volley of Arrows at the *Arragonians*.

Uſes a Stratagem in landing.

The King of *Arragon* having Intelligence that King *James* was at *S*t. *Ponça*, determin'd to land there, believing that the beſt way to ſecure a Victory was to leave the Enemy without a Head to govern them. For this effect he divided his Fleet into four Squadrons along that Coaſt. All being in readineſs, he ordered 4 Gallies to make a feint of landing

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at *Sta. Ponça*, which they did in this Manner, they ſtruck their Oars, and turned their Sterns towards the Shoar, over againſt where King *James* was in Perſon; and a little while after they tack'd about towards *Peguera*. The *Majorcans* got together in a Lodge at *Sta. Ponça*; but the Admiral's Galley landed her Men on the Rock of *Peguera*, and the reſt did the ſame; the Courage of the *Arragonians* on this Occaſion was Remarkable, for they ſet Foot on a high Rocky Mountain, where there was no Road but what they made with their Swords and their Valour, the Aſcent was very difficult, and the Reſiſtance the *Majorcans* made was extraordinary, and the Diſcharges of Arrows, Darts, Lances, Stones and Artificial Fires were Continual. The laſt beginning to doubt of their being able to defend themſelves longer, fell into great Confuſion and Diſorder, and the Enemy being reinforc'd, made them give way. The *Infante Peter* had come aſhoar on the other part of *Peguera*, where the *Majorcan* Horſe, who had gone to defend that Place, after ſmall Oppoſition, alſo fled. King *James* having been Eye Witneſs to the Defeat of his People, made his retreat to the City, and ſuſpecting it could not ſtand out againſt the Enemy, he imbark'd privately and left the Kingdom. The *Arragonians* purſued their Victory more than half a League, and plundered the King of *Majorca*'s Camp.

The Majorcans fly.

The K. of Majorca leaves the Iſland.

King *James* being beaten and fled, the K. of *Arragon* marched his Army to the Capital.

K. Peter Marches towards Palma:

tal. Whilſt they halted on the Road not far from *Peguera*, there came two *Dominicans* to intreat his Majeſty to give a Paſs to the *Syndicks* which the City was to ſend to him; the King granted their Requeſt, and ordered the Army to remain at *Peguera*. Next Day in the Morning they renewed their March, the *Infante Peter* and others in the Van; and the King followed in the Rear, accompanied by *Don Blaſco* of *Arragon* with the Royal Standard.

Which ſends to him its Deputies. The Army halted at *Ste. Ponça*, where the *Syndicks* arriv'd; the King having allow'd them Audience, one in Name of the City told his Majeſty, that his coming to reduce the Kingdom by force had occaſion'd in them a great Surprize, and that not having offended him, they could not comprehend the Reaſon of ſuch Invaſion.

His Anſwer. King *Peter* was willing to ſatisfy them, that he might ſweeten the Hardſhip of ſurrendering with the Comfort of a favourable Hearing: He told them that he came to puniſh K. *James*, and then repeated the Articles of his Indictment; and at laſt added that he was very ſorry and concerned for the Neceſſity he was put to of proſecuting him, by reaſon he was of his own Blood and Family, and marryed to his Siſter; and alſo upon account of the Love he had to the *Majorcans*, whom he deſired as Loyal People to obſerve the Oath they had made to King *James* his Grandfather, that they would own the King of *Arragon* for their Rightful Sovereign, if at any time the King

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of *Majorca* ſhould infringe the Agreement that was made betwixt both Houſes.

To this the *Syndicks* reply'd that *James* of *Majorca* was their Rightful Lord and King, and that it was none of their Buſineſs to believe that he had committed ſuch and ſuch Crimes, it not being lawful to Subjects to examine the Actions of their Prince. King *Peter* anſwered, that he thought the Affairs of their King was their proper Buſineſs, and that they ought to deſire to have him puniſhed, that they ought alſo to inform themſelves of the Right that the King had, who came to relieve them from Slavery; and added, that he would ſooner ſpend in this Expedition his Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia*, the County of *Barcelona*, *Ribagorza* and *Pradas*, than to ſuffer ſuch Injuries againſt his Crown. The King us'd different ways with them, ſometimes threatning, other times he endeavour'd to perſuade them with fair Words, telling that the Obedience of Subjects was more agreeable, and that he had Compaſſion on the Iſland, and came to free them from their Oppreſſions, with ſuch perſuaſive Language he won the Minds of ſome of the Neighbouring Towns, which ſurrendered; for the Voice of Intereſt and Liberty does more than Fire or Sword, and People of mean Condition regard nothing ſo much as the former, and are for the moſt part ignorant of their Duty, and know as little of Honour. Such Motives as theſe diſpos'd the Towns of *Andraix*, *Calvia* and

The Conference continues.

Common People.

Moſt of the Towns ſubmit.

Purpunent, to ſubmit to K. *Peter*'s Obedience, The *Syndicks* return'd to the City.

The Majorcans reſolve to ſubmit to the K. of Arragon, and for what Reaſon.

At laſt the *Majorcans* finding themſelves without a Head, and beholding the Succeſs of the Enemy, were induc'd to treat of a Surrender. They conſider'd that *Majorca* was but a ſmall ſpot of Ground, and not able to reſiſt ſuch a Powerful King; they found themſelves oppreſs'd with Taxes; King *James* having us'd them as a People newly conquer'd, ſo that the Subjects were brought to the Gates of Slavery; they groaned under the Yoke of the *Gabels*, and that they were uſed in a ſervile Manner, and already there were ſuch Impoſitions laid on, that there was a Neceſſity found afterwards of enacting a Decree not to exact the Taxes that had been already introduced by Cuſtom; which was granted by K. *Peter* on the 31th of *May*, 1343. Beſides all theſe Reaſons, there was one contributed as much as any to the making this People ſubmit to the King of *Arragon*, which was, ſome of the chief Men of the Kingdom were in his Intereſt, and had invited him over, particularly *Ramon Rock* who was afterwards rewarded for his good Service on this Occaſion, with a Penſion of 37 *lib. Sterl.* to him and his Heirs; and he was alſo honour'd with the Title and Privileges of a Cavalier.

More Complaints againſt their King.

The People were likewiſe much diſſatisfied with the Management of Juſtice, which they ſaid was bought with Bribes, and that King *James* was touch'd with the ſame Contagion of Covetouſneſs. This was a moving Reaſon for their Complaints, and has al-

way

ways been one of the chief Cauſes in all Commonwealths and States.

It was the common Report that ſome of King *James*'s Crimes were prov'd, though Hiſtories tell us that there did not reſult ſufficient Evidence in the Proceſs. Nevertheleſs the *Majorcans* joyn'd with the Sentiments of King *Peter*, that ſince their King had deny'd the Fee, they were reſolv'd to better themſelves and the Kingdom, by uniting it to the Crown of *Arragon*, and as the King of *Majorca* had been but a Feudatory hitherto, they now heard with Pleaſure the Name of their Sovereign, of whom they had the direct Dominion. *They reſolve to unite the Kingdom to that of* Arragon.

King *Peter* had parted from *Stª. Ponça*, with deſign to lay Siege to the City, and met upon the Road (nigh to the ſmall Iſles) the *Syndicks*, who begg'd the King to halt: Whereupon his Majeſty marched his Army to *Portopi*, which lies about half a League from the City. *He Marches his Army, and halts at* Portopi. Portopi.

Portopi was at that time a Capacious Port, at preſent we can only diſcover the Ancient form of the Bay, of which a great part is ſtopp'd up without any appearance of ever being cleans'd, which is a common neglect in all the Dominions of *Spain*. Some of the Troops having gone as far as *Carroz*, makes People believe that there was alſo a Town there, tho' now there remain only Ruins which ſeem to be thoſe of a Village. Portopi, *a fine Port formerly.* Carroz.

The *Syndicks* propos'd to the King ſome Doubts they had upon the Articles of Impeachment againſt King *James*, but he ſatisfy- *The Deputies wait upon him.*

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ed them largely, and preſented ſome Terms he had drawn up for an Union of the two Crowns, this Conference continued the whole Day, and at Night the *Syndicks* return'd to the City. Two Days after King *Peter* being deſirous to ſecure himſelf of the Inclinations of the *Majorcans*, order'd the *Infante Peter* and others to advance, which they did immediately, and diſpatch'd a Secretary from the Tower of *Carroz* to wait upon the *Syndicks* and Magiſtrates of *Majorca*, whom he found upon the Road coming to receive the King.

The Jurats wait on his Majeſty, and do him Homage.

King *Peter* being adviſed of the Arrival of the Magiſtrates to pay him Obedience, he roſe from Table (being at Dinner in *Portopi*) and getting into a Place in the Wall of *S. Nicolas* Church, he receiv'd them, and they in Name of the City and Kingdom of *Majorca* adminiſtred to him the Oath of Homage and Fidelity, and his Majeſty confirmed their Ancient Privileges, and granted many others.

The K. of Arragon *is received in the Capital with great Gladneſs.*

Now King *Peter* ſtript himſelf of Arms, and cloath'd himſelf with Peace, and marched for the City; whither *Don Blaſco* had already come, and had plac'd the Royal Standard on the Tower of the Caſtle *del Angel*, the Colours were hoiſted, on which were diſplay'd the Coat of Arms of *Arragon*; and the Name of King *Peter* filled the Air with Joyful Acclamations. The King arriving at the Chapel of *Sta. Anna* of the Caſtle, created ſeveral Knights, and quartered the Army in the City.

Dines with the Jurats,

On the 1ſt of *June* his Majeſty aſſiſted at Divine Worſhip in the Great Church, and the ſame

ſame Day invited to his Table the Magiſtrates and Chief Men of the City, and the Union of the Kingdom with that of *Arragon* was publickly proclaimed. He was ſtiled *Peter* King of *Arragon*, *Valentia*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*, and Count of *Barcelona*. *The Union betwixt the two Crowns is proclaimed.*

Next Day he releaſed from Priſon ſome Gentlemen of *Perpignan*, who had been carried from their own Countrey to this Iſland.

Bernard Sort was ſent to the Caſtle of *Belver*, to ſummon that Garriſon to ſurrender. The Governor begg'd to conſider of it till the Evening, at which time another Meſſenger came from the King to demand the Caſtle. The Governor return'd anſwer that he knew no K. but *James*, and would take Notice of no Orders from any but him. At the ſame time one of the Garriſon began to be afraid, and finding that his Companions were reſolved to Fight, begged leave to get out; the Governor caus'd to open the Gate for the Soldier, by which means not only he but the whole Garriſon, who were 80 in Number, went all out and abandoned the Caſtle. Whereupon the Governor in Anger and Deſpair flung away the Keys, and deliver'd the Fort. *The King ſends to ſummon the Caſtle of* Belver.

His Majeſty immediately diſpatch'd Orders through all the Towns of the Iſland, to appoint their Attornies to come and acknowledge their Obedience. And alſo ordered the Cavaliers, to come and give their Oath of Allegiance, which they accordingly obey'd. *The whole Iſland ſwears Allegiance.*

The King ſent to the Iſland of *Minorca Gilabert de Corberas* with 5 Gallies to reduce it; and K. Peter *ſends to* Minorca *and Yviça:*

and to *Yviça*, *Jofre de Trebals* with 5 more; both which immediately ſent their *Syndicks* to pay their Obedience. *James Moragnes*, *Bernard Marterell*, and *William Pou* were the chief Jurats of *Minorca* at this time; and its chief Towns were *S^a. Agatha*, *Allayor*, *Mahon*, and *Ciudadella*, who alſo ſent their Attornies to King *Peter*.

Both which ſend their Deputies to pay Acknowledgment.

Philip Boyl a *Valencian* was ſent with ſome Troops to the Caſtles of *Alaron*, *Montuiri*, and *Pollença*, which were ſtrong Fortreſſes; they made ſome ſhew of Reſiſtance, but the two firſt Places ſoon ſurrender'd. *William de So*, and another *Arragonian*, being Governors of *Pollença*, were reſolved to defend it, but *Philip Boyl* laying Siege to it, they alſo ſubmitted. After which all the Towns of the Iſland followed the ſame Example.

Phi. Boyl *reduces the Towns that at firſt held out.*

The King in the mean while apply'd to the rectifying the Affairs of the Civil Government, allowing feaſting and military Divertiſements, according to the manner of that time. And on the 21^ſt aſſembled the General Council, who appointed the Attorney Generals of the whole Kingdom.

The King calls a Council:

King *Peter* was deſirous to walk through the City in Token of his Poſſeſſion of it, rightly judging that the ſight of the Prince endears to him the Hearts of the Subject. The Magiſtrates were reſolv'd to make great Demonſtrations of reſpect for that Day, but his Majeſty ordered to acquaint them that he was not come to the Iſland to cauſe Expence, but to preſerve their Wealth, and to redeem them from the Neceſſities that King *James* had reduced them to.

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His Majeſty came out of the Sacriſty of the Great Church, dreſſed in the following Manner. He wore a Veſtment (after the *Roman* Faſhion) of a green Colour, above that a Coat of Scarlet Cloath embroidered, and on the left Shoulder a Mantle which hung over the right ſide. He had Cloath Stockings, and no Shoes, his Head was environ'd with a Crown of Gold: In his right Hand he held a Sceptre ſet with a beautiful Ruby on the Top, and in his Left he ſupported a Globe ſurmounted with a Croſs, all of the ſame Metal; the Crown and Sceptre were exceeding rich, and ſet with many Jewels, Pearls, and precious Stones. Thus he walked out, accompanied by the Magiſtrates, and a prodigious Train of Nobility as well *Majorcans* as of his Army, and went to hear Maſs in the great Chapel. *Walks thro' the Town in Proceſſion with his Nobles, &c.* *Goes to Maſs.*

As ſoon as Divine Service was over, his Majeſty ſet down, and turning towards the People, told them in few Words, that he returned thanks to Heaven, that the World having beheld his Juſtice, he had obtained the Poſſeſſion of the City and Kingdom of *Majorca*; that he would give many convincing Proofs of the Eſteem he had for his Subjects, and that he would grant them many Favours, and Honour them with conſiderable Privileges; and added, that his Vice-Chancellor would make a Relation of the Crimes of the late K. *James*; and at laſt read the Treaty made by the *Cortes* in *Catalonia* and *Valencia* to unite for ever the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and the *Makes a Speech to the People:*

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Counties of *Rouſillon*, and *Cerdagn* to the Crown of *Arragon*, &c.

The Solemnity being over, he went out of the Church under a Canopy, carried by the Magiſtrates, to the Gate of the Church, where he mounted a Horſe-back, and rode through the Town. That whole Day was ſpent in Feaſting and Rejoycing.

Names of the Governors for Majorca, Minorca, &c. Next Day he appointed *Don Bernard de Eril*, Governor of *Majorca*, and the Adjacent Iſles; of *Minorca*, *Don Gilbert de Corbera*; and *Don John Martinez de Arbe*, of *Yviça*. He alſo nam'd Governors for all the Forts and Caſtles in the Kingdom, and Garriſoned them with Horſe and Foot.

Takes leave of the Magiſtrates, &c. Two Days after his Majeſty (having been on board the *Royal Gally*) came aſhoar, to take his leave once more of the Magiſtrates, and recommended to them Juſtice, Loyalty, and the publick Good; and promiſed them many Favours. The Magiſtrates on the other Hand begged his Majeſty would Honour that Kingdom with his Royal Remembrance, and offered themſelves to his Service as faithful and loyal Subjects.

Sets ſail and arrives at Barcelona; The King took leave, and returned on board, on *Saturday* the 28th of *June* they ſet Sail, and next Day got ſafely into *Cabo de Cobregat* of *Barcelona*.

Which ſends ſome Gentlemen to bid him welcome: The City immediately upon News of his Majeſty's Arrival, ſent 3 Gentlemen to welcome him, and humbly to repreſent that they were of Opinion, it was better he ſhould proceed againſt the other Eſtates of King *James*,

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for delay could do him no good, but on the contrary give an Opportunity to the Enemy to rally; and that the Glory of a Kingdom juſt gain'd, yet burned in the Minds of the Soldiers, and that it was very proper to improve it, leaſt Delays might give time to their Hearts to cool. The King anſwer'd that he approved of their Advice, but that it was impoſſible for him to go farther, till he had got ſome Money to pay the Army, and to raiſe more Cavalry. They intreated his Majeſty to defer his coming aſhoar, till they ſhould prepare his Reception; to which he anſwered, that he neither deſerved it, nor would accept of it, till Victory and the Poſſeſſion of *Rouſſillon* ſhould Crown the War; and then leaping into a Boat that was cloſe by the Shoar, he landed, and went directly to the Palace.

He will not allow of a publick Entry.

The harſh ſound of Arms offended the Pope's Ears; for he, no more than the reſt of the World, could well comprehend the Juſtice which the King of *Arragon* pretended to in this Affair; and at that time this War was called unjuſt, proceeding from Malice, ſpur'd on by Ambition, and proſecuted by Force. The Pope ſent his Nuncio Cardinal *de Roders*, who was the King's Friend. His Majeſty went out to meet him. The Nuncio endeavoured to perſwade him to Peace, and to receive King *James* into his Clemency. But as Deſigns of Intereſt attended with Victory and Succeſs admit neither of Reaſon nor Mercy; the Cardinal's Arguments were to no purpoſe, and the means of Accommodation that he propoſed were

The Pope ſends a Legate to the K. of Arragon.

Who does not give ear to his Propoſals.

were rejected. Notwithstanding the Cardinal still insisted to remit the Affair to Justice, as K. *James* had propos'd, to which he answer'd that he would think of it, but at the same time resolv'd not to reflect on what he had done, but how to finish what he had begun.

He goes to Girona. On the 12th of *July*, his Majesty went for *Girona*, taking with him the greatest part of the Grandees and Cavaliers that had been employ'd in the Expedition against *Majorca*: At that place he found the *Infante James*, and his Brother the Count of *Urgel* with 1500 Horse, whom he had ordered to take care of these Frontiers, when he imbark'd for *Majorca*.

The Troops mutiny for want of pay. His Majesty tarried 6 Days in *Girona*, issuing out the necessary Orders for the invading of *Rousillon*. Here the Army began to mutiny for want of Pay. And in effect 150 Horse deserted; some *Arragonian* Cavaliers also complained becaus there were 15 Days due to them; and some *Catalans*, that there were 10. It was apprehended that some Misfortune might result from this; for a Soldier's Money is dearly purchas'd, and Necessity is inclined to be seditious.

The K. of Majorca *writes to him of* Arragon. On the 21st of *July*, the King arrived at *Figueras*, where he receiv'd a Letter from King *James*, by the Chaplain of the *Apostolick Nuncio*, dated from *Perpignan*, desiring a Pass and Security for his coming to wait upon him. The Chaplain added, that King *James* would put himself in his Power, if he would promise to refer the Cause to Justice and Reason. The King consulted with his Council, who were

were all of Opinion that his Majesty could not allow safe Conduct to King *James*, because it it wrong'd his Right, and he had already proceeded legally against him with a definitive Sentence.

On the 28th, the King left *Figueras*, and march'd with 1200 Horse, (besides Foot) and 400 Sumpture Mules, with Stores and Provisions, and encamped at *Junqueras*. Here he met a Friar with another Letter from King *James*, desiring a safe Conduct, and telling him that to allow him hearing, would be the Cause of great Advantages to both. The King retired with the Friars, who propos'd that some Cardinal might be chosen Judge of the Affair of *Majorca*, and told him that King *James* was very much troubled at his having taken Possession of that Island, which was the principal and primitive Donation of K. *James* the Conqueror; and finally, that as to the Counties of *Rousillon* and *Cerdagn*, he would be satisfied with whatever his Majesty should think proper, provided he would not take them from him.

The last Marches for Rousillon.

K. James *writes to him a second time.*

King *Peter* did not think it necessary to take any Notice of this Proposal, but made answer to the Priest in these Words, " I am very " much surprized (says he) that a Man of " Learning as you are, should flatter your " self with such strange Notions; or that King " *James* should take one at my Years to be " so Inconstant. Heaven knows that I have " not founded my Actions on the desire of his " Ruine, Covetousness or Ambition. No, for

K. Peter's *Answer.*

" I was ſatisfy'd with the Kingdoms which
" Providence had allotted me; I always ſhew-
" ed all the Honour and Reſpect that was due
" to him as a crown'd Head, as a Friend,
" and of my own Blood, and as my Brother-
" in-law, and Brother: Let him reflect on the
" Actions of his paſt Life, and by them he
" may judge if I have us'd him ill. Now I
" have nothing to do with him, by reaſon of
" his having by his Diſobedience brought a
" ſtain upon my Royal Authority. I proceed-
" ed in a Method of Juſtice againſt him, and
" if he obliged me to the Sentence that I
Will not allow of any Agreement. " gave, what Agreement can he expect? If
" the Judge or Arbiter that he deſires, ſhould
" pronounce that I ought to reſtore to him his
" Kingdom, that would not only deface the
" Juſtice already decided, but alſo would be
" a Notorious Prejudice to my Authority and
" Right, who can only be the lawful Judge of
" this Caſe. Adviſe him to put his Perſon into
" the Hands of my Mercy, and at the ſame
" time the Eſtates of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn*;
" and then Juſtice ſhall be done him; and ad-
" viſe him alſo not to truſt to his Obſtinacy,
" for in trying the laſt ſtake of Fortune in the
" ſmall ſpot of Ground that ſtill Remains in
" his Poſſeſſion, he may run the riſque of lo-
" ſing the chief of all natural Bleſſings, Liber-
" ty". The King would not write; ſo the Friar departed.

The City of Perpignan deſires a Duplicate of the Proceſs. His Majeſty had alſo received a Letter from the *Apoſtolick Nuncio*, and another from the Conſuls of *Perpignan*; the laſt deſired a Co-

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py of the Proceſs againſt King *James*. To this the King returned anſwer in very ſharp and angry Language, telling them, that they pretended to be ignorant of an Affair that was already known to the whole World; by this contriving an Evaſion from their Duty and Obligations, and threatned them if they would not preſently yield themſelves to his Obedience, there would be no room afterwards left for Mercy, but that in them he would ſhew a Chaſtiſement that might ſerve to their Poſterity for a diſmal Remembrance, to *Rouſſillon* for an Example, and to all People for a neceſſary Warning. *The King returns them a ſmart Meſſage.*

On the 29th of *July*, his Majeſty parted from *Junqueras*, and ordered the Army to march in order. The *Infante Peter*, as Seneſchal and the *Infante James*, and five other Gentlemen led the Van with 350 Horſe, the Baggage marched in the middle, and the reſt of the Army followed; and thus they paſſed the Hill of *Paniças* without meeting any Reſiſtance. *And Marches towards* Rouſillon.

The Garriſon of the Tower of *Tudoleres* defended themſelves, and would not give ear to any Capitulation: Whereupon the *Arragonians* ſet Fire to the Tower and burn'd every Perſon within it. From that Place they went to *Elna*; on the 31ſt to *Canet*, and from thence they invaded the County of *Rouſſillon*. Tudoleres *is burnt.*

Here the Pope's *Nuncio* came to treat with King *Peter*, about the Agreement which had been long endeavoured. Whereupon his Majeſty was very angry that they ſhould pretend to talk now of any Accommodation; and beſides K. Peter's *Conference with the Pope's* Nuncio.

he admir'd how K. *James* ſhould be ſo much favoured by the Pope; and told the Legate, that once, when he had deſir'd to have a Cardinal come to his Kingdom, to compoſe the Differences which he had with his Brother *Ferdinand*, his Holineſs refus'd it; and that King *James* had procured two Cardinals to come to ſollicit his Affairs, and he did not ſee any reaſon why the Pope ſhould be ſo Partial; that there had not been a King of *Arragon* from the firſt of the Race even down to himſelf, that had not ſhed his Blood in the Service of God, and the Church; nor was there any Crown'd Head to whom it ow'd more than to him. And laſtly, if the Pope thought that he obliged him much by giving him the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, he was to inform his Holineſs that he had received nothing from him but a ſcroll of Parchment, to wit, the Bull of the gift of that Iſland; for his Father had conquered it by his Arms. He added other bitter Expreſſions, which obliged his Eminence to retire, and go to *Pia*, where he tarried ſome Days.

Other Places taken and burnt.

The Viſcount of *Canet* ſubmitted to his Majeſty's Arms. This was followed by the taking of ſeveral other Places, as *Manreſa*, the Fort *Sta. Maria de la Mar*, *Caſtel Roſello* (which lies near to *Perpignan*, amongſt the Ruines of the Ancient *Ruſcino*) Caſtel *Arnau Subita* was burnt; *Soles* ſurrender'd, and *San Eſtevan* was burnt.

Perpignan is ſummoned.

On the 6th, the Army marched towards *Perpignan*, which his Majeſty ſummoned to Obedience, but they return'd him no Anſwer.

Finding

Finding he had not force ſufficient for the Siege, he ordered to burn the Countrey as far as *Vernet*; where being adviſed of a Succour of 1500 Men coming down to *Perpignan*, he ordered *Don Peter de Exerica* with 200 Horſe, and ſome Foot to hinder their Paſſage, but they got into the Town without being perceiv'd by the Enemy.

On the 16th of *Auguſt*, his Majeſty arriv'd at *Clayra* near to *Canet*. The Army over-run the whole Countrey, delivering all the Places that they took to Paſſion Plunder and Deſtruction. Here the Cardinal arrived with Inſtructions to treat of a Ceſſation of Arms. The King did not know how to excuſe himſelf from the Reverence that was due to the Apoſtolick *See*, and therefore gave Orders to the Army to retire; and by the Advice of his Council granted a Truce. The King pretended that he ſuſpended his Arms out of Conſideration to the Pope, tho' others write that it was only a pretext, and a Piece of the greateſt Diſſimulation that could be; for at this time his Army was in ſuch want of every thing, that he could not beſiege *Perpignan*, nor purſue the War, and for this Reaſon he granted a Truce for all the Month of *April*, without the leaſt retarding of his Deſigns.

Canet. *The Nuncio comes with new Inſtructions.*

In the mean while, the King put himſelf in order to proſecute the War with greater Vigour. He garriſoned *Canet*, and fortified his Camp. He ſent 7 Gallies to *Majorca* to guard thoſe Coaſts. Then he went to *Barcelona*, where he entered without any formal Reception, by

He goes back to Barcelona.

reaſon the *Barcelonians* were vexed at his not having taken *Perpignan*. He ordered his Troops for the better Securing of them, to be paid for the Month of *July*. He afterwards went to *Valencia*, where he aſſembled the Magiſtrates of the Towns, and deſired of them Money for the War; and he endeavoured to obtain the ſame Favour from the Prelates and other Eccleſiaſticks. The City of *Valencia* made him a good Gratuity: But the Church-Men refuſed to give him any. Whereupon he ordered immediately to take Poſſeſſion of their Temporal Eſtates. From *Valencia* he went to *Saragoſſa*, and having obtained ſuch a Gift from his Kingdom of *Arragon*, he returned to *Barcelona*.

Deſires Money to carry on the War.

The Church refuſes to give any.

The Forces of King *James* being now very low, *Peter* declared himſelf determin'd to the laſt breath to continue the War, and turned his back on all Agreements, and his Face againſt Mercy. There were made on the part of the other great Submiſſions, but all in vain.

K. James writes to the K. of Arragon.

King *James* finding he had no Friends now in *France*, and that he was ſcarce able to maintain even thoſe who had ſo long ſtood by him, and had ſerved him faithfully in his Diſtreſs; and that now all his Strength conſiſted in the Town of *Perpignan*: Thus turning his ſorrowful Eyes towards his many Misfortunes, he found himſelf loſt without any Hopes of Recovery; and therefore on the 1ſt of *January*, ſent by an *Auſtin Friar*, a Letter to the K. of *Arragon* writ with his own Hand. He begged that he would give a favourable Ear to his Requeſt; that

that he would look up to Heaven, by the Favour of which he was placed in Dignity and Power; that he would consider that he was his Brother by Affinity, and his Cosin by Blood, and that if he were ev'n the greatest Criminal or Stranger in the World, yet he might expect to be used with some Compassion.

Who will not give ear to his request.

King *Peter* of *Arragon* was stiffly bent on the utter Destruction of this Prince, and therefore would not allow of his Justification or any thing that might interrupt his Design. And therefore he would not hearken to the Priest; but told him that he had Reasons for not answering him, repeating the Crimes of which he had accused King *James*: and in fine, gave him to understand that he would allow of no Terms except he delivered himself into his Hands.

About the same time, his Majesty got Notice that K. *James* intended to come Incognito to wait on him: Whereupon he writ to the *Bayles* of *Figueras*, of the Viscounty of *Bas*, *Torella de Mongria*, and the Magistrates of *Girona*, to place their Spies in all the Passes and Roads, that in case K. *James* should pass that way, they might carry him Prisoner directly to the Tower of *Gironella*.

The Union of the Kingdom of Majorca, &c. with that of Arragon celebrated at Barcelona.

That the World might be undeceived, and see that he stopped up every way that tended to Mercy, and that his Subjects and Friends might not weary out their Patience in seeking after any Relief for K. *James*: He now declared his Intentions publickly by the Union, which he celebrated at *Barcelona* on the 29th of

of *March*, of the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and Adjacent Iſlands, of the Counties of *Rouſſillon*, *Cerdagn*, *Conflans*, *Valleſpir*, and *Colibre*, with the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia*, and County of *Barcelona*: Incorporating them for ever in the Royal Crown, never to be divided, ſold or alienated. To this his Majeſty ſwore in his own Name, and that of his Succeſſors: And that none of theſe Eſtates ſhould ever be reſtored to King *James*, neither by Donation, Infeoffment or Teſtament, and alſo if they ſhould ever attempt to undo this Union, he deſired that the Infantes his Unkles, and *Don James* his Brother, and his Succeſſors, and the Government of *Majorca*, and of the other Counties, ſhould neither ſerve nor obey him nor his Succeſſors; but free themſelves from any Obedience, Homage or Duty they had ſworn to; and beſides, by the ſame obliged his Succeſſors to ſwear and confirm whatever was eſtabliſhed in this Union, and that their Subjects ſhould not be bound to perform the Oath of Allegiance till it was ratified. This Union was alſo ſigned by the Commiſſioners of the Kingdom of *Majorca*, who had come over for that effect.

His Majeſty ſwears to it for himſelf and Heirs.

It is ſigned by the Commiſſioners of Majorca.

About this time Pope *Clement* ſent the Archbiſhop of *Aix* to endeavour to procure Concord betwixt theſe Princes, and to prorogue the Truce till *Michaelmas*: But this Embaſſy was to no purpoſe.

On the 18th, the King left *Barcelona*, and went for *Girona*; but before his Departure, ordered the Grandees, Cavaliers and Magiſtrates

The K. of Arragon *makes his Subjects ſwear to the Union.*

ſtrates of all the Cities and Towns in his Dominions, to ſwear to the Union, which he had made with the Kingdoms of *Majorca*, &c. And on the 7th of *May* he entered *Figueras* with 70 Horſe.

On the 14th the Army march'd to *Junqueras*, and a few Days thereafter quarter'd in the Gardens of *Elna*, and took the Tower next to the City; and the ſame Day ſeized upon *Villa Longa*; and after a long Defence took alſo *Argilles*. *Colibre* coſt a great deal of Time and Blood, but at laſt the Garriſon capitulated, and marched out.

Marches his Army to Junqueras; *takes* Villa-Longa, Argilles, Colibre, &c.

The Cardinal *d' Embrun* came again to endeavour to procure Peace, but could find no Diſpoſition in the King towards it. He alſo propoſed to him to receive K. *James* and his Children into his Clemency and Protection, which K. *Peter* ſeemed willing to condeſcend to. The Cardinal returning to *Perpignan*, found the Mind of King *James* changed, and that he was not willing to put his Perſon into the Hands of the King of *Arragon*: He told him that he was reſolved to loſe his whole Eſtate, rather than to give himſelf up to K. *Peter*, and that he who was honoured with Empire and Command muſt not ſtoop to obey; that it was not the part of a Royal Soul to fly from his Dominions for fear of Dying; that he would not exchange the Hopes and Confidence he had in his own Courage with the inſupportable Miſery of a Surrender, and that his Fate ſhould never find him without the Sceptre in his Hand. Hereupon the Cardinal took his leave.

The K. of Majorca *reſolves to defend his Eſtates to the laſt.*

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The loſs of *Colibre* was to King *James* inexpreſſible, as well for its being a commodious Place for Ships, as that it opened him a way to Conduct his Men into his Countrey. It was followed by the delivering of the other Towns and Forts of *Rouſillon*, without any Reſiſtance.

The Army threaten to Mutiny.

King *Peter* ordered his Army to march to *Perpignan*, in order to lay Siege to it. But this deſign could not be ſo ſoon put in Execution by reaſon of want of Money. For ſome of the Grandees and Cavaliers already threatened to leave the Army, if they did not receive the half pay of the Month of *July*; whereupon the King ſupply'd them with 900 *lib. Sterl.* which was brought him from *Barcelona*.

Elna *ſurrenders.*

Elna after a ſhort Siege ſurrendered.

K. James *reſolves to ſurrender himſelf to the K. of* Arragon.

The King of *Majorca* finding himſelf deſtitute of Forces, did no longer deliberate of yielding, but of the way and manner he was to do it.

The K. of Arragon *ſends Don* Peter de Exerica *to him.*

The King of *Arragon* ſent *Don Peter de Exerica* to King *James*, to aſſure him that if he would ſurrender his Perſon and Dominions, he would receive him in Clemency. *Don Peter* took 15 Horſe with him, and met King *James* attended by as many a little way from *Perpignan*. His Majeſty told *Don Peter*, that he was reſolved to put himſelf under the King's Protection, to which he reply'd with a ſolemn Oath, that he would ſee obſerved what was promiſed.

J. D. *of* Normandy *ſends to the K. of* Arragon.

At this time arrived *William de Villers*, Maſter of Requeſts of the Kingdom of *France*, to

to propoſe on the part of *John* Duke of *Normandy* the King's eldeſt Son, that he was to come and wait upon him in order to compoſe theſe Differences. But K. *Peter* excuſed himſelf, by letting him know that the K. of *Majorca* had already delivered to him his Eſtates.

King *James* of *Majorca* came from *Perpignan*, accompanied by *Don Peter de Exerica*. King *Peter* of *Arragon* waited for them in his Tent in the Field without the Gates of *Elna*, where were with his Majeſty the *Infante Don James*, and a great Multitude of Barons and Gentlemen. King *James* entered, armed *Cap-a-pe*, and uncovered his Head; K. *Peter* roſe up, then the other proſtrated his Knee to the Ground: Whereupon his Majeſty reaching his Hand to raiſe him up, the King of *Majorca* kiſs'd it almoſt forcibly. Then the King of *Arragon* gave him a Kiſs of Peace on the Mouth. Immediately King *James* bowing the Knee uttered theſe Words, "My "Lord, I have tranſgreſſed againſt you, but "not againſt my Fidelity; if I offended you, "my miſtake was not deſign'd but proceeded "from my want of Judgment, and from bad "Counſel, and I am now come to confeſs my "Error, and to ſhew that, as I am of your "Houſe, I always had a Veneration for you, "and am hopeful that as you once lov'd "me, you yet retain ſome Affections for me; "and I wiſh to have the Opportunity to do "you ſuch Services as may make your Ma-"jeſty well ſatisfied with me, and convince "you of the Truth of what I now declare: "And

K. James comes to Elna to wait upon K. Peter.

" And, *Sir*, I here put my Perſon, and all " my Dominions into your Power, *&c.*

It is not eaſy to proceed farther without allowing a few Moments to lament this unfortunate Prince. He who is now proſtrated at the Feet of King *Peter* of *Arragon*, confeſſing his Faults, is King *James* of *Majorca!* In the Morning the Knee was bow'd to him as to a Sovereign Prince, and now in the ſpace of a few Hours he bends that of one who ſurrenders himſelf to the will of another, diſhonouring his Name with the odious Styles of fool, guilty, ill adviſed, and void of Judgment! He was born a Man, grew up a King, and lives to own himſelf upon his Knees a Slave! And in ſpite of the Privileges of Nature, and his Birth he falls into this wretched Condition! He begs for Mercy, and beholds himſelf in the greateſt Miſery! Miſery, becauſe yet his Reaſon is left him to reflect upon the time when he was cloathed with Power, Honour and Empire! And if no body deſerves to be called unhappy, but he who compares his Condition with that of another, or with what his own has been formerly, then this muſt have been the moſt unfortunate of all Men! For here is a Perſon who deſcends from the lofty Throne of Sovereign Majeſty and Command, to humble himſelf in the lowly Poſture of a Subject and Supplicant, at the Footſtool of another, to whom once he was equal in Title and Dignity!

The K. of Arragon's Anſwer. But to return to our Subject, King *Peter* made this Reply to K. *James*: " If you have " err'd, I am ſorry for it, becauſe you are of " my

" my Houſe; but to ſin and confeſs belongs " toMen, as on the contrary to perſevere in Er- " ror is evil. And ſince you acknowledge your " Fault, I will uſe you with Clemency, and " do you ſuch Favours as will demonſtrate to " the World the Regard that I have for you; " and you, on your part muſt put freely into " my Hands your Perſon and Eſtates.

King *James* went back with *Don Peter de Exerica* to *Elna*, whither King *Peter* preſently ſent after him *Philip de Caſtro* and others, to deſire he would give Orders to deliver to them the Town and Caſtle of *Perpignan*, which he had already done; and accordly there were ſent ſome Cavalry to Garriſon them.

He marches to Perpignan, *which receives him with great Joy.*

King *Peter* marched his Army to *Perpignan*; whilſt King *James* remained at *Elna* with *Don Peter de Exerica*. The Inhabitants of *Perpignan* ſhewed extraordinary Joy upon the Arrival of their new Sovereign; for now they conſidered that they enjoy'd the ſame Conſtitution as *Catalonia*, and were Subjects to a greater Prince; this raiſed them into a higher Pre-eminence and Rank, and could not fail to make their Condition better.

The K. of Majorca *ſtill entertains the hopes of having his Countries reſtored.*

K. *James* although he had made a Surrender of his Dominions, could not believe that he was to remain deprived of them, becauſe he truſted to his Right, and his having humbled himſelf; and that alſo *Don Peter de Exerica* had promiſed him in the King's Name all Juſtice and Mercy. In Confidence of this he hoped that his Kingdom would be reſtored to

him; and it was ſuſpected that he had writ to the Places that were not as yet delivered, to continue in their Obedience.

The Union of Rouſillon *with the Crown of* Arragon.

King *Peter* writ from *Perpignan* to *Don Peter*, to deſire the King to order all his Places to ſurrender; which he performed, and on *S. Magdalen*'s Day the Union of the County of *Rouſillon* with the Crown of *Arragon* was publiſhed, and the Conſuls of *Perpignan*, and the Barons and Gentlemen of the County ſwore to it.

K. James *has an Interview with the* K. *of* Arragon *near* Perpignan.

King *James* went by the King's leave to *Tuir*, and deſired to have an Interview with him, as in effect he had about half a League from *Perpignan*, in the Field a Horſe-back. King *James* begged of K. *Peter* to hear him in Juſtice, and that the Right of his Nephews might be ſafe as to what belonged to them in *Rouſillon*, that he would allow him to live at *Berga*, and to be attended with ſome armed Men, and that he would give him a Copy of his Proceſs; and that he would hear *D. Artal de Pallas* upon his Pretenſions to the County of *Pallas*, to all which the King condeſcended.

K. Peter *returns to* Barcelona.

War being now at an end, and Peace eſtabliſhed in its room, the King left *Perpignan*, and went to *Puigcerdan*, where he had the Union proclaimed; from thence he made haſt to *Barcelona*.

King *James* went to *San Cugar* to viſit his Queen; but ſhe had gone a few Days before to *Barcelona* by reaſon of her being ſick of a Fever.

King

King *Peter* arriving at *Barcelona*, heard the common Report that went abroad of his intending to reſtore to King *James* his Eſtates. But to prevent the ſpreading of this Rumour any farther, he reſolved to undeceive King *James* and every Body elſe. He ſent Orders to *D. Philip Boyl* and *Garcia de Loriz* two of his Privy Counſellors at *S. Cugar*, to tell King *James* publickly, that his Right had been well examined, and the Union ſworn to; that he could never hope to recover his Eſtates; that he ought not to expect any more hearing, but that he would deal with him in Mercy, in the manner that ſhould appear moſt reaſonable to the Parliament, which was already called; that he underſtood that ſome of his Family had reported that he was to reſtore him his Dominions, whom he aſſured him he would proſecute to Death if he diſcovered them.

The K. of Arragon *undeceives him of the hopes he had of recovering his Dominions, ſends a Meſſage to him by* Philip Boyl, *&c.*

K. *James* was not a little diſturbed at this Meſſage, being ſurprized at the Diſcovery of his Miſtake. However, he excuſed himſelf as to the Report which had been ſpread abroad, and added that it was impoſſible to take from him the hopes of being reſtored to his Eſtates; and begged ſtill to be heard, becauſe (he ſaid) that the Criminal dies Innocent when he is condemned without a hearing.

K. James's *Anſwer.*

The Parliament had now met, and K. *Peter* propoſed to them to give him their Advice in what manner he ought to uſe K. *James*, and deſired their Votes in writing. They made the following Reſolves.

K. Peter *asks his Parliament's Advice relating to* K. James *of* Majorca.

1. That

Their Sentiments.

1. That there ſhould be given to K. *James* 770 *lib. Sterl.* of Rent, till they ſhould pitch upon an Eſtate (without the King's Dominions) of that value, to be granted to him and his Succeſſors, with this Proviſo, that, failing Male Deſcendents, it ſhould return to the Crown.

2. That his Majeſty ought to yield and confirm the Right of what belonged to K. *James*, in the Viſcounties of *Omelades* and *Carlades*, and in the Lordſhip of *Monpelier*.

3. That his Majeſty ſhould yield the direct Dominion of the ſaid Viſcounties, *&c.* on Condition, that King *James* would quit the Title, Arms, Seal, Device, and other Enſigns of Royalty.

4. That King *James* ought to be refunded in the Expence he was at, upon the Occaſion of taking his Eſtates from him.

5. That King *James* ſhould deliver all the Papers, Writings and Obligations, that had been made in Favour of the Counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdanna*.

6. That King *James* ſhould give Bail and Obligation, never to commence any Demand or Proceſs for the Recovery of what had been taken from him by Juſtice, and if he refuſed to grant this, that his Majeſty ought to ſtand to the Reſolution he had taken of allowing him no room to hope for Mercy.

P. Boyl *carries theſe Reſolutions to King* James, *who proteſts againſt them.*

The King ſent the Admiral, *Philip Boyl*, *Garcia de Loriz*, and others to *Badalona*, where King *James* was at that time, to adviſe him of the Reſolves that were decreed, relating to him. But as he always had expected

the

the Reſtitution of his Kingdom, he proteſted againſt them, reſerving to himſelf time for an Anſwer.

The King underſtanding that King *James* would not accept of the Terms that had been offer'd to him, prepared to ſecure the ſtrong holds of *Rouſſillon*, and particularly the Caſtles of *Roca* and *Colibre*.

King *James* declared that he would proſecute his Right; and believing that being ſo near to *Barcelona*, his Perſon was not very ſafe: He went to S. *Vincente*, about two Leagues from that City, from whence he ſent Ambaſſadors to King *Peter*, deſiring to be reſtor'd to his Eſtates of *Omelades*, *Carlades*, *Monpelier*, *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn*; and after ſeveral Remonſtrances concluded, that it was not becoming a Chriſtian Prince to pretend to uſe one with Clemency and Compaſſion, to the end he might take his Eſtate from him with Infamy and Diſgrace; and inſiſted on what *Don Peter de Exerica* had promis'd, that he ſhould be received into his Majeſty's Protection in ſuch a manner as he ſhould be contented with, and that the King had ſent him a Paper writ with his own Hand, promiſing the ſame, and in which there was no notice taken of his Renunciation of the Kingdom.

K. James writes to the K. of Arragon.

King *James* accus'd *Don Pedro de Exerica* of not fulfilling what he had promiſed by Oath, in the name of the King his Maſter. He being apprized of what King *James* alledged againſt him, ſent a Gentleman his Vaſſal with a Clerk, to preſent him a Challenge for a

K. James accuſes Don Peter of Exerica, with having falſified his Word.

Duel, which was worded as follows; *Peter Ramon de Codolet*, Steward to K. *James*, being at *Colibre*, told *Don Peter de Exerica*, that he would do an Action worthy of himſelf, if he would uſe his Intereſt with the King to receive K. *James* into his Favour, and afterwards the ſaid *Cordolet* writ to him to that purpoſe from *Perpignan*. He had no Opportunity at that time to talk with his Majeſty on this Subject. But not long after at the Siege of *Elna*, the ſaid *Cordolet* came to deſire it of *Don Peter* in very preſſing Terms, who did accordingly ſpeak to the King, and begg'd that he might give King *James* leave to wait on him; and this being the Truth, it cannot be affirmed that *Don Peter de Exerica* had perſuaded K. *James* to put himſelf in the King's Power: It is true that he promiſed him on the part of his Majeſty ſafe Conduct for his Perſon, provided he would deliver his Eſtates, and of this he made Oath; but to alledge that he aſſured King *James* that the King would receive him ſo as that he ſhould be content with his Protection, that cannot be ſaid with any Truth. King *James*, in preſence of many People ſpoke to him in theſe Words, "*Don* "*Peter*, you deſire me to accept of the Pro- "tection of the K. of *Arragon*, I beg you to "counſel me as if you were of my own "Houſe and Blood, and by no Ties obliged "to that of *Arragon*, and undeceive me of "the Aſſurance and Hope that I have in him." It is alſo matter of Fact, that *Don Peter* gave him his Advice, and deſired him to reflect on

the dangerous Condition he was in, and the Neceſſity he was reduced to, becauſe he muſt either Fly, or ſtay and loſe his Life and his Eſtate too. He concluded the Challenge in theſe Words, " If any Perſon ſhould affirm that he " had propoſed any thing elſe to K. *James*. " he lied: And that he was ready to juſtify " his Honour and Word in a proper Place, and " before a Competent Prince."

To this Challenge King *James* return'd Anſwer in writing, that " It was true that *Don* " *Peter de Exerica* had promiſed what he " now denied, and that he was ready to de- " fend it by lawful Evidence, and in ſingle " Combat, and in place convenient, and be- " fore a Competent Prince. And whoever " ſaid any thing to the contrary of this, lied " like a falſe Traytor." The Cavaliers who attended K. *James*, alſo ſaid that *Don Peter de Exerica* lied, and offered themſelves to the Duel: Whereupon the Gentleman (*Don Peter's Vaſſal*) that brought the Challenge, being deſirous to juſtify his Lord's Honour, affirmed that they all lied like Traytors; whereby both being put into ſome Confuſion were very near coming to Blows.

His Courtiers alſo Challenge the other.

King *Peter* was ſo angry at what had paſſed, that he reſolved to correct both Parties in a very ſevere Manner, but he diſſembled his Intentions at that time, by reaſon that King *James* was in his Countrey, and under his Faith and Royal Word.

K. *James*, apprehenſive of the Conſequences, left *S. Vicente*, and went to *Martorell*.

At the ſame time *Don Peter Ramon de Codolet*, who paſſionately loved King *James* his Maſter, ſent a Trumpet to *Don Peter de Exerica* with a Paper wherein he not only charg'd him with having cheated K. *James*, but alſo with being diſloyal to his own Prince.

K. Peter promiſes to ſee Juſtice done.

There paſs'd many Letters on this occaſion from one ſide to the other, with giving of Lies and Challenges; K. *Peter* declared, that for the Honour of *Exerica*, and the Gentlemen who were willing to ſecond him, he would ſee Juſtice done, if K. *James* and his Friends would ſtand the Challenge. But the latter knowing that as being the Perſon challenged, by the Law of Duels, he had not the Liberty to pitch upon the proper place, nor competent Prince; in great haſte left *Martorell* and *Catalonia*, in order to go to *Cerdagn*. He had kept a good Correſpondence with the common People of that Countrey, who had offered to ſurrender to him *Puigcerdan* (the Capital) and other Forts: Whereupon he haſten'd his Journey by *Solſona* and the *Seo de Urgel*. His Friends in *Puigcerdan* had rumoured about Town, that he came thither to recover his Eſtate, by favour of the King of *Arragon*. Arriving at the Tower of *Cerdagn*; *Berenguer Roca Salva* being appris'd of his coming, went to *Querol* with ſome Foot to hinder his advancing farther: But K. *James* receiv'd him ſo warmly that he was glad to make his Retreat to the Town, which the other purſued to the very Walls of *Puigcerdan*: This put the People in a Commotion, who preſently opened

K. James leaves Catalonia.

And goes for Puigcerdan.

Where he is receiv'd.

opened the Gates to the King, where he entered without any Oppoſition. The ſame Day Count *Pallas* attacked the Caſtle of *Livia*, and, tho' they had got the Town, could not take it. K. *James* and he alſo went to *Villa Franca de Conflans*, but that place being prepared for a Defence, they were repulſed.

K. *Peter* having had Notice that K. *James* had entered *Puigcerdan*, ſent Orders to the Count of *Urgel*, *Pallas*, and others to relieve *Cerdagn* with their Troops.

The K. of Arragon calls a Parliament.

K. *Peter* was deſirous to go to *Cerdagn* in Perſon, but did not think fit to begin his Journey before he ſhould have a Regular Army with him; for this effect he ordered to aſſemble the Prelates, Grandees, *&c.* declaring his intended Journey to *Puigcerdan*.

Puigcerdan Revolts.

The Commonalty who had not long ago ſhewed great Satisfaction in ſeeing themſelves Subjects to King *Peter*, and now had demonſtrated no leſs in returning to their firſt Obedience, with the ſame Inconſtancy and Fickelneſs began to conſpire againſt K. *James*. For he being gone to *Villa Franca*, they chang'd their Minds, and thinking that they had committed a Fault, agreed privately to take Arms and ſeize on the Gates, Towers, *&c.* which they did, ringing the Bells, and making a great Diſturbance. K. *James* hearing of the Commotion, ſuſpected ſomething new, and returned to the Town; coming within Bow-ſhot, ſome upon the Wall cry'd out the Name of *Arragon*, and ſent a *Dominican* to

tell him to retire, and that if he did not, they would not ſpare his Perſon. But the noble Ardour of his Mind could not allow him to fear or diſtruſt; till the Fryar returning once and again to perſuade him, he then began to ſee that there was no room left for hope, and wept and mourned bitterly.

And refuſes King James *Entrance.*

He goes for Monpelier, *oppreſſed with Grief and Melancholy.*

Thus King *James* went away curſing his wretched Lot; and that Day paſſed *Pitmorent*, which divides *Cerdagn* from *France*, and in his Journey ſuffered ſo much from Cold and Want, not finding any thing all the Day long to break his faſt with, he was ready to periſh. Thus marched this miſerable Prince, deſpairing and abhorring his Life, which ſo unluckily poſted towards Death; he wanted to put an end to his Labours and Misfortunes by his own Hand, and would have certainly killed himſelf, had he not been hindered by thoſe who attended him, who wreſted the Weapons out of his Hands. He went afterwards to *Foix*, where he was kindly received by that Count, who ſupply'd him with Money to ſubſiſt his Company, with which he went to *Monpelier*.

Reſolves to die or recover his Eſtates.

King *James* never was willing to deliver up his Eſtates, tho' his Misfortunes ſeemed to force him to it: For after K. *Peter* had all the Forts and ſtrong Holds of the County of *Rouſſillon* in his Hands, yet he ſtill refuſed to capitulate upon any Terms, but that of recovering his Dominions, or with them to loſe his Life.

His Queen deſires to go to her Lord.

His Queen *Donna Conſtança* was ſtill in *Catalonia*, from whence ſhe earneſtly ſollicited to be gone, that ſhe might live with the

King

King her Lord. But K. *Peter* who endeavoured by all means to blot out and extinguish the Name and Race of the Kings of *Majorca*, was desirous to detain her and her Children (*D. James* and *Donna Isabella*) with him as Pledges. He at first endeavoured to persuade the Queen by fair Words and Promises to tarry with him, and offered her a Gift of the Castle of *Monblane* with 230 *lib. Sterl.* of yearly Rent.

France and the Pope send Embassadors to the K. of Arragon.

The Pope and *Philip* of *France* also sollicited the King to let Queen *Constança* go, and to this effect sent Ambassadors, as also to compose the Differences; but they were sent back and met with no better Reception than those who had attempted the same Negotiation before.

1345. *The last gives leave to* Q. Constança *to depart.*

King *Peter* sent Embassadors to the Pope at *Avignon*, who undeceived him of the Thoughts he had of his restoring K. *James* to his Estates. Nevertheless he consented to give leave to *Donna Constança* to go to her Husband, and to hinder her passing through *Rousillon*, he allowed her Gallies to transport her from *Lança* to *Leucata*, where she was received by the Pope's *Nuncio*.

The K. of France falls out with Arragon.

The firm footing which the K. of *Arragon* had made in the very Gates of *France* gave Umbrages of Jealousy to that King. Whereupon he that before had taken Arms against the King of *Majorca*, and pretended to his Estate, now assists him in the Recovering of it. The *French* King had another Quarrel with *Arragon*, which was, that he had permitted *Ponce de Santa Pau*, a *Catalan* Baron, to

ſerve the King of *England* with ſome Horſe: And if the King of *France* had not found him to have been work enough upon his Hands, he would have taken K. *James*'s Cauſe into his Protection before. In effect he gave free Liberty to all the Natives of *Majorca*, *Cerdagn* and *Rouſſillon* to live in his Countrey; and recalled the ſafe Conduct he had formerly given to the Subjects of *Arragon*.

K. Peter ſends Embaſſadors to France.

King *Peter* ſent his Embaſſador to *France*, to complain of theſe Proceedings; and alſo to endeavour to enter into a ſtrict Alliance with that King, in order to cut off from K. *James* all hopes of Succours from Friends or Auxilaries.

The Majorcans invite K. James over to that Iſland.

Some *Majorcans* who had ſtill retained their Duty and Affection to their Sovereign, and alſo moved with Compaſſion for one they had formerly ſeen crowned with Empire; writ to him to come over to that Iſland; and that on the firſt diſcovering of his Ships, they would be ready to deliver it up.

At the ſame time a Woman informed King *Peter*, that her Husband and ſome others of *Rouſſillon*, and other Parts had formed a Conſpiracy againſt his Life. The King being put upon his Guard by the News of ſuch ſtrange Accidents, placed ſtronger Garriſons in *Puigcerdan*, *Querol* and *Livia*; and ſuſpecting alſo that the *Genoueſe* might take Arms in Favour of K. *James*, he entered into a ſtrict Alliance with the *Venetians*.

The K. of Arragon enters into an Alliance with Venice.

1347. King *Peter* went to *Valencia*, where he received Advice that King *James* prepared to invade *Rouſſillon*, whither he immediately ordered

dered the Count of *Ampurias*, and others to go to its Defence.

K. *Peter*'s natural Temper (as *Curita* ſays) was ſo cruel, that he took pleaſure in nothing ſo much as in perſecuting thoſe of his own Blood, for at the beginning of his Reign he endeavoured to diſinherit his Mother and Brothers, but not being able to accompliſh that, he turned his Deſigns againſt his Brother-in-Law the King of *Majorca*, till he had ruined him: And afterwards he fell on his Brother *James*, pretending he was inclined to favour the K. of *Majorca*. And in effect put three of his Brothers to Death, one by Poyſon, and two by the Sword. And in the latter part of his Days, he endeavoured to deſtroy the Count of *Urgel*, and the Count of *Ampurias* his Coſin; and alſo formed Deſigns againſt the Life of his own eldeſt Son. *K. Peter's Cruel Diſpoſition.*

The Reaſons he had for ſuſpecting his Brother *James* aroſe from this: That the King having no Sons by his Queen, ordered to proclaim through the Kingdom, that in default of Male-Iſſue, his Daughters ſhould be preferred to his Brother in the Succeſſion. This he had enacted into a Law, notwithſtanding that K. *James* I. who had conquered the greateſt part of that Kingdom, did exclude Females from the Succeſſion, whilſt there was a lawfully begotten Son in the Royal Family, tho' in an indirect Line. This Alteration that the King had made, gave him Ground to ſuſpect that King *James* and his Brother being equally oppreſs'd by him, would equally incline to any Confederacy againſt them. *He alters the Succeſſion in favour of his Daughters.*

King

He calls the Parliament of Arragon. King *Peter* knowing that King *James* had invaded *Conflans*, went to *Rouſſillon*, and arriving at *Arbos*, had Advice that *Vinca* had ſurrendered. Whereupon he immediately departed to *Arragon*, where he ordered the *Cortes* to be aſſembled in *Monçon*.

Gets Poſſeſſion of Conflans. From *Vinca* K. *James* paſſed to *Villa Franca*, which alſo ſurrendered, and afterwards got Poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of *Conflans*.

King *Peter* ſtay'd at *Figueras*, whence he diſpatched Orders to the Count of *Pallas*, and the Viſcount of *Cardona* to oppoſe the Enemy; and to the Government of *Rouſſillon* to beſiege *Vinca*. This after two Days Reſiſtance took that place, where he committed cruel Slaughter and Deſolation both by Fire and Sword; and many who thought to have eſcaped, were drown'd in the River *Later*. Their fury reached ev'n to the Churches, where they cut the Throats of ſeveral Perſons who had fled thither for ſhelter.

Takes Vinca, *his Cruelties there.*

King *James* obſerving that the Enemy daily encreaſed, reſolved to give them Battel before they grew ſtronger: Whereupon K. *Peter* ſent the Viſcount of *Cabrera* to joyn the Governor of *Rouſſillon* with 60 Horſe. But King *James* changed his Reſolution, and went to *Puigcerdan*, which he had hopes of recovering; this gave an Opportunity to the Enemy to take *Marquexans*, *Preda* and *Codolet*. Afterwards K. *James* marched his Army loaded with Spoils, into *France*.

K. James *Marches his Troops into* France.

K. Peter *complains of his being received there.* King *Peter* who had hitherto reſolved not to break Friendſhip with *France*, ſeeing that

the

the K. of *Majorca* was favourably received in that Countrey, and that *Charles Grimaldo* their Admiral had gone to infeſt the Iſland of *Majorca*, he ſent to require that *Grimaldo* might be puniſhed; upon which the King of *France* ſent the Seneſchal of *Carcaſſona* to make Reparation.

About this time that Iſland had got into Arms, upon the Advice they had of the K. of *Benamarin* intending to fit out a Fleet in *Bugia* againſt them.

The Year following, a moſt cruel Plague broke out in the Eaſtern Countries, and from thence ſpread to *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Spain*, and particularly *Majorca*. It was ſo contagious that the touch of the Cloaths of the infected was ſufficient to occaſion Green and Black Spots upon the Legs and Arms. The Cauſe of it, by ſome, was charged on the Jews, who, as they ſaid, had poyſoned the Waters of ſome Rivers; for they had been very ill uſed at that time in moſt Parts of *Europe*. This violent Peſtilence almoſt diſpeopled *Italy*. In the Town of *Florence* alone there died 90000 Perſons. In *Saragoſſa* there died every Day more than 100. In *Majorca* of every hundreth Perſon in the Iſland there died 80, and in leſs than a Month about 15000. So that the Iſland was rendered almoſt deſtitute of Inhabitants. 1348. *A ſevere Plague in* Italy, Spain, *&c.* *Almoſt depopulates* Majorca.

King *James* was now willing to venture his laſt Chance, for which Forces were wanting, not Courage: The greatneſs of his Mind could not allow him any Satisfaction in Life whilſt K. James *fits out a Fleet to go to* Majorca.

deprived

deprived of his Eſtate; for which reaſon he was determined to prefer the preſerving his Honour to that of his Perſon and Kingdom; ſince dying belongs to the braveſt of Men, but to ſurrender ignomiouſly is the part of Cowards. He had ſpent what Money he had in the former War, and now there only remained the Barony of *Monpelier*, which he ſold to *Philip* of *France* for 120000 Crowns of Gold which he employ'd in raiſing an Army and equipping a Fleet for the Conqueſt of *Majorca*. He was helped with ſome Horſe and Foot by the King of *France*, and Queen *Joan* of *Sicily*.

King *Peter* not being ignorant of theſe Preparations, put *Rouſſillon* in a Poſture of Defence: And endeavoured to unite in Amity with *France*, and for that end propoſed a Marriage betwixt his eldeſt Daughter *Donna Conſtança*, and *John* Duke of *Normandy*, *Philip*'s eldeſt Son; but this Match was not concluded.

King *James*'s Fleet conſiſted of 14 Gallies, 8 large Ships, with many other ſmall Veſſels, on board of which there embarked 3000 Foot; there accompanied him ſome Men of Quality, truſting to the Promiſes which he had made of diſtributing amongſt them the Lands that ſhould be conquered.

The K. of Arragon *endeavours to oppoſe him.*

King *Peter* underſtanding that King *James* had parted from *Provence* with his Fleet, immediately ordered to fit out one to oppoſe him. Having got together from *Valencia*, *Barcelona*, and *Majorca* 15 Gallies; he ſent them to Sea

Sea with Orders to fight King *James* where-ever they ſhould find him. But it was too late, for the Enemy had already arrived there in that Iſland.

At this time *Don Gilbert de Centellas* was Governor of *Majorca*, who had received particular Inſtructions from the King to hinder the Enemy from Landing, becauſe there was no walled Town but the Capital and *Alcudia*, that could make any Reſiſtance. It was rumoured about the Iſland that King *James*'s Fleet was very great, and brought 1500 Horſe, and 11000 Foot. At the ſame time arrived from *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, the Governor of thoſe Iſlands with ſome Troops. The Governor of *Minorca*, *Don Gilbert de Corbera* dying at this time, the Vice-Roy ſent in his place *Ombert de Siſtar* with 150 Archers.

The Governor of Majorca *prepares an Army againſt him.*

K. *James* landed on the Eaſt-ſide of the Iſland, and marched his Battalions in good order into the Countrey with hopes of recovering it. Whereupon the Governor drew up his Army, which amounted to 20000 Foot, and 800 Horſe, and that ſame Night marched againſt him. By break of Day they diſcovered one another; and King *James* ſaw himſelf ſo much inferior in Number, and without hopes that the *Majorcans* would now remember their King, that he was reſolved to put an end to this Enterprize by giving him Battel, and to ſubmit at laſt to his hard Fate, being called to it by the generous Courage that Ground (which formerly was his own) inſpired him with.

K. James *Lands and reſolves to fight the Enemy, tho' much ſuperior in Number.*

Now

Engages the Enemy, and is worſted. Now the Armies drew near one another; and plac'd themſelves in order of Battel in the Field of *Luch Major*. King *James* would not wait for the Governor *Centellas*, but went out to meet him; he firſt ordered ſome Squadrons of Horſe covered with ſome Foot to charge the Enemy. It was about Noon when the Battel began, and it continued a long time with great Obſtinacy and Valour on both ſides. At laſt the *Majorcans* falling on K. *James*'s Troops with great Reſolution put them in diſorder, whereupon the greateſt part of them fled, and left only a ſmall Number of Horſe with the King, to ſuſtain the Shock, and Fury of the Battel.

K. *James* exerted himſelf more than any Body on this occaſion. The *French* had alſo run away; and he was forſaken by every Body. And tho' over powered with Multitudes of the Enemy, yet ſhewed not the leaſt Inclination to ſurrender; at laſt having received ſeveral Wounds, and thrown down from his Horſe, a Soldier ſet upon him, and barbarouſly cut off his Head. Whereupon all his Men being without any Leader fled in all haſte to the Gallies, and ſome skulked in the Iſland, but very few eſcaped.

This was the unfortunate end of *James* the third, King of *Majorca*, great Grandſon to the Conqueror, Coſin and Brother-in-Law to him, who now reduced him by the ſtroke of an execrable Arm, which cut off his Head, when ſorely wounded and thrown upon the Ground, and overcome by Fortune, which was ſo very un-

unequal to his Deſerts. He enjoy'd the Crown 24 Years, if we can allow that there is any Joy, or Satisfaction in the poſſeſſing of one which is conſtantly attended with bloody Wars, and innumerable Fatigues and Misfortunes.

King *James* was endowed with many excellent Qualities; he gave cloſe Application to the Affairs of State and Religion. He made many rich Gifts to the Church. He had a ſingular Devotion for the Relicks of Saints. For the K. of *France* having offered him (in Acknowledgment of a Victory that he had obtained for him) any Town that he would pleaſe to chooſe in that Kingdom, excepting *Paris*; he preferred the Body of *S. Praxedis*, which was all the Reward he deſired of that King. He was of a quick and ready Apprehenſion; very eloquent; and much enclined to Learning, particularly the Law; he was Bold and Couragious. His Life was unfortunate; and he died for the ſake of his Kingdom and Eſtates. Had he liv'd, he muſt have quitted them; by his dying he ſhew'd that he deſerved them. Death found him with his Sceptre in his Hand, endeavouring to lay a Foundation for his return to the Poſſeſſion of his Crown. His Body was carried by King *Peter*'s order to *Valencia*, where it was interred in the Quire of the Great Church.

1349. *His Body is carried to* Valencia.

His Son the *Infante James* being wounded in the Face, and taken Priſoner, was carried to the Caſtel of *Xativa*, where he was kept many Days in the little Palace.

His Son James *is made Priſoner.*

This Battel happened on the 25th of *October* 1349. From

Majorca gives great Supplies to K. Peter.

From this time till the Year 1362, that *James* IV. K. of *Majorca* got out of Prison, the Kingdom of *Majorca* was of great Service to King *Peter* of *Arragon*, for in the War he had with the *Genoueſe* in the Year 1353, they ſupplyed him with vaſt Sums of Money, and about 140 Ships were loſt in that Service. And afterwards in his War with the King of *Caſtile*, this Iſland ſupply'd him with 23 Ships, and 8 Gallies, and 300 Horſe for the Defence of *Valencia*.

CHAP. VI.

King James IV.

James IV.

JAMES IV. was the only Son of *James* III. he was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Luch Major*, (where his Father loſt his Life) and was carried to *Xativa*, and thence to *Barcelona*, where he was detained in Priſon till the Year 1362; notwithſtanding the frequent Sollicitations that Pope *Innocent* had made for his Inlargement.

The Pope ſollicits his Releaſe.

King *James* reflecting that there was no appearance of ever obtaining his Liberty from K. *Peter* of *Arragon*, reſolved to attempt it another way. At laſt he accompliſhed it by the aſſiſtance of the Chanter of the Cathedral of *Barcelona*, and other Friends, who with falſe Keys opened the Gates of the Caſtle, killing the Keeper and Captain of the Guard, by which means he got out after his long Confinement.

He makes his eſcape out of Priſon.

He

He escap'd at a very seasonable Juncture, for in that very Month *Louis* King of *Naples* died, and he having retired to that City upon account of the Consanguinity that was betwixt him and those Princes; and passing under the Name and Title of King of *Majorca*, he not only met with kind Reception from Queen *Joan*, but also gain'd her Heart; for she falling in Love with him, married him that same Year, and from that time he stiled himself K. of *Naples* and *Majorca*. *Goes to* Naples *and Marries the* Q. Joan.

This accident very much troubled the King of *Arragon*, which obliged him to arm all the fencible Men in *Catalonia*, to be in Readiness to repair to *Rousillon* and *Cerdagn*, in case of any Movement in those Parts.

The King of *Naples* resolved to recover his Kingdom of *Majorca* and his Estates of *Rousillon*, &c. and to this purpose sent to procure the favour of the King of *Castile*, who was then at War with his natural Brother *Don Henry*, against whom he offered to assist him. He signalized himself on several Occasions, and particularly in the Battel near to *Najara*; and by his Interest procured to *Gascons*, and the Prince of *Wales*, Son to the King of *England*, leave to pass thro' *Navar*. *He resolves to recover his Dominions.* Henry. *Assists the King of* Castile, *and obtains a Victory for him.* *Prince of* Wales *assists* Castile.

After that Victory, it was agreed betwixt *Peter* King of *Castile*, the King of *Navar*, and the Prince of *Wales*, that the last should endeavour to procure a Friendship betwixt the Kings of *Arragon* and *Naples*; which he attempted but could not accomplish. *They endeavour to reconcile* Arragon *and* Naples.

K. James goes to Burgos.

King *James* of *Naples* and *Majorca*, after this Battel of *Najara* marched his Men to *Burgos*, but seeing those of the Town go out to receive *Don Henry*, he retired to the Castle where he resolved to defend himself. It held out some Days, but the Governor being apprized of the Mines that were making, he capitulated to deliver the Castle, as well as the Person of King *James* to *Don Henry*; who sent him Prisoner to the Castle of *Curiel*. He afterwards treated of exchanging him with Count *Sancho* his Brother: But as soon as this News reached the King of *Arragon*, he endeavoured to prevent his Release, and begg'd *Don Henry* to deliver him up to him, and he would allow him any thing that he should ask. But *Don Henry* would accept of none of these offers. And some time after Queen *Joan* ransomed her Husband for 51000 *lib. sterl.*

Where he is taken Prisoner.

His Queen ransoms him.

1369.

1371. *He orders to invade* Rousillon.

About two Years after, King *James* used all his Endeavours to recover his Estates; and being at *Avignon*, hired some *Provençals* and *Dauphinese* whom he sent to invade *Rousillon*. But the King of *Arragon* took care to prevent that Invasion, and appointed the Viscount of *Illa* and *Canet* General of those Frontiers.

1374. *Attempts to take* Perpignan *with a Body of* English, French, *&c.*

However K. *James* not long after got together a good Body of *French*, *English*, and *Provençals*, with which he went to *Narbon*, and from thence to *Tolouse*, giving out that he was resolved to invade *Arragon* and *Catalonia*. But in the mean time sent 1000 Men to take *Perpignan*. They committed va-

rious Acts of Hoſtility, and getting themſelves Maſters of the Countrey, endeavoured to paſs the Hill of *Piniças*; but *Don Peter Galceran de Pinos* being adviſed of it, ſent with his Brother *Don Berenguer* all the Troops that he had armed in *Cerdagn*, in order to joyn the Count of *Illa*, who was in *Rouſillon*, or the Viſcount of *Rocaberti*, who was in *Girona*. They took ſuch effectual Care that the Enemy durſt not attempt to paſs the Hill of *Piniças*.

Is repuls'd by Don Berenguer de Pinos, *the Viſcount of* Illa, *&c.*

King *James* finding it impoſſible to paſs by *Paniças*, reſolved to enter by the County of *Urgel*; he in effect paſſed through *Puigcerdan* to *La ſeo de Urgel*, and croſſed the River *Segre*, of which as ſoon as King *Peter* was informed, he went to *Cervera*, where he ordered to draw out the Army, and give the Enemy Battel. The *Infante Don James* came from *Saragoſſa* to find his Father the King in Action. The Novelty of this Event put the whole Kingdom of *Arragon* in Motion, and they all got to Arms. But this Invaſion at laſt came to nothing.

Enters Arragon.

In the Year 1375. King *James* died of Sickneſs; and was buried in the Monaſtery of *S. Francis* at *Soria*.

1375. *Dies and is interred at* Soria.

The *Infanta Iſabel Marchioneſs* of *Monferrate*, and Siſter to K. *James*, who had come to *Rouſillon* with her Brother, returned to *Gaſcoigne*.

His Siſter Donna Iſabella *goes to* Gaſcogne.

James dying without making any Teſtament, his Siſter *Donna Iſabella*, yielded up what right ſhe had to the Kingdom of *Majorca*,

Quits her right to the Balearick *Kingdom.*

ca, &c. Though ſome write that ſhe ſold it to *Louis* Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to the King of *France*, who entered into an Alliance with King *Ferdinand* of *Portugal*, againſt the K. of *Arragon*. But all Pretenſions that could come that way were unjuſt, becauſe in the Donation which *James* the Conqueror made of this Kingdom, he entailed it to the Male-Line, by which Diſpoſition it now fell in to the Crown of *Arragon*.

Which now falls into the Crown of Arragon.

And now ended the Race of the Kings of *Majorca*; which from this time was annex'd, together with the Iſland of *Minorca*, &c. to the Crown of *Arragon*, and with that Kingdom went afterwards to the Kings of *Spain*.

CON-

CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY,

From the Time that theſe Iſlands were annexed to the Crown of *Arragon*.

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

*Brings it down to the Time of the * Communities.*

* *Rebellion of the common People.*

PETER III. of *Arragon*, and firſt of *Majorca*, who was before the Lord and Sovereign of this Kingdom by Arms and Conqueſt, now becomes the Rightful Heir by Succeſſion and Blood; being the neareſt of Iſſue Male to this Crown.

Peter III. *of* Arragon, K. *of* Majorca, *&c.*

Crown. He enjoyed this Kingdom, after the Deceaſe of his Nephew *James*, 12 Years, having died in the Year 1387.

Dies.

Moors infeſt theſe Coaſts.

The *Moors* have always infeſted theſe Iſlands, by reaſon of their being ſo near to *Africk*, and ſo rich and ſo much given to Traffick.

1388.

They fit out Ships againſt the Moors.

In the Year 1388, they made ſome Prizes upon the Coaſt; which made the Government jealous they might invade ſome part of the Kingdom, upon which account they adviſed the Iſlands of *Yviça* and *Minorca*, whoſe Governor at this time was *Ramon de Berga*; and they alſo fitted out two Gallies to cruize on the Coaſt, to prevent the Attempts of the *Turkiſh* Pirates. And gave another to *William de Oms*, who maintained it at his own Coſt.

Berga.

The Iſlands had a Privilege to ſit in the Parliaments of Arragon *and* Catalonia.

From the time King *Peter* conquer'd theſe Iſlands, and united them to the Crown of *Arragon* in the Year 1343, they had the Privileges of ſitting in the *Cortes* of *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, *&c.* They take place with the *Catalans*; and the Biſhop of *Majorca*'s Attorney takes place of thoſe of the Biſhops of *Barcelona*, *Girona*, *Urgel*, *Tortoſa*, or *Vich*.

The Writs how directed.

The Writs were addreſſed to the Chapter, the Vicar General, and (a *Sede vacante*) to the Royal Abbot, the Gentlemen and Citizens, Magiſtrates, and good Men of the City; and of *Ciudadela* of *Minorca* and *Yviça*.

How they come to loſe this Privilege.

The reaſon why the Inhabitants of the Iſland don't now enter into the *Cortes*, proceeds from

from the vaſt Debts they were under to the City of *Barcelona*, which reduced them ſo low and poor, that when called they could not afford to go; and thus thro' neglect they afterwards loſt this Privilege.

The Jews are plundered.

In the Year 1394, the Jews were put to the Sword all over *Spain*, and their Quarters plundered upon account of their notorious Cheats and Extortions with which they afflicted the People.

The ſame Animoſity was kindled againſt them in *Majorca*; for ſome Boys entring into their Quarters, and beginning to cry out, *Let the* Jews *die*, ſome People gathered together, and ruſhed in great Numbers into the Place, and compelled as many as they found to adore the Croſs, which they formed upon the Spot with two Sticks, and afterwards beat them. A *Jew* endeavouring to defend himſelf ſtruck a Boy, who dyed under his Hands. Whereupon the Chriſtians executed their Vengeance upon their Goods, plundering their Houſes, and could not be moderated in their Fury by the Preſence and Threats of the Governor and Jurats. It was not enough to them to have plundered the *Jews*, but they ſpread a Report that ſome of the Chriſtians had defended that People, whereupon they exerciſed the ſame Fury upon them, by robbing their Houſes; and alſo entered into the Town-Houſe, from whence they carried away a great Quantity of Gold and Silver, and Houſhold Furniture. This Inſult obliged the Gentlemen of the City to take Arms, who valiantly

The Mob alſo falls upon the Chriſtians, and rob the Town-Houſe.

chaſtiſed the Seditions, and quieted the Town.

Queen Violante *lays a fine upon the whole Kingdom.*

King *John*'s Queen *Violante*, being adviſ'd of the Commotion; immediately without making any Diſtinction betwixt the Innocent and Guilty, fined the whole Kingdom in 12000 *lib. Sterling.* They ſent their *Syndicks*, to repreſent that the Cavaliers were ſo far from being guilty, that they relieved the City from theſe Diſturbances, and therefore deſerved Reward, not Puniſhment; they begged that her Majeſty might at leaſt relieve them from the Fine; ſhe (being with Child) ſwore by that ſhe carried in her Belly, that ſhe would do Juſtice: But notwithſtanding ſhe proclaimed the Fine over all the Kingdom, and exacted it, and a few Days afterwards had a bad delivery of a Son. The Kingdom having paid this Sum, the King allowed the Government to lay on ſome Duties and Impoſitions, in order to make it up.

1394. K. John *comes with his Queen* Violante *to* Majorca.

In 1394, King *John* and his Queen came to *Majorca*, to avoid a Plague that then raged in *Spain*, and they tarried here about five Months, and then went to *Barcelona*. This coming of their Majeſties coſt the Kingdom 9375 *lib. Sterl.* The Year thereafter this King died unfortunately a Hunting in the Wood of *Foxa*.

9375 l. St. *He dies.*

1398. *The* Holy-Fleet *of* Majorca, *&c. Plunder ſome parts of* Africa.

The Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Majorca*, fitted out a Fleet of 70 Ships, 8 Gallies, and ſome Galliots, the half of which were *Majorcan*. This was ſtyled the *Holy Fleet*: They went to Sea, and took ſeveral Prizes; and afterwards went to *Barbary*, where landing

ing near to *Sertelli* they plundered ſome Farms, and carried away 35 Priſoners. They ſacked and burnt *Tedeliz*, which lies betwixt *Algier* and *Bugia*.

Some of the *Majorcan* Gallies were very large, of about 29 or 30 Benches, which were as big as any of thoſe times. *Largeneſs of the Majorcan Gallies.*

Majorca aſſiſted alſo King *Martin* for the Cruiſade with ſome Ships againſt the Infidels, which Fleet alſo reduced the Iſland of *Sicily* to his Obedience. *Help to reduce Sicily.*

Though this Iſland has no Rivers, yet in time of great Rains, there uſe to be Torrents which do conſiderable Damage. This Torrent (which is called the River) in the Year 1403, after plentiful Rains increaſed, ſo that it reached the Walls of the City, and making a Breach in them, entered the Town with ſo much Violence, that it roſe to 12 Foot in the Church *del Carmen*. It carried away a great many Houſes; and thoſe that received Damage by the Waters amounted to 1600. And there were drowned 5500 Perſons. The Memory of this Accident remains in a ſmall Ancient Picture, hung upon a Pillar of the Cathedral, nigh to St. *Peter*'s Chapel. *The Torrent breaks into the Town.* *Deſtroys 1600 Houſes, and drowns 5500 Perſons.*

In 1407, this River did great Damage, and carried away the Stone-Bridge *Jonquet*. In 1444, it carried away ſome Houſes, and two Bridges. In 1618, it carried away the Gates of the City to the Sea, and ſeveral Houſes. *Breaks in again.*

The Kingdom now fell under ſo much Debt, occaſioned by Famines and other Calamities, that there could not be found in it any Body that *The Kingdom falls under Debt.*

that would take the Charge of the Taxes and Duties. At laſt the Jurats by the Power granted them by the general Council, reſolved to compound with all the Creditors in the following Manner: There were conſigned to them all the Duties of the Kingdom, and they were to name two Perſons (ſtyled *Clavarij*) to raiſe the ſaid Duties, and to pay the Taxes, with which the Government of the Iſland was charged. This was called the *Holy Contract* (and now Conſignation) by reaſon it was the beginning of the Publick Good; for before the Jurats and Council named one *Clavario*, into whoſe Hands entered the Money of the Duties, and the Salaries were paid at the Pleaſure of the Jurats, which did not anſwer the deſires of the People, and for this Reaſon the Conſignation was inſtituted, from which the Publick reaped great Benefit.

Conduces much to the Publick-Good.

Sardinia *Rebels, and moleſts the* Majorcans. Otta.

About this time the *Sardinians* were very troubleſome to *Majorca*. That Iſland had been for ſo many Years in the Hands of the Rebels, under the Conduct of *Branco de Oria*, who endeavoured to ſubdue it. They ſent their Veſſels to Sea, who made ſeveral Prizes; and if they met with any Ships they were not able to take, they then called themſelves the Loyal *Sardinians*, who ſtood for the King; and under this Diſguiſe they alſo entered the Harbours to ſpy what Ships were to go out. Thus they took a great many *Majorcan* Veſſels.

The Commerce of theſe Iſlands with Barbary *falls.*

About this time, theſe Iſlanders began to loſe the great Trade, that they had carried on with *Bar-*

Barbary for ſeveral Years before; for the *Soldan* of *Babylon*, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Moors* and *Arabians*, ordered to take all their Veſſels and Ships. The reaſon was, he at this time had War with the King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, and believed that the K. of *Arragon* favoured the other as being allyed to him by Marriage. And although this ſent an Ambaſſador to the *Soldan*, yet he would not reſtore the Merchandize or Ships, but he ſet the Men at Liberty: Whereupon there was a Truce concluded, which continued till the Year 1405, that a *Majorcan* had taken a *Mooriſh* Galliot, and ſold the Men in *Majorca* and *Minorca*; which piece of News having reached the King of *Tunis*, he ordered to treat theſe Iſlanders as profeſſed Enemies. Soldan. 1405.

The *Moors* very much diſturbed theſe Parts for ſeveral Years following, and particularly in 1408, they landed ſeveral times at *Andraig*, and carriedoff ſome People: This made them firſt think of fortifying that place, after the Manner of thoſe Times with Towers and Courtines, which coſt 33 *lib. Sterl.* 1408. *The* Turks *Land at* Andraig. *It is fortified.*

In the Year 1410, King *Martin* died, whoſe Death was followed by great Diſturbances and Confuſion in the Kingdoms of *Arragon*, *Majorca*, *&c.* for he left no lawful Children behind him, nor any Teſtament. 430 lis. 1410. *K.* Martin *dies.*

There were ſeveral who pretended a Right to the Crown, *viz. Infante Ferdinand* of *Caſtile*, Son to *Donna Leonor*, Siſter to the King now deceaſed; *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, Son of *Donna Violante*, Daughter to K. *John*, who *A great many pretend Right to the Crown.*

who was Brother to the late King; *Don James* of *Arragon*, Count of *Urgel*, being Great Grandſon to King *Alphonſo*, who was Great Grandfather alſo to the Deceaſed King; the Marqueſs *de Villena* Duke of *Gandia*, being Grandſon to *James* II. who was Great Grandfather to the late King. There were many others but more remote.

Who create great Trouble. The different Pretenders created great Trouble, for every one had made a Party to back his Pretenſion. In *Catalonia* there was a Parliament aſſembled, by Orders of the Governor of *Barcelona*. In *Arragon* Affairs were in a worſe Poſture, for the Count of *Urgel* began to exerciſe the Office of Governor there, which was the ſame as to declare himſelf Heir to the Crown. In *Valencia* there were the two Parties of the *Centellas*, and the *Villa Ragudes*. Theſe Commotions were alſo of bad Conſequence to the Kingdom of *Majorca*, by reaſon that for ſome Years before, the City had been at Variance with the other Towns of the *Iſland* (called the Countrey Party) about the contributing to the Charges of the Kingdom. And upon this Account the one voted in Contradiction to the other. The Parliament of *Barcelona* ſent to deſire the Kingdoms of *Arragon*, *Valencia*, and *Majorca* to appoint a Place to meet at, and treat of theſe Matters. *Majorca* ſent three *Syndicks* to the Parliament of *Catalonia*, which had met in *Tortoſa* on the laſt Day of *Auguſt*; that of *Arragon* being at *Alcaniz*, they were pretty much united in their Minds: But thoſe of *Valencia* had

Countrey.

Majorca ſends Deputies to the Parliament of Catalonia.

ſepa-

ſeparated, the one Party being at *Trahiguera*, and the other in *Vinaroz*. At the ſame time the Archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa* was murdered, becauſe of his oppoſing the Count of *Urgel*; upon which the Parliament of *Alcaniz* ſent to that of *Catalonia*, deſiring that they and *Majorca* would appoint two Perſons to go thither to treat of Means of ſettling Affairs. Whereupon, thoſe three named each their Repreſentatives, who choſe twenty Commiſſioners, with a Power to declare the rightful Succeſſor, the two *Arragonians* pitched upon nine Gentlemen of great Integrity, whom the *Catalans* and *Majorcans*, choſe for their Commiſſioners and thoſe of the two Parties of *Valencia* alſo choſe the ſame nine that the others had named before.

At laſt Arragon, Catalonia, Majorca *and* Valencia, *chooſe a Committee of nine Perſons to Vote the Succeſſion. They unanimouſly Vote for* Don Ferdinand *of* Caſtile.

The nine Commiſſioners having met at *Caſpe*, *Vincent Ferrer* gave the firſt Vote in Favour of the *Infante Don Ferdinand* of *Caſtile*, as being the neareſt in the Male-Line; all the reſt joined in the ſame. And this put an End to the Diſturbances that had long continued by reaſon of ſo many different Competitors. Notwithſtanding this Deciſion, the Count of *Urgel* perſiſted in his Pretenſions, till being taken Priſoner at *Balaguer*, he had his Life granted him, and was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, aud his Eſtate confiſcated to the Crown.

The three *Syndicks* of *Majorca*, ſwore Allegiance to King *Ferdimand* the Firſt of *Arragon*, and his Majeſty made Oath to maintain their former Privileges and Aſſenſions. This Iſland gave 12000 Florins of Gold towards the Coronation.

The Deputies of Majorca *ſwear Allegiance to* K. Ferdinand. 12000 *Fl. Gold.*

In

1431. In the Year 1431, the *Majorcans* finding themſelves loaded with ſuch Debts, ſent their *Syndicks* to *Barcelona*; where the Council reſolved that the *Catalan* Taxes ſhould be reduc'd at the rate of 1000 in every 24000, and thoſe of *Majorca* 1000 of every 30000. But the Creditors believing that they were wronged by this Agreement, commenced a Law-ſuit: At laſt both Parties referred it to the King *Alphonſo*, who ordered them to ſtand to the former Contract that was made at *Barcelona*. And afterwards they were reduced every 17000, to 1000.

1434. *The K. of* Navarre *touches at* Majorca. At this time arrived in the Iſland of *Majorca*, *John* III. King of *Navarre*, Brother to the King of *Arragon*, who in his Paſſage to *Sicily* touched there.

Genoueſe *threaten to invade the Iſland.* The Year after the *Genoueſe* threatned to invade theſe Iſlands, which obliged the *Majorcans* to make Preparations for their Defence, and it coſt them 77 *lib. Sterl.* for Arms and Ammunition.

1442. *A Quarel betwixt* Francis Valſeca *and* Salvador Sureda. In the Year 1442, *Francis de Valſeca* a bold *Catalan* Cavalier, having puſhed a Lance with *Salvador Sureda* a *Majorcan*, in the Juſtles and Tournaments which were then us'd in *Majorca*, there happened ſome ſharp Words betwixt them, and this demanded Satisfaction of the other; but he not having known what *Sureda* ſaid till after his Return to *Barcelona*, ſent him a Trumpet from thence, deſiring to know if he had ſaid ſuch Words; to which he made anſwer in the affirmative; whereupon *Valſeca* wrote him a formal Challenge.

They

They both ſent their Attornies to *Naples*, to beg the King (*Alphonſo*) to pitch on the Field, which his Majeſty granted, in this Form. *Alphonſo* by the Grace of God King of *Arragon*, &c. to our beloved *Salvador Sureda* Health. We having ſeen ſome Letters that have paſſed betwixt our beloved *Francis de Valſeca* and you, deſiring to try ſome Points of Arms with one another, and that you have returned him Anſwer, that you would meet at the Place, and on the Day that I ſhall appoint, and puſh ſuch and ſo many Lances as he ſhall deſire, leaving the Choice of that to him: Whereupon the ſaid *Francis de Valſeca* having recourſe to us, as to your and his King, Lord and Judge, has begged us to nominate the Day when, and Place where you are to puſh the ſaid Points; We therefore by theſe Preſents declare and appoint that the place, which is moſt expoſed to the View of our City of *Naples*; and for firſt, ſecond, third and Peremptory delay, we pitch upon the 15th Day of *December* for the time. And if you don't appear on the ſaid Day and Place, *Valſeca* requiring it, in ſuch Caſe he may proſecute you according to the Form and Right of Arms, and Juſtice: In Teſtimony of which We order theſe Preſents to be intimated. *Given in Our Camp near the Fountain* del Xupe, *on the 17th of* July 1443.

They ſend to the King to deſire him to chooſe the Place for their Duel.

On the 23d of *Auguſt* arrived a Trumpet with a Letter from *Sureda* to thank his Majeſty for having pitched upon the Field, and another from *Valſeca*, promiſing to be at *Naples* on the Day appointed; which afterwards was prorogued till the 5th of *January*. Theſe

They both come to the Place appointed. These two Gentlemen being come to the Field that was chose to decide this Affair; *Sureda* entered First armed *Cap-a-pe*, and above all a *Surtout* of Crimson Satten with Gold Flowers: His Devise, which was a *Ferret*'s Cage with this Motto, *Within is he that Catches him*, was handsomely embroidered, his Horse had very rich Furniture, being red embroidered with Gold; and he had three other Horses mounted by his Pages handsomely dressed, who went before carrying his Helmet and Plume; he marched in the middle of four Bars that were oblong and linked together, which were to hinder the Approach of the Multitude, they were carried by ten Men. This the King had allowed him as a particular Favour. Before marched a King at Arms, with Trumpets and Musicians, followed by the Standard which was Gold embroidered upon yellow, on which was wrought his Coat of Arms. Then came the Pages well clad; and after them the Gentlemen carrying the Lances, which were big and strong steeled at the Points. He was accompanied by several Princes, Nobles and Cavaliers of *Naples* and *Majorca*. *Francis de Vascela* appeared also very gay and rich, but not with so many Formalities as the other; nor was he defended by Bars. His Majesty had ordered to smooth and level the Field, and make three Lists in it, three on each side. In the first stood some Foot armed, in the second some Horse, and in the third ten Gentlemen to guard the Entrance, these were styled the ten Faithful; to them were added

Sureda enters in great Formality.

two

two by the King call'd the Mediators of the Peace. In the middle of the Liſts there was erected a Theatre magnificently adorned, where ſat the King and his Son *Don Ferdinand*; the reſt of the Place was filled with a numerous Multitude amounting in all to more than 20000 Perſons.

The two Cavaliers having retired to their Tents, which had been placed in the Field, the Duel was proclaimed by the ſound of Trumpets, after which there were Orders iſſued out by his Majeſty, forbidding any Body to ſpeak or make any Sign or Motion, either of Applauſe or Diſlike; and to this purpoſe there was in the ſame place ſet up a Scaffold and Gibbet. Then again the Trumpets ſounded in very harſh Notes, whereupon the Cavaliers ſallying forth from their Tents, put their Lances in their Reſts; the Trumpet ſounding a ſecond time, they put them to their Breaſts, and entered the Courſe in a gentile Manner. No ſooner had the Trumpet ſounded the third time, but they advanced againſt one another very briskly; and at the ſame Inſtant the ten faithful leaning againſt the Rail, wreſted their Lances out of their Hands, having plac'd themſelves in Ranks one behind the other, that in caſe the firſt ſhould miſs, the ſecond might have it; they ſurprized all the Spectators with the Dexterity by which they executed this Deſign. The Cavaliers having ſtopt, the Prince *Ferdinand* came down, and ſent for them, but they delayed coming for a long time, becauſe both were unwilling to be the firſt in going out

The Combat is proclaimed.

They advance againſt one another; but are prevented from any Execution.

of the Courſe: He told them that the King his Father would not allow two ſuch fine Gentlemen to hazard their Lives; that he had a reſpect for them, and would take the Duel under his own Care. *Valſeca* expected that *Sureda* would make anſwer, but he declin'd it as being the Perſon challenged, whereupon the other made a Surrender of his Arms to the King, and *Sureda* did the ſame. The Difficulty they made as to alighting from their Horſes was no leſs Remarkable. The Prince placed himſelf betwixt the two, and taking both by the Hand, brought them to his Majeſty, at whoſe Feet they laid the Deciſion of the Duel, and embraced one another as Friends.

The Peaſants and Commonalty riſe up againſt the Gentry.

The Animoſities and Feuds which the Peaſants and common People of *Majorca* have ſhew'd againſt the Cavaliers, have been very great; the Peaſants pretended that the Cavaliers were the Cauſes of all the Evils that had befallen the Iſland, being occaſioned by their bad Adminiſtration, and that it was time to reſtore their miſerable Countrey. Under this Diſguiſe of the publick Good they conceal'd their baſe Deſigns; for their Intent was to get the Management of Affairs into their own Hands; and to this purpoſe they propoſed firſt to murder the Sons of the Cavaliers, that ſo their whole Race might be extinguiſhed. And they accordingly murder'd three Children, making them feel the Pains of Death before they had taſted the Sweets of Life; deſtroying thoſe who ſlept in the Boſom of their Mothers, as if they had been the moſt turbulent, and moſt

ſeditious Enemies. Being diſcovered, and finding themſelves unable to execute their villainous Deſigns, they openly declared themſelves Enemies, over-running all the Countrey; and ſtopped up the Fountain, which ſupplies the Mills of the City with Water for the grinding of their Corn. The Governor being unwilling to uſe Military Power againſt them at firſt, thought to reclaim them by a gentler Method; he offered them Pardon, and told them their Duty, and the Puniſhment they might expect if they perſiſted in their Evil Ways: But they had their Ears ſhut to Reaſon, and would comply with nothing that was propos'd. Some of the Peaſants who were in the Town, when the Gates were firſt ſhut, adviſ'd the Governor to appoint his Lieutenant, to go through the Iſland in order to reduce the ſeditious. The Governor approved of this Counſel, and named *James Caddell* for that Office, who went out with thoſe that had made this Propoſal, not judging that this was a pretext only to get out and join thoſe that were without.

The Vice-Roy appoints James Caddell *his Lieutenant, to go over the Iſland.*

Aſſoon as they got out of the City (being about 1000 Men) they ſhewed their Joy of having now an Opportunity to fight againſt it. *Caddell* obſerving this, diſſembled and feigned to be of their ſide. They went to ſeveral Places, and ſhewing *Caddell*'s Commiſſion forced them to obey, and obliged him to iſſue out ſuch Orders as they pleaſed. At laſt, finding that he could not bring them to any Accommodation, he left them, and retired to a Caſtle.

He is obliged to retire from them.

They choose another Captain, who Besieges the City.

Then they chose *Simon Vallestero* for their Captain, who with his Forces, which amounted to 2000 laid Siege to the City, doing great Damage, and particularly by stopping the Course of the Water, which made the City very scarce of Bread. There were some Sallies made with the loss of Men on both Sides. Some of the Tradesmen of the Town also bethought themselves of improving this Opportunity of revenging the Oppressions which they fancied they suffered; for this effect they cut the Throats of the Sentinels of one of the Gates, and went out to the Number or 1500.

The Government sends Deputies to the Queen. 1451.

On the 19th of *May*, Doctor *Boniface Morro* went to *Valencia*, to give an Account to the Queen of these Proceedings. There he found the Count *de Prades* ready to embark in order to come to this Island, to quiet the Troubles. He arrived and procured a truce, which lasted but a short while. So that next Year the Chief Jurat went over about the same Affair: and not long after *George St. John* was sent *Syndick* to her Majesty, who ordered a Commissioner (to whom she gave ample Power) to go over to settle these Commotions. But he having a present made him of a Galley by the Peasants was carried over to their Party, and so increased the Troubles, which continued for the whole Year of 1453. Mean while the City held out bravely, notwithstanding it was reduced to a miserable Condition. At last the King *Alphonso*, about the middle of the Year following, reliev'd it with four Ships, on board of which were

The King Relieves the City.

250 Horſe, and a good Body of *Italian* Foot; whereby the Cavaliers reduced the whole Iſland to quiet after three Years Diſturbances. The Governor inflicted Exemplary Puniſhments on the Authors of them.

The Succours and other Charges coſt more than 2307 *lib. Sterl.* which was paid out of the Conſignation Money, by conſent of the Creditors. The King *Alphonſo* afterwards ordered that the Peaſants ſhould reſtore the 1846 *lib. Sterl.* and the City the reſt; and his Succeſſor King *John* confiſcated thoſe who were concerned in theſe Commotions in all the Rents which they received from the Conſignation.

Prince Charles of Navarre is at Variance with his Father.

Prince *Charles*, Son to King *John* of *Navarre*, having quarrelled with his Father, went to *Sicily*, where he had gained the Affection of that People, being Son to *Donna Blanca*, late Queen of that Iſland. His Father being adviſed of this, did what he could to remove him from thence, and to bring him over to *Majorca*, whither at laſt he came in the Year 1459, and was received with great Joy. The Year following the King pardoned his Son, and gave him the Principality of *Viana*, and ſent ſome Gallies to bring him to *Barcelona*, where he arrrived on the 22d of *March* in the ſaid Year. But not long after, ſuſpecting ſome private Treaties that his Son was making to his Prejudice; he ordered to make him Priſoner. Whereupon the *Catalans* took up Arms, being aſſiſted by the King of *Caſtile*, and invaded *Arragon*, till they obliged the King to ſet his Son at Liberty, which was accordingly granted;

1460. *Is made Priſoner by the King's Orders. The Catalans declare for him, and take Arms*

ted; and they carried him to *Barcelona*, and proclaimed him Heir to the Crown. This was the beginning of the Troubles of *Catalonia*. *Majorca* aſſiſted the Queen, who was then at *Terragona*, with ſeven Gallies. But quickly after Prince *Charles* dy'd; and the *Catalans* believing he was poiſoned, took up Arms, and theſe Commotions grew to ſuch a height, that even the Clergy in their Pulpits prayed to Heaven to avenge his Death. And from hence alſo proceeded the Troubles that happen'd in *Minorca*, as we ſhall relate.

He dies.

The beginning of the Troubles of Catalonia *and* Minorca.

At this time the Iſland of *Minorca* was peopled with *Catalans*, who were reſolved to follow the Fate of their Countrey-men on the Continent; and ſent to *Barcelona* for Succours, who immediately ſent them ſome Men, with four Gallies. As ſoon as they arrived near *Ciudadella*, the Commander ſent to that Town ordering them to Surrender, and ſubmit themſelves to the Government of *Catalonia*: Which they refuſed; whereupon the *Catalans* laid Siege to the Town; and in the mean time ſent the Gallies to *Port Mahon*, and ſome Troops by Land to that Place, which they immediately took by Stratagem.

The Catalans *invade* Minorca, *lay Siege to* Ciudadella, *and take* Mahon.

Majorca ſent ſome Ships with 700 Men to the Relief of their neighbouring Iſland, who drove away the *Catalan* Veſſels, and in a ſmall time ſettled the Commotions that had been raiſed there through their Means. The *Catalans* who had been Authors of this Sedition were puniſhed; and the *Minorcans* who had been Accomplices in it, had a Pardon granted

Majorca *ſends to put an end to theſe Commotions.*

granted them by the King ſome Years after.

The *Majorcans* alſo very much aſſiſted the King in reducing of *Catalonia*, againſt which Principality the War now broke out with great Fury. For he pledged the Counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagn* to the King of *France*, for ſome Troops he ſent to his Aſſiſtance; the King of *Arragon* entered by *Lerida*, and the Queen with the *French* Forces by *Girona*. *The King and Queen go againſt the Catalans.*

About this time there were in this part of the *Mediterranean* four Fleets; one of *Catalonia*, conſiſting of twenty Ships and ſome Gallies: That of *France* which favoured *Catalonia*; for notwithſtanding he at firſt was in Alliance with *Arragon*, by reaſon of the pledging of the foreſaid Counties; yet the *French*, who were in Garriſon in thoſe Parts, made themſelves Maſters of them; ſo that having proclaimed War againſt the King of *Arragon*, he put a Fleet to Sea in Favour of his Uncle the Duke of *Anjou*, who had a Mind to be King of *Catalonia*. The third Fleet was that of *Majorca*, conſiſting of ſeven Ships, and three Gallies, which after having recovered *Mahon*, went over to *Alfaques*, and laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Amposta*; that place being the Key of *Catalonia*. In effect they took it after a ſtrong Reſiſtance. *Four Fleets in thoſe Seas.*

The War continued in *Catalonia* many Years, by reaſon that the King of *France* ſuccoured the *Catalans*, and had taken *Cadaques*, which France *aſſiſts the* Catalans.

was afterwards recovered, not without the help of 100 Men ſent from *Majorca*.

1479 *King* John *dies.*

King *John* died at *Barcelona* in the Year 1479, in which Year happened the Union of the Kingdoms of *Caſtile* and *Arragon* in his Son *Ferdinand* the Catholick. King *John* granted many Privileges to the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands.

In the Year 1485, there were levied in *Majorca* 1500 Men, who ſerved in the Wars of *Granada*.

Genoueſe *&c. Troubleſome.*

In 1492, the Privateers of *Genoua* and *Nice* very much diſturbed the Trade of this Iſland; which made them fit out ſome Ships, who curbed theſe Pirates.

Levy.

In 1503, there was a Levy made for the Conqueſt of *Naples*. At the ſame time there was a ſevere Famine here; and the *French* threatned to invade the Iſland.

In 1507, the City fitted out two Ships to guard the Coaſts againſt the *Moors*, who at this time very much infeſted theſe Parts.

In the Year 1509, the King got together a powerful Army againſt the *Moors*, in which Expedition there were ſeven Ships of *Majorca*, who were manned with Mariners and Soldiers all Natives of the Iſland. They got to *Bugia*, but the King *Abdurrahamel* with his *Arabians* block'd up the Town, ſo that nothing could get in or out: Whereupon there were fitted out ſome more Ships in *Majorca* and *Minorca* for the Relief of that Place. Upon their Arrival Count *Peter Navarro* the Governor gave Battel to the Enemy, and made his

Majorcans *relieve* Bugia. Abdurrahamel.

his escape out of the Town. In the following Year they raised 1000 Men in these Islands to Succour *Bugia*.

In 1512. there came 40 *Turkish* Gallies of *Tunis*, to invade *Majorca*, but finding it prepared for them, they returned back. 1512.

Some Years after *Don Ramon Carroz*, a brave *Valencian* was Governor of *Bugia*; at which time *Omich* a *Turk*, commonly called *Barbaroſſa*, commanded a Fleet on the Coaſt of *Africk*. Finding that he was much eſteem'd by the *Moors*, and being Maſter of ſome Places near *Tunis*, he reſolved to make himſelf King of *Bugia*; and gaining the Inclinations of the *Arabians*, he joined with them, and entered the Port of that Town. Having gone aſhoar with 1500 of his Men; a Gunner from the Caſtle fired a Cannon, and with the Shot carried off his Arm. To revenge this Loſs, he went into the Port with his Fleet, about two Leagues up the River *Flumayra*, and taking his Men and Guns aſhoar laid Siege to the Caſtles, and carried the ſmalleſt in a few Days. 1515. Barbaroſſa *beſieges* Bugia.

The Governor *Carroz* ſent to inform the King of the Siege. Whereupon his Majeſty writ to the Government of *Majorca*, that they might relieve *Bugia*. The Vice-Roy immediately got together 3000 Men, and went with them in Perſon. In the Space of eight Days they arrived at the Mouth of the Harbour, where they caſt Anchor. The beſieged being adviſed of their Arrival, made a Sally, and all the Veſſels entered at the ſame time, but with ſome Loſs on both Sides. *Succours ſent from* Majorca.

Bar-

Barbaroſſa's Forces daily increaſing, he raiſed five Batteries; by one on the Eaſt-ſide there was made a Breach of 100 Paces broad, by which they might enter with great eaſe. The Vice-Roy and Governor having Notice of the Day fixed for the Attack, repaired the Breach as well as they could, and prepared for their Defence, exhorting and encouraging their Men; telling them that the Honour of the *Arragonian* Kingdom was now in their Hands, *&c.* On the 26th of *November* by break of Day, the *Turks* planted many Standards on the Batteries, and with a great Noiſe of Drums and Trumpets began the Storm in five different Parts. The fight laſted till nine a-clock in the Morning, with great Bravery, and much Bloodſhed: At laſt, the Enemy was repuls'd; and there went out a *Biſcayn* Captain, *Martin de Renteria* with ſome Men, and ſeized the Standards. The *Majorcans* alſo made a Sally, and nailed up the Cannon, and forced *Barbaroſſa* to retire. About the end of the ſame Year, the *Majorcans* (to whom the Preſervation of *Bugia* was very much owing) return'd Victorious to their own Countrey.

Barbaroſſa *ſtorms the Town.*

But is repuls'd.

Ferdinand *the* Catholick *dies.*

In the Year 1516, died *Ferdinand* the *Catholick*, ſecond of *Arragon*, and fifth of *Caſtile*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*The * Communities.*

* *Insurrection of the common People and Tradesmen.*

THE Communities of *Majorca* owed their origin to those of *Valencia*; and happened after the same Manner. The Commonalty having conceived an Aversion to the Gentry, complained that the Cavaliers had ruined the Kingdom by the various Abuses they had committed in the Administration. These Complaints were incited by Letters sent hither by the Commons of *Valencia*.

The Causes of this Insurrection.

John Crespino a Fuller, setting himself up as Head and Ringleader, gathered immediately together some Mechanicks and common People, to whom he made the following Speech:

Crespino *is their Head.*

" Gentlemen, Men of Honour and Wisdom, " how long shall we live patiently under so " many repeated Injuries? Must we be ever " content to bear such grievous Affronts and " Reproaches from these Cavaliers, who as- " sume to themselves the Styles of Men of " Honour? Was it not enough that they ru- " ned our Estates, and for no other Reason but " that we don't assent to their wicked Acti- " ons, and that we do not conceal their evil " Doings? And are we to be treated thus, " because we are honest Men? And because " we are Poor, must we be oppress? Oh mi- " serable Destruction of Liberty and Privile- " ges!

Harangues them.

" ges! Heavy Yoak, and bitter Bondage!
" And then with what Arrogance and Pride do
" they deſpiſe us? Since we are many, ſhall
" we not be able to curb the Inſolence of a
" few? Why don't our Numbers, Valour,
" and the Reaſonableneſs of our Complaints
" make us greater? The more we bear, the
" more they will domineer; and our Permiſſi-
" on will appear as an Approbation, and our
" Cowardiſe Conſent. Are we not aſhamed of
" being ſo long Slaves? Let us ſhake off our
" Chains, and ſhew them we are Freemen.
" Let us deliver ourſelves from theſe Cavaliers;
" let us defend our Rights, and hazard our
" Lives for the ſake of precious Liberty".

They reſolve to get the Adminiſtration into their Hands.

The Multitude very much applauded this Harangue, and called *Creſpino* the Deliverer of the Kingdom. And then entered into a Conference together, whereby they reſolved to make themſelves Maſters of the Government, and to remove the Taxes, and extinguiſh the Duties and Impoſitions.

1520. Theſe Conferences and Meetings begun about the end of the Year 1520, and for two Months was the Fire concealed. At laſt it broke out; but the Cavaliers did not regard it at the beginning when they could have extinguiſhed it, and therefore it was not in their Power to do it afterwards, when they would.

1520. Gurrea *the Vice-Roy endeavours to quell them, in an eaſy Manner.*

The Vice-Roy *Don Michael de Gurrea* being adviſed of theſe Commotions, aſſembled together the Heads of the Corporations, and endeavoured to bring them to Reaſon by Mildneſs, deſiring them to prevent the evil Reports

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ports which he had heard, and which he did
: believe were true. The People being ob-
ed by the ſweetneſs of theſe Meaſures, and
: Confidence that the Vice-Roy ſhewed he
d in their Loyalty, they promiſed all to ap-
r a ſpeedy Remedy to this new Diſeaſe. But
having got Notice in the Evening that they
d not in the leaſt uſed their Endeavours to
ttle thoſe Diſturbances, and that he could ex-
ct nothing but the Continuance of them;
: therefore ordered to ſeize four of the Ring- *Impriſons*
aders and clap them into Priſon. : Next Day *four of*
: ſent to the Heads of the Trades, to deſire *their chief*
em to draw up in Writing what Complaints *Leaders.*
ney had to repreſent againſt the Cavaliers, &c.
nd that they ſhould have Satisfaction and Ju-
tice done them.

The Seditious being informed of the Impri- January
onment of theſe four, reſolved to take up Arms 1521.
nd ſet them at Liberty. The Vice-Roy knowing *They get*
this, mounted his Horſe, and rode through all *up in*
the City accompanied by the *Bayle Veguer*, *Arms.*
and other Miniſters, in order to diſſipate the
Tumult which was gathering to a Head in dif-
ferent Parts of the Town. In one Street he
met a great Body of People going to break o-
pen the Priſons; the Vice-Roy endeavoured to
quell them, and the Mob waxed greater.
Finding himſelf much inferior in Number and
Strength, he retired to the Caſtle; whilſt the
Canon *Gregory Genouart*, and ſome other
grave Gentlemen interpoſed their Authority
with the Multitude, but they would hearken to
no Accommodation, but broke open the Priſons; *Breake the*
giving *Priſons.*

giving Liberty not only to the four, but to all that were in them.

Chooſe Creſpino their Captain. Now they thought fit to chooſe a Captain and Leader, and for this purpoſe they pitched upon *John Creſpino*, who immediately ordered a Trumpet to go to the Town-Houſe, and proclaim from the Window in his Name, that all the Companies ſhould forthwith repair to Town-Hall on pain of Death. Accordingly they got together, and broke open the Doors of the Town-Houſe, and left 100 Men to Garriſon it. They took out 300 Pikes, and 60 Muſquets, and diſpoſing themſelves into Companies, marched through the Market-Places with Colours flying, and Drums beating, and made a general Muſter of all their People that bore Arms, crying and bawling out, *Jus eſt in Armis*, there is right in Arms: Let them pay that owe, long live the King, let Traytors die, let the Cavaliers periſh, and let Juſtice flouriſh.

Breake open the Town-Houſe, &c.

The Vice-Roy ſends for their Captain. The Vice-Roy thinking to negotiate the Peace by their Captain, ſent to ſpeak with him, allowing what Safeguard and Security for his Perſon he pleaſed. The Captain came to the Palace attended with ſome of his Mob, and the Vice-Roy endeavoured by the mildeſt Meaſures imaginable to perſuade him to write to the Countrey People, to make no more Diſturbance till farther Advice. Accordingly he wrote to the Countrey Towns, who agreed that each Trade ſhould have an Elect or Repreſentative to demand Juſtice. But there was nothing performed of what had been promiſed to the Vice-Roy. Theſe

Theſe unhappy Men met in the Town-Houſe, and reſolved to change the Name of Captain, which they had before given to him, they had raiſed to be their Head, into that of Inſiſter of the publick Good; and they deſired the Vice-Roy to allow him the ſame Title, which he did. The Magiſtrates of the Kingdom came to the Hall in Robes and Badges of Mourning.. But the Inſiſter made them change them, and go back in their uſual Habits. *They change the Style of Captain into that of Inſiſter.*

Upon a Rumour that the Cavaliers were forming into a Body, all the Trades got together in the Square *del Cort*, from whence they ſent to guard all the important Poſts of the Town. The Vice-Roy once more got a Horſeback, and rode through the Streets, attended with no more than five Gentlemen, and endeavouring to ſoften the People with good Words; they returned him Reproaches, and rude Language. They iſſued out a Proclamation on pain of Death, that the Captains and Maſters of the Ships that were in the Port ſhould not ſail without their leave. Then they appointed their * Elects, and ordered 8 *lib. Sterl.* for the Expences of the Inſiſter. *They get into a Body.* *Give out Orders.* *Appoint Elects.* * *Repreſentatives of the Towns.*

The Vice-Roy believed if he could get the *Bayle* choſen Aſſeſſor, it would be of great uſe in reducing the Countrey People, becauſe their Cauſes come before his Court. He inſtructed him how to act in caſe he ſhould be choſen; at laſt he was elected. *Aſſeſſor choſen.*

The Inſiſter went with 200 Men to the Palace, to deſire of the Vice-Roy a Copy of the Proceſs he had iſſued out againſt the four Priſoners, which he delivered to him. The

Deputies ſent by the Vice-Roy, and the Seditious to the King.

The Seditious ſent a *Syndick* to his Majeſty, and another to the Seditious of *Valencia*, deſiring to know how to behave in this Juncture. By the ſame Imbarkation the Vice-Roy ſent two *Syndicks* to the King, with Duplicates of the Proceſſes he had formed againſt the four firſt Diſturbers.

In the mean while the Seditious were giving in Memorials to the Jurats, deſiring them to continue in the Exerciſe of their Office, and telling that they had no Mind to diſturb them. Theſe made anſwer, that they would take care of their Duty, and deſired that they would diſmiſs their armed Men. But they inſiſted that the Kingdom was ruined, and that they aim'd at nothing but the Service of God, the King, and their Countrey.

They pretend the Good of their Countrey: And to Reform the Government.

Now they begin to Reform the Kingdom, as they called it, and deſir'd of the Vice-Roy and Jurats leave to appoint two Members from each Town, and ſome from the City, to confer of means for reſtoring the Government; which the Vice-Roy would not conſent to. Of this they complained to the Jurats, who endeavoured by the moſt prudent Methods to appeaſe them, but it was impoſſible; for they march'd thro' the City with Drums and Trumpets, robbing thoſe that were not of their Party, *&c.*

They take up the Body of a dead Cavalier, and burn it.

From this time the ſeditious began to dip their Hands in Blood, and murdered ſome of the Cavaliers. But this Rage did not only fall upon the Living, but alſo upon the Dead. For *Auguſtin Serralta*, (a Perſon whom they hated)

Serralta.

happen-

happening to die at this Juncture, was buried in *S. Dominick*'s Church. At the ſame time there was a great Scarcity of Rain, and they were applying to Heaven for Relief; they ſaid that the Reaſon it did not rain, was, becauſe the Body of a wicked Man had been buried in a ſacred Place, and that they could not expect any Rain, till the Corps was taken up. In ſpite of the Vicar General's Oppoſition, they open'd the Grave, and took out the Body, and carried it to the *Jew*'s Field, where they burned it to Aſhes. And afterwards fell a praying earneſtly to God for Rain.

Thus they proceeded, doing what they pleaſed. And commonly what they had ordered in the Morning, they undid before Night.

Deſire to ſuſpend the Vice-Roy.

The Vice-Roy forbad the Inſiſter and Elects of the People to hold Aſſemblies, or give any Orders to the College of Merchandize. But the ſeditious complain'd, that his Adminiſtration was unjuſt, and that it was proper to ſuſpend him from his Office; as thoſe of *Valencia* had done with their Vice-Roy.

J. Palemo excites the Populace.

The Mob daily encreaſed, which was very much owing to *James Palemo*, who had returned to *Majorca*, and pretending that he was come from Court, ſpread a World of Lies in favour of the Sedition, telling them that his Majeſty ordered every Body to obey the People, and to confiſcate the Eſtates of the Tranſgreſſors. He alſo adviſed to ſet a Mark on the Doors of thoſe that would not join them, which was accordingly done.

They go to the Caſtle. The Seditious ſtill inſiſted to ſuſpend the Vice-Roy; and to this purpoſe went in a Body to the Caſtle: He came out and endeavour'd to ſuppreſs them by eaſy and mild Methods. Immediately came the four Jurats, and ſome Cavaliers, to repreſent to his Excellence the miſerable State the City was expos'd to, if he did not allow the appointing Elects in every Town as the People deſired, which he now readily comply'd with.

The Jurats came forth and told the Seditious, that they had obtained what they demanded. But they reply'd, they wanted nothing but to ſuſpend the Vice-Roy; and ſeeing that the Anſwer was delay'd, ſome of them ſcaled one of the Walls of the Caſtle: Whereupon the Vice-Roy ordered to throw open the Gates. The Multitude enter'd and told him by the Mouth of their Attorney, that they came to ſuſpend him from his Office, by reaſon that by the Laws of the Countrey, an *Arragonian* was not allowed to command in *Majorca*, by a Privilege that King *Peter* had granted them; and therefore they deſir'd him to deſiſt from the Exerciſe of his Office, till they ſhould conſult his Majeſty. The Vice-Roy reply'd, that no Body had Power to ſuſpend him but the King; but the Magnificent Jurats beg'd that he would comply with their demand to ſhun greater Evils, till he had Advice from the King, which he conſented to.

Compel the Vice-Roy to lay down his Charge.

After a few Hours they brought an Act full of Lies, without mentioning the Proteſt that had been made againſt their Violence, and

deſired his Excellence to ſign it immediately; otherwiſe they would murder him, and plunder the Caſtle. The Vice-Roy told the Jurats, that he choſe rather to die than conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his Honour, and the King's Service, but that to prevent greater Miſchiefs he would ſubmit to it, upon Condition that the Jurats would draw up another Act relating the Matter of Fact; both which were accordingly done.

By the Privileges of the Kingdom the *Bayle* governs, failing the Vice-Roy, but they would not allow him; ſo that he retired to the Caſtle of *Belver*.

The ſeditious commanded the Vice-Roy to leave the Iſland, and imbark for *Yviça*, which he was forced to do.

Till the 15th of *April*, they continued to rule by twelve Elects, which they afterwards reduced to eight. But immediately after they encreas'd the Number to thirteen, and ſtyl'd them Conſervators. The Sailors, Bricklayers, and Shooe-makers would not joyn with the reſt of the Trades in this, but reſolved to wait for his Majeſty's Orders.

There came Letters from the King to the Inſiſter, Conſervators and the People, with Orders to obey *Don Michael de Gurrea* the Vice-Roy; whereupon this miſerable Multitude aſſembled in the Palace, and fell into all the Madneſs that Folly could inſpire them with. After having read the Letters, they roſe up crying out that they were not genuine, and let the Cavaliers die; and their Memory be

Letters come from the King.

aboliſh'd. The ſame Contagion had ſpread over the Countrey; though ſome of the Towns ſtill continued Loyal.

Take C. Belver, kill the Governor, &c. The Cavaliers had retired to the Caſtle of *Belver* to ſecure their Perſons, the ſeditious came to demand them, which the Governor refus'd: Whereupon they beſieged the Caſtle, took it, and murder'd the Governor, and ſeveral others. God Almighty puniſh'd theſe wretched People both with Famine and Peſtilence. For this Year there were gathered only 223600 Buſhels of Corn, though the Iſland uſes to ſtand in need of 640000.

Plague and Famine. 1521.

They ſupply the Iſland from other parts. They ſent therefore to *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Italy* for Corn. The Iſland of *Yviça* happened to be under the ſame Fate, whereupon the ſeditious begg'd the Jurats to relieve it, but finding them tedious in anſwering their requeſt, they proteſted, and ſent ſome Corn themſelves to ſupply that Iſland, notwithſtanding their own Neceſſities.

They compel the Regent to go to Yviça. Finding themſelves in ſo miſerable a Condition they reſolved to call a Council, in order to ſend a *Syndick* to his Majeſty, to acquaint him with the State of the Iſland; but the Regent would not conſent to iſſue out the Writs for which they forced him to quit the Iſland, and go to *Yviça*.

They fitted out Ships to cruize on the Coaſts of the Neighbouring Countries, and to Force any Ships they found laded with Proviſions. And thus they got the Iſland ſupplied.

This care being over, the ſeditious conſulted about reforming the Commonwealth, and wrote

wrote to the Jurats upon this Subject, and particularly desir'd that there might be made a Valuation of all the Land-Estates in the Island. They immediately took off some Taxes, particularly those of the Salt, Mill, Wine, Meat, *&c.* which was confirm'd by the Jurats, and the Regent also was compell'd to consent to it.

Although the most part of the Island was infected with this Contagion, yet many continued Loyal, and lost their Lives in the Cause. The seditious sent to the City of *Alcudia* to acquaint them, that if they would not come and sign the Extinction of the Duties and Gabels, they would cut every one of their Throats. The Inhabitants of that City could not be induced to consent to it, but put themselves into a Posture of Defence. The seditious immediately began to block up the Passes that led to that Town, and arm'd a Galliot to hinder the Correspondence of *Alcudia* with the Island of *Minorca*, with design to seize and kill the Cavaliers whom they could find passing thither: In effect they took a Bark, in which were some Girls whom they kept bound for several Days.

Alcudia refuses to joyn with them in the extinguishing the Taxes.

The seditious form'd an Army of 6000 Men, some Horse, and six Pieces of Cannon, which being told to the Governor's and Regent's Lieutenants, they ordered those of *Alcudia* to sign the Act in order to prevent farther Hostilities. They accordingly agreed to do it, on these Conditions, that the seditious would move their Camp half a League from the

At length consent to it conditionally.

Town; and that the Cavaliers ſhould come out (who had fled thither) and return to their Houſes.

This was accordingly perform'd, but as ſoon as the Cavaliers came forth, the ſeditious violated their Word, and fell upon them; ſo that they were forced to go back into the Town. The ſeditious returned and laid cloſer Siege to it.

They lay Siege to Alcudia. The Siege being made at a conſiderable Diſtance, they rais'd a Battery of three Cannon, and built many Ladders for ſcaling of the Walls; and ſent to tell thoſe of *Alcudia*, that if they would drive out the Cavaliers, they would raiſe the Siege: But the beſieged laugh'd at their ridiculous Propoſal, and deſired to let them know that the Town appertained to his Majeſty, and they were obliged to maintain his faithful Subjects in it; and that there was no truſting a ſecond time to the Faith of thoſe who had once broke it. Whereupon the ſeditious began to Fire upon the Town. There were ſome Sallies made, with loſs on both Sides.

The Town makes a ſucceſsful Sally. *Peter Pax*, a good Soldier arrived from *Minorca*, whom the People of *Alcudia* choſe for their Commander. On the Morning of *St. Stephen*'s Day, he reſolv'd to make a Sally (thinking to ſurprize them) with 1800 Men. But they found the Enemy prepar'd to oppoſe them with 2000 Foot, and 60 Horſe. They engag'd and the ſeditious being beaten, fled, having loſt about 80 Men, and many taken Priſoners. The *Alcudians* burnt the Ladders,

and

and carry'd away all the Ammunition and Proviſion. This Rout ſo frighten'd the ſeditious, that the moſt part abandoned the Siege, and retir'd to their Houſes.

They force Money out of the Treaſury.

The *Syndick* of the People (who had made himſelf their Head) came with the Conſervators to ask from the Jurats to the value of 97 *lib. Sterl.* out of the Treaſury, which being deny'd, they took it by Force. The Iſland being again in Scarcity of Corn, they fitted out three Ships, and other ſmall Veſſels to ſeize any Ships they found laded with that Commodity.

Charles V. *ſends a Regent to the Iſland.*

About this time the Emperor *Charles* V. arriving in *Spain*, appointed *Don Francis Vbaque*, Regent of *Majorca*, by reaſon of the Vice-Roy's Abſence, who was ſtill in *Yviça*. He landed at *Alcudia*, where he was receiv'd with great Demonſtrations of Joy. There ſallied out a Party from *Alcudia*, and went as far as *La Puebla*, where they had a Skirmiſh with ſome of the ſeditious, but were obliged to retire, becauſe all the Inhabitants of that place came out againſt them; but at laſt there came to the Succour of the *Alcudians* ſome Loyaliſts from *Muro*, and other Places, whereby the ſeditious received a miſerable Defeat, having loſt about 400 Men. This made them deſperate, and they reſolved to exert their laſt Effort, and return to take the Town, or die in the Attempt.

The Alcudians *encounter the ſeditious, and beat them.*

They puſh on the Siege.

Accordingly they got together about 3000 Foot, and 200 Horſe, with ſome Cannon, with which they laid Siege to *Alcudia*. The Re-

gent delivered to the ſeditious his Majeſty's Letters, but they refus'd to open them, ſaying they were Counterfeit. They made Ladders, and a Machine of Wood with a round top on which they were to place twelve Men, which advancing to the Walls upon Wheels, might hinder repairing the Breach that ſhould be made. But the beſieg'd came out and burned it. The ſeditious afterwards made a Breach, and endeavour'd twice to enter it, but were as often repuls'd, and were forc'd to retire.

During the Siege of *Alcudia*, the Diſturbances in the City ſtill continued. The Loyal ſent three Cavaliers to repreſent to the King the State of the Kingdom, and to beg ſpeedy Succour, which his Majeſty immediately granted.

Who ſends them Relief. The Fleet that was ſent to their Relief conſiſted of four Gallies, thirteen Ships, beſides other ſmall Veſſels. *Don John Velaſco* was Admiral, who having imbark'd 1200 Soldiers, ſet ſail for *Yviça*, where he took on Board the Vice-Roy and others that had retir'd thither. They arriv'd at the City, but the ſeditious would not ſubmit, whereby they were oblig'd to ſail to *Alcudia*; as ſoon as they were perceiv'd by the *Malecontents*, theſe fled to *Pollença*, and made themſelves Maſters of it. The Army having landed, the Vice-Roy publiſhed a general Indemnity, which brought in a great many of them.

The Succours and Vice-Roy land at Alcudia.

Vice-Roy burns Pollença. The Vice-Roy march'd his Men to *Pollença*, diſplaying his Colours of Peace, which they ſaluted with a Diſcharge of their Arms. Whereupon he immediately order'd his Troops

to

to advance and ſack the Town. They preſently ſet Fire to it, at which there were 200 choak'd with the Smoak. Many eſcaped to the Mountains, but thoſe that were taken were hang'd. *Many of the Rebels killed and hanged.*

In various Skirmiſhes which the Vice-Roy had with the Rebels, he killed about 2500, and hanged ſo many that all the Trees on the Road were covered with miſerable Creatures, who had been made Examples of Terror. But all this could not break the hard Hearts of the ſeditious within the City.

The Army march'd on towards the Capital, and quarter'd in the Real, where they tarry'd three Months; the Vice-Roy being deſirous to reduce them by Clemency rather than Rigour. At laſt they capitulated, upon Condition that there ſhould be given Security and ſafe Conduct to all the Delinquents, till his Majeſty would pleaſe to judge of their Crimes: He accordingly gave leave to four of them to go to Court, and give an Account of their Grievances to the Emperor, and to negotiate the Pardon of the reſt. *The Rebels of the Capital capitulate.* *Send Deputies to Court.*

The Vice-Roy entered the City on the 7th of *March* 1523, at which time Quiet and Peace was reſtor'd to this Kingdom, ſo that the Troubles had laſted about twenty five Months. The four that went from the ſeditious to Court, return'd with Orders from his Majeſty to the Vice-Roy, to judge of their Crimes. They were quartered, and the Captain of the Rebels had his Fleſh tore from his Bones with Pincers, and his Head was ſet upon the 1523. *Return with Orders from the King; are quartered.* *The Captain and many others put to Death.*

the *Porta Pintada*. The chief Ringleaders of the Inſurrection were hang'd, and their Goods confiſcated.

A fine laid upon the Towns proportionably.

The Treaſury being examined there was found to be taken out of it 2508 *lib. Sterling*. To make up this Sum, the Towns were fined in Proportion to the Number of Rebels that had been in them. His Majeſty honoured *Alcudia* with the Title of the moſt faithful City, and gave them an Immunity from all Duties and Gabels.

The Cavaliers were reſtor'd to their Eſtates, and thoſe who had abſented from the Iſland return'd.

CHAP. III.

Wars with the Moors, *and their many Invaſions of theſe Iſlands.*

Barbaroſſa *takes a* Spaniſh *Fort near* Algier.

IN an Iſland a little way from *Algier*, King *Ferdinand* poſſeſs'd a Fort which greatly obſtructed the Traffick of that Place. *Cheriden Barbaroſſa* (a famous Pirate) reſolv'd to level this Caſtle. He comes againſt it, and takes it by Storm; and with ſo much Bloodſhed, that upon his entring it, he found alive only the Governor, with fifty Soldiers ſore wounded, and three Women.

Barbaroſſa immediately after ſet ſail from thence, and went to build a Caſtle in *Sargel* (a Place

Place diſtant from *Algier* about twenty Leagues Weſtward, in which work he employ'd 600 Slaves, amongſt whom were ſome *Majorcans*. *Andrew de Orea* went thither with twenty Gallies, and landing 1500 Men without being perceived, carried away all the Chriſtian Slaves, with whom he return'd to *Majorca*.

The Emperor Charles V. routs Barbaroſſa at Sea, &c.

The Emperor *Charles* V., reſolv'd to aſſiſt *Muleaſſe* King of *Tunis*, againſt *Barbaroſſa*; and to this end ſet ſail with a Fleet from *Barcelona*, and arriving on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, took *Goleta* and *Tunis*.

He fits out a Fleet againſt theſe Iſlands.

Barbaroſſa fled and went to *Algier*, where he fitted out eleven Gallies with which and thoſe he had before, he made a Feint of going to engage the Emperor's Fleet, but his true deſign was againſt *Majorca*.

He came in ſight of this Iſland on the very Day that the Inhabitants were feaſting and making publick Demonſtrations of Joy for the Victory which the Emperor had obtained at *Tunis*, againſt the ſaid *Barbaroſſa*. They believing this was his Majeſty's Fleet, were raviſh'd with Joy upon the Thoughts they had of the Emperor's ſeeing the Fires and Luminaries, which they had kindled in Honour to him.

Leaves Majorca, and ſails for Minorca.

The Pirate made uſe of both Sails and Oars, but could not get aſhoar by Day-light. The Sun being ſet, the *Majorcans* ſupply'd its Light with Bonefires and Luminaries through all the Towns and Towers of the Coaſt. *Barbaroſſa* judged that ſo many Fires were Alarms to the Iſland, to put themſelves in Arms againſt him;

him; which made him tack about towards *Minorca*, and having hoiſted Chriſtian Colours, enter'd *Port Mahon* in the Day-time. The *Minorcans* did not diſcover this trick till ſome People that were going aboard found them to be Enemies, which alarm'd the Town exceedingly. They landed immediately 2500 *Moors*, and laid Siege to that Place, which they took after ſome Days Reſiſtance; it having ſurrendered on Condition to have their Liberty: But the *Turk* broke his promiſe, and carried away with him 800 Slaves.

Takes Mahon, *and carries off* 800 *of the Inhabitants Slaves.*

Charles V. *reſolves to take* Algier.

The Emperor *Charles* V. being griev'd with the continual Invaſions and Robberies that the *Moors* committed in *Spain*, reſolved to take *Algier* from them, which was a very troubleſome and near Enemy. The Fleet join'd at *Majorca*. The Emperor having finiſhed at *Ratisbon* ſome Affairs relating to the Chriſtian Religion, (that had been treated of there, in order to aboliſh *Lutheraniſm*) left *Germany*, and came over to this Iſland. He landed at *Alcudia*, and was received with thoſe Demonſtrations of Gladneſs, that were due to ſo great a Prince from ſuch faithful Subjects. As ſoon as his Majeſty's Galley had come to an Anchor, the Jurats with ſome Cavaliers went aboard to make their Obeiſance; the Emperor received them near the Ladder; they proſtrated themſelves at his Feet, and kiſs'd his Hand; and then return'd aſhoar. They made for his Majeſty's Reception ſome triumphal Arches, one on the Mole at the Landing Place, and the reſt in ſeveral Parts of the City.

The

The Emperor came aſhoar, and at the Acclamations of his Royal Name, the Guns of the City and Fleet kept time. In the laſt Porch of the Arch he mounted a fine Horſe, and rode below a rich Canopy, whoſe twelve Staves were carried by ſeveral Cavaliers; two of the Jurats held the Reins of his Majeſty's Horſe. The chief Jurat rode cloſe by the Canopy, accompany'd with the Gentlemen, who were going to ſerve in the Expedition, and the Gentry of the Iſland all on Horſe-back. Near *St. Domingo* the Emperor, was received by the Clergy in Proceſſion, and the Biſhop, who being dreſs'd in his Pontifical Robes, preſented his Majeſty the Relick of the Croſs to worſhip. He then enter'd the Great Church, heard Prayers, and *Te Deum*; and afterwards went to his Palace.

There were Water-works playing in different Parts, the Streets were adorn'd with rich Tapeſtries, and the Market-Places filled with all kind of Proviſion.

After having ſtay'd in the City two Days, his Imperial Majeſty departed, and with him 100 *Majorcan* Gentlemen, to ſerve in the Expedition againſt *Algier*. But Providence did not proſper their Deſign, for as ſoon as they came near the Coaſt of that Town, the Weather proved ſo bad that they were forced to return. October 15. 1541. *He ſets ſail for* Algier, *but is driven back.*

Some Years after this, *Dragut Arraez* an inſolent *Turkiſh* Pirate and Creature of *Barbaroſſa*, very much infeſted the *Mediterranean*. He came againſt *Majorca* with a Fleet of twen- 1550. Dragut Arraez *invades* Majorca.

ty

ty Gallies, and landed near *Pollença* with 1500 *Moors* at Midnight, who march'd directly to the Town; but the Inhabitants awaking, got together and forced them to retreat with the loss of sixty Men. The *Turks* carried off thirty Slaves, whom they had taken in the Fields.

1551. Pinar. Moors *invade the Island, and Land near* Alcudia.

Near to *Alcudia* there is a Place called *Pinar*, which is very much expos'd to the Incursions of the Pirates. Here they arrived with six Gallies, and landed 800 Men, which engaging with the Natives, after a Fight of three Hours were oblig'd to make their Retreat with the loss of 100 Men, and ten on the side of the *Majorcans*. But the Enemy carryed away 35 Slaves.

Land again, and are beaten Fuster.

Some time afterwards, they came again to the same place, and landed 700 Men, which the Vice-Roy being advis'd of, sent Captain *Fuster* with 500 Men to oppose them; they repuls'd the *Moors* with some loss, and took 150 Prisoners *Fuster* receiv'd eleven Wounds, of which he died.

They land near Valdemoça, *and plunder it.*

The Town of *Valdemoça* has likewise been often disturbed by the *Moors*: In the Year 1552, there came ten Galliots in sight of this Place, and immediately the Watch-Tower advertis'd the Captain, who got together about 36 Men, and marched against the Enemy, who were in Number 500. *Raymundo Gual* the Captain finding himself so much inferior in Strength, dispos'd his Men in an Ambuscade, in order to attend the Enemy's Retreat; those having accordingly plundered the Town, and done

1552. *Captain* Gual *gets* 36 *Men, lays them in Ambush.*

done as they liſted were returning to their Ships, being loaded with Spoils, and having with them about 400 Priſoners. *Gual* perceiving their Approach, reſolv'd to attack them; and firſt ſpoke to his Men in theſe Words, " My Brethren and Friends, I know " that all my Family is out of Danger, ha- " ving fled and made their Eſcape in good " time. I have Compaſſion only upon you, " becauſe your Houſes, Eſtates, Liberty, " Wives and Children are in danger to be de- " ſtroy'd, and carry'd away. For the Preſer- " vation of theſe, I reſolve to expoſe my own " Life; and whoever is not afraid to fall by " my Side, let him follow me, whilſt I lead " the way to a glorious Death". This bold Speech and his bolder Example, ſo animated the Souls of theſe few Men, that they all offered themſelves with the greateſt Reſolution to the Fight; recommending their Cauſe to Heaven, and invocating the Protection of *S. George*, they engaged the 500 *Moors*, and gave them an entire Rout, obtaining a Victory ſo extraordinary that it almoſt ſurpaſſes humane Credit. They brought ſixty two Heads of the Enemy to the City; in fine, it was reported that there was not one Soul returned to *Algier*. The Standard which they took, is now hung up in the Church of this Town. Of the *Majorcans* none were killed, only four wounded. This Victory is celebrated yearly with much Devotion and Thankſgiving, and was appointed afterwards a Holy-day, being the firſt of *October*.

Makes a gallant Speech to them.

S. George. *They Fight the Enemy, and entirely defeat them.*

The Memory of this Victory yearly celebrated.

Some

Moors *land a ſecond time at* Valdemoça.

Some time after the *Moors* came again againſt *Valdemoça*, and having caſt Anchor in *la Foradada*, landed 150 Men; the Captain of the Town could not gather together above fifty, with which he fought the Enemy, and made them retreat to their Ships in great Confuſion.

Andraix *often invaded by the* Turk. 1553.

The Town *Andraix* was no leſs ſubject to be diſturbed by theſe *Barbarians*, than the others above-mentioned. In the Year 1553, one *Deliamar* arrived with twenty four Veſſels at *Santelmo*, nigh to *Panteleu*, and landed 1000 Men. They marched to the Town, where they found very few Goods of any Value, the Inhabitants having retired with their beſt Effects to an old Tower; they twice attacked the Tower, and were as often repuls'd, ſo that they were forc'd to return to their Ships.

The Town plundered by Deliamar.

In the Year 1578, this Place was plundered through the Negligence of the Guards who were all aſleep, when there landed of the Enemy about 1200 from twenty four Ships. The *Moors* arriving at the Town, awakened the Inhabitants with the Morning Serenade of Drums and Bagpipes, *&c.* They waited till break of Day, before they would Plunder it, ſurrounding it on all Sides, but this gave time to ſome to retire to the Tower, and others to the Church. The *Moors* enter'd and robb'd ſome Houſes, and took 25 Priſoners. But retreating in Diſorder, thoſe of the Tower came down, and made Slaves of thirteen of the Enemy.

Hali Pichuli *lands, but is repuls'd.*

In 1643 *Hali Pichuli* came with four Galliots to the Point of *la Balleſteria*, where he landed

landed 200 Men. Captain *George Orlandiz* hearing some firing, went out and fought the Enemy, till his Horse was kill'd under him, and himself taken Prisoner. The noise of the shooting saved the Town, for they gather'd together and repuls'd the *Moors*.

In the Year 1588, the King sent to the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, to advise them of the Preparations of the *Turks*. Whereupon they put themselves in a Posture of Defence. The same Year, they discover'd from *Majorca* the *Turkish* Fleet, which consisted of 140 Ships; whereupon they immediately dispatch'd a Bark to *Minorca*, to inform them of the Course of the Enemy's Fleet. They also endeavour'd to be upon their Guard, in case of the Enemies Landing there. The *Turk's* Admiral *Mustapha* having learn'd from some Barks that he had taken, that *Majorca* was prepar'd to receive him, he took about for *Minorca*, where he landed 15000 Men with 24 Pieces of Cannon, with which he laid Siege to *Ciudadella*, where there were 700 Men fit to carry Arms, under the Command of the Lieutenant *Arghimbau* and others. The *Moors* made four Attacks, and the last lasted three Hours, in which were kill'd 600 of the Enemy, and of the *Majorcans* 300. Those that remain'd alive, resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Extremity, and had done so, if the bad Accident of the blowing up of all the Powder had not prevented putting in Execution their gallant Resolution.

Admiral Mustapha comes against those Islands with 140 Ships.

Lands 15000 Men, &c. in Minorca, and besieges Ciudadella.

The Inhabitants defend the place with great bravery.

The Town is taken plundered, and all the Inhabitants kill'd or made Slaves.

After a Siege of eight Days, the *Moors* at last took the Town, which they plunder'd, and murder'd

murder'd moſt of the Inhabitants, and made Slaves of the reſt, and the ſame Day ſet ſail. *Ciudadella* was afterwards peopled by ſome Families from *Majorca* and *Valencia*.

1561. Ochali a Renegado *Lands* 1700 Turks *near* Soller.

In 1561 there came againſt *Soller* a Fleet of 22 Sail under the Command of *Ochali*, a *Renegado*, and skilful Sea-man. Captain *Michael Angelats*, as ſoon as the Fleet approach'd, got together all his Men, and marched them at Midnight to the Port (half a League diſtant from the Town) in order to hinder their landing.

And divides them into two Bodies.

The Fleet being arrived, there were put on Shore about 1700 *Moors* at the *Colla de la Illa*, who marched in two Bodies, one of 1000 under the Conduct of *Iſuf*, a valiant Sea Captain, who went towards the South Part, the other 700 marched Northwards. Theſe plunder'd the Town before Day-break, whilſt *Iſuf* fell in with the *Majorcans* in the Plains of *Oca*.

Capt. Angelats *fights* Iſuf *and kills* 500 *of his People, and himſelf.*

As ſoon as Captain *Angelats* obſerved the Enemy, he reſolved after ſome Conſultation with his People to engage them. And falling firſt on their Knees, they invoked the Favour of Heaven, and afterwards charg'd the *Moors* with extraordinary Bravery; they ſoon put them in diſorder, and killed about 300; and the *Majorcans* loſt but two Men. They followed them to the Sea, and in the Purſuit kill'd a great many more; in all about 500.

Falls afterwards upon Ochali *with his Men returning from the Town.*

At the ſame time that the People of *Soller* were ſinging Songs of Victory in the Mountains, the *Turks*, who were at preſent ſacking the Town, were alſo ſinging theirs. And as theſe were upon their return to their Ships loaded

loaded with Spoils, they met with those going back to their Houses, who immediately engag'd and routed them. The *Turks* fled to their Vessels in great disorder, leaving behind all their Plunder and Prisoners; tho' out of a barbarous Revenge they murdered 20 Women and Children. Besides the considerable Defeat they sustained, their General *Isuf* was also kill'd. The *Majorcans* lost about 15 Men, and returning victorious to the Town, went to the Church to sing *Te Deum* as a return of Thanks to God, the Author of Victory.

In Memory of this great Day there was a Church built, which is now the Hospital of the Town, with the Invocation of the *Virgin* of Victory.

In fine the Island of *Majorca* has suffer'd very much from the *Moors*, and lost a great many Vessels since the decay of their Commerce, for then they had Ships and Galliots which kept the Sea clean of Pirates.

The Island of *Cabrera* has also met with no small Disturbance from these *Barbarians*. *Cabrera also molested by the Moors.*

In 1509 there came two Galliots and took two Fisher Barks with 22 Men, but before the Weather would permit them to set Sail the News came to *Majorca*, which immediately fitted out six Brigantines, and 200 Men who went thither and took the two Galliots, and made 80 Slaves.

In 1550 *Dragut* landed on that Island, and taking his Guns aboar, demolished all that Fortification. But it was rebuilt that same Year. *Dragut lands and demolishes the Fort.*

They come again and are forc'd to make off.

In 1583, the *Moors* arriving in the Bay of *Ganaut* with seven Gallies, took the Castle a second time, when there were but six Men in Garrison in it; they began to destroy it, but the news having reached *Majorca*, there were sent 200 Men and some Cannon to relieve it; which as soon as the Enemy spy'd, they embarked and set Sail. The *Majorcans* repaired the Fort; which since that time has been always provided with a sufficient Garrison.

1641. *A great Levy made in* Majorca.

In the Year 1641, there were levied in *Majorca* above 800 Sailors, 12 Brigantines, and 500 Soldiers.

A civil Commotion.

At the time that it was expected *Majorca* would have enjoy'd the Sweets of Peace, it began to feel the Trouble of a Civil War. There arose Feuds betwixt some People of the Island, called *Canamunt* and *Canaval*; that is to say, People of the Mountain, and of the Plain. To these join'd some *Malecontents*, that had a Mind to disturb the Publick Tranquillity. At last the Vice-Roy got them quelled, and had the one Party sent on board the Gallies; and the other to *Naples*, where they were obliged to serve a Number of Years according to the Quality of their Crimes.

It is quelled.

1644. Torres.

In 1644, *Don Joseph Torres* was made Vice-Roy, who settled quiet in the Island, and employ'd all his Endeavours to break the Neck of Faction and Party.

1645. Rocamora.

Next Year the Bishop *Thomas de Rocamora* was Vice-Roy, who was very diligent in effectuating the Peace.

In the ſame Year there was a ſevere Famine in the Iſland, which was very much reliev'd by the care of the Count *de Montoro* (then Vice-Roy) who ſupply'd it from *Spain*. He alſo provided the Caſtle of *S. Philip* in *Minorca*, with all Sorts of Proviſions, Cloaths, and other Neceſſaries.

And thus we have brought down this Hiſtory to the Year 1645.

CHAP. IV.

The Preſent State of Majorca, *compared with what it was in former Times.*

IN the time of the *Geryones*, *Majorca* was very rich. In the Days of the *Romans*, it was alſo powerful, as is eaſily diſcover'd by the many ancient *Roman* Medals, which are frequently dug up in the Iſland, with the Inſcriptions of *L. RUTILIO. Q. CASSIO. RUSSIO. SYLVIO. C. LICINIO. CLAUDIO*, and many others. *Theſe Iſlands rich in the time of the Romans.*

The Iſland being conquer'd in the Year 1230, the firſt Inhabitants minded nothing but the cultivating of the Ground; but finding by that they could not much improve their Eſtates, and that tho' the Iſland abounded in ſome Neceſſaries, yet it wanted others; they began to think of trading with other Countries. The Situation of the Iſland made it very convenient for Commerce by its being ſo near a Neighbour to *Spain*, *Italy*, *France* and *Africk*. Thus the Gentlemen began 1230. *They aptly themſelves to Trade.* *Situation.*

gun to apply themſelves to Merchandize, and by that *Majorca* became rich.

Their native Commodities. The Fruits of the Field which they reaped at that time were ſome Corn, and much Wine, particularly about *Alcudia*, *Caſtle Belver*, and *S. Carlos*; as alſo a conſiderable Quantity of Oyl.

Manufactures. The Manufacture there was Worſted or Yarn, Blankets, and Satten.

In the Space of 70 Years, the Number of People ſo encreas'd, that they were obliged to build new Towns. K. *James* II. mark'd out the Foundation of 11 in the Year 1300, and there were more than 100 Inhabitants for each place; *Falanix* was the firſt that was built, the reſt were *Santani*, *Algayda*, *Lluch Major*, *Porreras*, *Campos*, *S. Juan*, *La Pobla*, *Manacor*, *Selva*, and *Bini-ſalem*.

The moſt flouriſhing ſtate of the Iſlands. From the Year 1250, till the time that the common People rebelled, *Majorca* enjoyed its beſt Fortune. In thoſe Days there were ſeen before the City about 300 Sail of large Ships, the moſt of them foreign. They reckoned at the ſame time to the Number of 12000 Seamen in the Iſland, ſome ſay 30000 including thoſe of other Nations.

In the Year 1330, in the ſpace of three Days, there were 25 Gallies fitted out againſt the like Number of *Genoueſe*, which at that time moleſted theſe Coaſts.

The Kings of Tunis, Bugia and Conſtantina, Tributaries to this Kingdom. As another Proof of the Greatneſs of this Kingdom in former Days, we ſhall take Notice of the Kings that were its Tributaries. The K. of *Majorca* having ſent an Army to *Bucar*, to aſſiſt

assist the King of *Tunis* against the *Abdualetes*, who had besieged him in *Bugia*, and thereby having relieved him; this agreed, as well as the Kings of *Bugia* and *Constantina* (who were his Sons) to pay to the Kings of *Majorca* a yearly Tribute. But K. *Peter* after having taken Possession of this Island, did not immediately demand this Tribute; till the Year 1466, that he sent Embassadors to those Princes, requiring them to pay it to him, as being Successor to the K. of *Majorca*. But the *Moorish* Kings threaten'd to hinder the *Catalans* and *Majorcans* trading to their Ports, in case he insisted on his Demand. This inclin'd his Majesty to quit all right to the Tribute those *Africans* had formerly paid him. And thus the Traffick with those Parts continued, which was of much greater Advantage.

Before the *Indies* were discovered, *Majorca* had a very extensive Trade, for it was the General Mart whither the Merchandize of the East was brought, particularly Spiceries and Drugs, from *Damiata*, *Alexandria* and *Alexandretta*, for they were carried by the Red Sea to the *S. E.* parts of *Africk*, and thence by Camels to *Cayro*, from whence they were brought down the *Nile* to the foresaid Cities, and from thence to *Majorca*, from which Island they were transported into all Parts of *Europe*. For a Proof of this, there are to be seen at this time Ruines of the *Arsenals*, with stately Arches, which were made for the building of Gallies and other Vessels; as also the magnificent Exchange, which besides the Stone

It is the Mart of Europe.

and other Materials, cost for the Workmanship alone, about 1154 *lib. Sterl.* Besides this general Exchange, there was another particular one for the *Genoueſe*.

The many Advantages flowed to theſe Iſlands from Trade.

Amongſt other Advantages which was reaped from this extraordinary Commerce, this was one, that it bred in the Inhabitants a ſtrong Inclination to the Sea, and by this means put them upon taking better care of the Coaſts, for there was ſcarce any Gentleman or Perſon of Quality in the Iſland that did not maintain ſome Gallies, and thus the *Majorcans* had the *Moors* of *Africa*, ſo much under their Subjection, that from *Tunis* as far as the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, almoſt all the *Maritime* Parts paid tribute to them. Thus as Trade increaſed, ſo did the Power, Riches, and Numbers of People in this Kingdom.

The Cauſes of their fall from this happy Condition.

We are now to deſcribe its fall from this flouriſhing State, which proceeded from thoſe very Bleſſings that we have ſpoke of, for the Kings of *Arragon* finding this Kingdom ſo Rich and Powerful, did apply to it on every Emergency. It gave to K. *James* more than 7690 *lib. Sterl.* beſides about 1300 *lib. Sterl.* every Year.

In the Wars which K. *Peter* waged with the *Genoueſe*, for the Recovery of the Iſland of *Sardinia*, which that Republick had then made themſelves Maſters of; and in that which he had with the K. of *Caſtile*, this Kingdom loſt about 140 Ships in his Majeſty's Service. They afterwards aſſiſted him with 200 Horſe, and a preſent of 1846 *lib. Sterling*. Their Charges,

Do-

Donatives, &c. during this War, amounted to 184912 *lib. Sterling* in all. Reckoning thus, the 140 Ships were valued at 77230 *lib. Sterl.* the Gifts on ſeveral Occaſions 73077 *lib. Sterl.* Other Charges 34615 *lib. Sterl.* Theſe three Articles added together make the Sum before-mentioned. All this was ſpent in the Space of 34 Years, *viz.* from 1353, till 1387, in which he died.

In 1409, they gave Preſents to *Martin* K. of *Sicily*, Son to *Martin* K. of *Arragon*, who happened to come over here, to the value of 8200 *lib. Sterl.* beſides three Gallies. *To Martin K. of Sicily.*

In 1436, they gave to the K. *Alphonſo* for the Conqueſt of *Naples* four Gallies with 1300 Men, and a preſent of 230 *lib. Sterl.* Theſe extravagant Gifts brought this Kingdom ſo much in Debt, and reduced it to ſuch a low Ebb, that it was hardly able to maintain four Gallies, a ſhort while after. The many barren Years, particularly from 1294, to 1407 did likewiſe bring the Kingdom deeply in Debt. Add to this the Inundation, the Law ſuit the City had with the Countrey-Towns, the different Factions, the 12000 *lib. Sterl.* fine impoſed by the Queen *Violante*; and laſtly, the Rebellion of the common People in the Year 1521, not forgetting the many Ships that were taken by the *Moors* upon ſeveral Occaſions. We cannot omit here to give ſome Account of the many Plagues that happened in theſe Iſlands, and which alſo contributed very much to their Ruine. The firſt was in the Year that *Majorca* was conquered; it was thereby ſo diſ- *To K. Alphonſo.*

peopled,

peopled that King *James* ſent to *Catalonia* to bring Inhabitants from thence to it. The ſecond Plague, was in the beginning of 1348, it was almoſt univerſal in *Europe*; it began in *Scythia*, run along the Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea, thro' *Greece* and *Illyria*, to *Italy*, and from thence paſſed over to *Sicily*, and ſo to *Majorca*. This Iſland in leſs than a Month was quite unpeopled, there having died betwixt 20 and 30000 Perſons, and of each 100, there died 80 all over this Kingdom. The third Plague was in the end of the ſame Year; and ſuch was the Mortality, that the General Council and Governor allowed to all Strangers who would come within the ſpace of two Years with their Families to People the Iſland, or to marry in it, an Immunity from all Taxes, and alſo that of * Griſt.

* i.e. *upon any thing that is ground.*

In 1475, there was another Plague, and in the Year 1493, it entered into the Iſland a fifth time in the following Manner. One *Boga* coming from an infected Place, landed on the Iſland, and hid a Pocket full of Money in a Cave. The Veſſel paſt *Quarantine*, and all the Goods that were ſuſpected were burnt, and the reſt expos'd to the Air for 40 Days. After *Quarantine* was performed, *Boga* came aſhoar to find his Pocket, which neither having been aired nor opened till now, infected the whole Iſland, and *Boga* died firſt of the Contagion.

It is ſaid that there periſhed ſo many by this Plague, that all the Men who were able to carry Arms were contained within the Mole. The laſt that happened was in the Year 1623, which

alſo

alſo made a conſiderable Havock amongſt the People.

How Majorca has been preſerved from the Plague ſince 1623.

It appears that *Majorca* was formerly ſubject to this terrible Diſtemper, and more in the time that it had any Commerce with the *Levant*. Nevertheleſs ſince the Year 1623, that an Arm of *S. Sebaſtian* was brought into this Iſle from that of *Rhodes*, it has not been troubled with this Evil; and even in the Plague occaſioned by *Boga*, when the whole City was infected, the *Quarter del Llull* was free, by reaſon that there was in that part a Picture of this Saint, which is to be ſeen renewed in the ſame Street; and it is remarkable that ſome Strangers paſſing by there, laughed at, being told that this Picture had preſerved that Quarter, and as ſoon as they came before it fell down Dead. The Devotion which the *Majorcans* pay to this Saint is ſingular: He is the Patron of the Kingdom, and in all the Churches of the Iſland, there is Commemoration made every Day of him in the end of the * *Completas.*

* *The laſt of the ſeven Parts of the Divine Office which Religious People recite at Night going to Bed.*

The many Inundations that came upon the City by the River (or *Torrent*) did it likewiſe great Damage. In the Year 1635, it ruſhed down from the Mountains with ſo much Rapidity, that it ſwept the Earth off the Fields as it paſſed along, and ſowed them with Stones. It broke down the Walls and Bridges of the Town, overflow'd the Altars of the *Carmen*, and deſtroy'd vaſt Numbers of Men, Women and Children, as well as Houſes. No leſs was the Prejudice it did the Harbour, for it filled up a great

great part of the Bay with Earth, Stone, and Sand.

The greatest Cause of all their Misery was loss of Trade. Then when the *Indies* were discover'd it lost its Trade with the East, which was the principal Reason of all its succeeding Misfortunes, this obliged the People to return to their *Agriculture*, and in place of the *Helm* to take into their Hands the Spade and the Plough.

The Publick contracted more Debt in the Barren Year of 1647, in which were gather'd no more than 200000 Quarters of Corn, tho' there is occasion for * 300000.

About 600000 Bushels.

The Supplies of Corn for the space of 100 Years has cost the Government about 838680 *lib. Sterl.* in Fortifications, Guards, Artillery, Ammunition, Garrison of *Cabrera*, &c. In the said space of time there has been laid out 428262 *lib. Sterl.* both which Articles make 1266942 *lib. Sterl.* To answer all the Charges of the Government there is occasion for 25791 *lib. Sterl.* yearly: But the Product of all the Duties, Bills, &c. amounts only to 15654 *lib. Sterl.* so that deducting this from the other, there Remains 10137 *lib. Sterl.* which is more than the Income, and is just so much wanting to answer the publick Expence.

Besides our other Calamities, we owe not a little of our Misery to the bad Method of Management; for the Government buys Corn dear, and sells cheap, under the specious pretext of relieving the People, whereas the Burden is so much the heavier by the Taxes and Contributions. And thus *Majorca* is impoverished by the

the buying of Corn, when all the other Parts of *Spain* are enrich'd by it. But in ſhort all our Misfortunes and Loſſes are owing to the Decay of our Trade.

At laſt we may conclude, that this Kingdom will never be rich nor powerful till its People return to the Sea. It is true that by reaſon of the Diſcovery of the *Indies*, our Trade cannot be ſo great as formerly, yet we ought to conſider that Induſtry is a Philoſopher's Stone, which out of one Metal Produces another. Beſides, *Majorca* has good Commodities to export, as Oyl in Plenty; as alſo Manufactures, ſuch as Silk, Says, Serges, Blankets, and things Woven of Yarn or Worſted. Its Situation is alſo the beſt in the *Mediterranean*. Its Havens are many and capacious; and there are not a few good Roads, and anchoring Places.

APPENDIX.

The reducing of theſe Iſlands by the Arms of GREAT BRITAIN.

September the 9th, 1706, Sir *John Leake* arrived with the *Britiſh* Fleet at *Yviça*. The Governor and Inhabitants of that Iſland were ſo well diſpos'd for King *Charles* the Third, that they immediately ſent Deputies on Board to make their Submiſſion to his Catholick Majeſty. The Fleet having left *Yviça* on the 13th made 1706. Yviça *ſubmits.*

for the Iſland of *Majorca*, where they arriv'd the Day following. At firſt the Count of *Alcudia*, the Vice-Roy, and ſome others pretended to make Reſiſtance. But the Admiral having ſent in two Bomb-Veſſels, who threw a few Shells into the Town, the Inhabitants oblig'd the Vice-Roy to deſire a Capitulation, which was concluded the next Day. Whereupon Sir *John Leake* having left a Garriſon in the Caſtle of *Porto Pin*, and two Men of War to tranſport the Vice-Roy and other diſaffected Perſons, who were deſirous to remove, ſail'd from thence on the 23d.

1708. *M. General* Stanhope *comes over to reduce the Iſland of* Minorca.

Her *Britiſh* Majeſty's Fleet having embarked at *Barcelona*, under the Command of Major General *Stanhope*, 2600 Men, of whom 1200 *Britiſh*, including the Marines, 600 *Portugueze*, and the reſt *Spaniards*, ſet ſail from thence for the Iſland of *Minorca*, where the Troops were landed at St. *Stephen's Cove* near *Port Mahon* on the 14th of *October*. At the ſame time Sir *Edward Whitaker* with the Fleet took care to block up the Caſtle of St. *Philip* by Sea.

The Artillery is brought aſhoar.

They found great Difficulty to bring aſhoar, and tranſport the Stores and Ordinance, the Countrey being very rocky, and few Beaſts of Burden in it. Yet with continual Labour, in 12 Days time they were got aſhoar, and brought to the Place where it was propos'd to make uſe of them. They conſiſted of 42 Pieces of Cannon, and 15 Mortars. On the 28th at Day-break, there was a Battery rais'd of 9 Pieces of Cannon, which in a few Hours beat down

Plays upon the Enemy's Works.

down two Turrets that defended a Line which the Enemy had made from Sea to Sea, and also made some Breaches in the Line it self. Major General *Stanhope* was resolv'd to attack it the Day following: But Brigadier *Wade* being posted at some distance from the General on the Right, with two Battalions; some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it: Whereupon the Brigadier marched with the rest to support them. The firing being heard, the General marched the Guard of the Battery towards the Line.

This sudden approach of the Troops put the Enemy in so great a Consternation, that they abandoned two other Turrets which otherwise could not have been taken without Cannon. The General in the Evening lodged his Men at the Foot of the *Glacis* of the Castle, and brought the main Battery to play upon it. The next Day the Enemy beat a Parley, and the Capitulation was sign'd. On the 30th the General took Possession of one Gate, and of all the Outworks. The Garrison consisted of above 1000 Men, who were to be transported in the *British* Ships into *France* and *Spain*. Of her Majesty's Troops, &c. there were not 50 killed or wounded during the Siege. Amongst the former was that gallant Gentleman Capt. *Stanhope* of the *Milford* Man of War, Brother to the General, whose loss was much regretted. *Captain Stanhope killed.*

Captain *Butler*, and Captain *Fairborn* were sent with the two Men of War under their command, *viz.* the *Dunkirk* and *Centurion* to

Fort

Fort *Fornelles*, which they battered till they made it surrender.

The General ordered a Detachment of Foot to march to *Ciudadella*, which they took. In this Town were 100 Soldiers, who were made Prisoners of War. And thus the whole Island was brought under the Obedience of King *Charles*.

There were found in Fort *St. Philip* 100 Cannon, 300 Barrels of Powder, besides other Necessaries. This Island continued in Obedience to King *Charles*, till by the Treaty of *Utrecht* it was annexed to the *British* Empire, and by the conveniency of its Port, and excellent Situation is capable of being made of very great use in protecting the Commerce of *Great Britain* in the *Mediterranean*, a Trade of so great Consequence to the Nation.

communicate any Diſcoveries I ma
made about theſe Parts, in order to hav
added to that intended ſecond Edition.

A N

ACCOUNT

Of ſome Ancient

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS

Lately diſcover'd in the Iſlands of

Majorca and *Minorca.*

BOOK IV.

In a Letter to A. H. *Eſq;*

SIR,

IN yours you are pleaſed to inform me of a Deſign of publiſhing a ſecond Edition of the Hiſtory of the *Balearick Iſlands*, and deſire me to communicate any Diſcoveries I may have made about theſe Parts, in order to have them added to that intended ſecond Edition.

Upon this Occaſion I muſt not omit taking notice to you, that in my Preface to that Tranſlation, I mention'd my having ſome Thoughts of making the Work more complete, by the Addition of another Volume, which I intended particularly for the Iſland of *Minorca*. But as hitherto I have not been able to collect, and I am afraid there will not be found Materials ſufficient for ſuch a Deſign; yet being willing to comply with your Commands, I have in ſome meaſure endeavour'd to gratify your Curioſity at preſent, by ſending you the following Account of *Roman Inſcriptions* lately diſcover'd here, and not hitherto made publick; with ſome other Obſervations relating to theſe Iſlands. I commit them to your Peruſal, and to be added, or not, to the next Edition of the Hiſtory, as you ſhall think proper.

In the Iſland of Majorca.

I.

Q. CAECILIO. Q. F
VELINA CATULLO
AEDILI IIVIRO IIII
ROMAE ET AUG.
L. FLAVIA D M. E. S

L. CAECILIA ZOSIMÆ
EGREGIO VIRO
AMICO CARISSIMO
ET SANCTISSIMO
L. DD. D.

Which

which is in *English*,

Lucia Flavia——, and *Lucia Cæcilia Zoſime*, erected this Monument in the Place appointed by the *Decuriones*, to the Honour of *Quintus Cæcilius Catullus*, Son of *Quintus*, and of the Tribe *Velina*, *Ædile*, four times *Duumvir* of *Rome*, and *Augur* an excellent Man, and their moſt beloved and moſt ſincere Friend.

II.

L. DENTILIO
L. FIL. VEL
MODESTO
AEDILI IIVIR
FLAMINI
L. FAVONIVS

AVONCVL
PIENTISSIMO
L. DD. D.

that is,

Lucius Favonius erected this Monument, in the Place appointed by the *Decuriones*, in Honour of *Lucius Dentilius Modeſtus*, Son of *Lucius*, and of the Tribe *Velina*, *Ædile*, *Duumvir* and Prieſt, his moſt pious (or moſt affectionate) Uncle.

III.

SVLPITIA
GALIENI

In an old Copy (*vid. p.* 42. of this Hiſtory) the two laſt Lines, which are now defaced, read VIXIT ANNIS XXV. MENSIBVS VI.

Which is, *Sulpitia*, the Daughter (or Wife) of *Galienus*, lived 25 Years and 6 Months.

The two firſt Inſcriptions are upon a couple of Marble Stones, found ſome time ago about a quarter of a Mile from the Town of *Alcudia*, and now brought into the Town. The third is on the Ground in a Valley below the Town of *Inca*.

The Field where the two firſt Inſcriptions were found, ſeems to have belong'd to an ancient Town, which lay on the Eaſt ſide of *Alcudia* as it now ſtands, and towards the Harbour of *Graumajor*. The ancient Town ſeems to have been very large; for there are Ruins which extend from the Walls of *Alcudia* towards the *Bay*, all along the Shore, and up in the Country above five or ſix Miles round; and perhaps much more, if narrowly traced. Amongſt other Ruins, there are thoſe of a little old Temple, almoſt now buried in the Earth, the Roof not being above four Foot above the Surface of the Ground. There are alſo ſeveral large Stones, Turrets, Piles of Walls, and other Foundations, ſcatter'd up and down the Fields. It ſeems to have had a very pleaſant Situation on the Side of a Hill, riſing all the way from the Sea or Harbour.

The *Romans* always took care to plant their Cities and Colonies on the beſt Spot of Ground that could be found, for wholſome Air, fertile Soil, and Water, *&c.* And this was one Mark, amongſt many others, of their good Judgment, which they ſhew'd almoſt in every thing.

In the Iſland of Minorca.

Gruter having publiſh'd Copies of two of the *Minorcan* Inſcriptions, I here ſet down the Places where his and mine differ.

I.	*Gruter.*
Q. CORNELIO	
Q. F. QVIRIN	——QVIRINA
SECVNDO	
AEDIL IIVIRO	—AEDILI IIVIRO
MVNIC MAGO	MVNICIPI MAGO
FLAM DIVOR E I.	——ET AVG
L. CORNELIVS S	——SATVR
SOCERO	
Q. CORNELIVS	——SATVR
AVO OPTIM OB	—OPTIMO OB
PLVRIMA MERITA	

That is to ſay, *Lucius Cornelius*—— and *Quintus Cornelius*, erected this Monument in Honour of *Quintus Cornelius Secundus*, Son of *Quintus*, of the Tribe *Quirina*, Ædile, Duumvir, Citizen of the Town of *Magon*, Prieſt of the Gods— their Father-in-law (*viz.* to *Lucius*) and excellent Grandfather (to *Quintus*) on account of his great Deſerts.

II.

CAECILI
Q. F. LABEON
AEDILI IIVIRO

MVNICIPI FLAVI
MAGONTANI
Q. CAECILIVS
C O
ET IVLIA SEVERA
FILIO PIISSIMO

Which is, *Quintus Cæcilius*——and *Julia Severa*, erected this Monument in Honour of *Cæcilius Labeo*, Son of *Quintus*, Ædile, Duumvir, Citizen of *Magon*, of the Tribe *Flavia*, their most dutiful Son.

III. *Gruter.*

AECIVS MAE	—MAECIVS MAE.
IANVS QVIRINA	——VCIANVS.
AMONTANVS AE	—— MONTANVS
LICIVS TERTIVIRA	——DILICIVS
TVIN INSVLA FVNC	
TVS ETIAM FLAMIN	ETIAM FLAMINA
IN PROVINCIA HISPA	—TV PROVINCIAE
NIAE CITERIORIS OB AE	
TERNITATEM HONORVM	
SVORVM MEMORIAE	
CONLOCAVIT	——CONLOC

That is, *Ecius Mæcianus*, of the Tribe *Quirina*, of the Town of *Amon*, who had been Ædile, and thrice Duumvir in the Island, and now Prieſt in the Province of hither *Spain*, erected this Monument, to preſerve an eternal Remembrance of his Honours.

IV.

IV.

Q. CA
PHILIS
IVLIA
MARIO

Which is, *Julia*—— erected this Monument in Honour of *Quintus Ca*——— *Philis*—— her Husband.

V.

.·.·. ONORIBVS OM
NIBVS FVNCTAE
.·.·. ECIVS MAECIAN

That is, *Aecius Maecianus*, having gone through all Honours———

Theſe five Inſcriptions in *Minorca* were all found near the Town of *Mahon*, the fourth lies now at the Convent of *Sancta Gracia*, all the reſt are within the Town.

I ſhall endeavour now to explain theſe Inſcriptions; and for that end, it may not be improper to premiſe a few general Hints.

When the *Romans* conquer'd any Countrey, they uſed to ſend a certain Number of Citizens from *Rome*, for the better ſecuring their Conqueſts, to whom they allotted a Portion of Land in the conquer'd Places. The firſt Law that was made to this Effect, was in the Time of *Romulus*; there was another more ample made in the 631ſt Year after the Building of

Rome, 175 Years before Chriſt. And ſuch Places were call'd *Colonies*, of which there were two Kinds; a *Roman* Colony, which was entitled to all the Privileges of *Rome*, and conſiſted of *Roman* Citizens; and *Latine* Colonies, which enjoy'd only the Ptivileges of *Latium*. They us'd alſo to enfranchiſe ſeveral of the conquer'd Towns, ſometimes whole Countries, and to naturalize the Inhabitants and their Children; and theſe were called *Municipia*, and *Municeps* was a Citizen or Denizon of *Rome*, tho' born in ſome other Place, and had a Right to all the Privileges and Offices of that City.

There were ſeveral of theſe Boroughs or *Municipia* in the *Balearick* Iſlands, as *Magon* and *Jamon* in *Minorca*, and *Palma* and *Pollentia* in *Majorca*, as appears by the Inſcriptions.

The whole People was divided into different Tribes, and every Body was deſcrib'd by the Tribe to which he belong'd. This Manner of dividing the People into Tribes, was firſt introduced by *Servius Tullius* their ſixth King, (in the 175th Year of *Rome*, 731 Years before *Chriſt*) who divided the City into four Tribes; they afterwards increaſed to thirty five, and to more, according to ſome Authors. For *Goltzius* has given us the Names of forty eight Tribes from ancient Inſcriptions, of which he reckon's thirty five the fix'd Number, the other thirteen he terms *extra numerum*. And ſo in our Inſcriptions, *Velina* and *Quirina* denominate the Tribe to which they belong'd.

The *Romans* had ſeveral Names, Titles, or Deſignations, as *Nomen*, *Prænomen*, *Cognomen*, and *Agnomen*. The *Prænomen*, which is always placed firſt, is the Perſon's own Name, the *Nomen* is the Name of his Family, the *Cognomen* is his own Sirname, and the *Agnomen* is an Appellation of Honour given upon ſome particular Occaſion, for ſome great Service done the Commonwealth. As for Example, in that of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Balearicus*, *Quintus* is his own Name or *Prænomen*, *Cæcilius* that of the Family, from which he was deſcended or *Nomen*, *Metellus* was his Sirname or *Cognomen*, and *Balearicus* was the *Agnomen* or Title added to his Sirname, on account of his having conquer'd the *Balearick* Iſlands. And ſo in many noble Families, there were ſome great Men diſtinguiſh'd by theſe Titles of Honour, as amongſt the *Metelli*, *Scipio*'s, *&c.* there were the *Cretici*, *Macedonici*, *Africani*, *&c.* After the Perſon's own Name they commonly give the Name of his Father, that is, (as ſome obſerve) when he is the eldeſt Son. Their Families are alſo divided into various Branches, which are diſtinguiſh'd by peculiar Names, as the *Cæcilian* Family was branch'd into their *Scipio*'s, *Metelli*, &c.

They always took Notice, on their Monuments, what Employments or Places of Honour they had exerciſed in the Government; as *Ædile*, *Duumvir*, *Flamen*, &c. which Inſcription in Order. And to begin with thoſe ſhall be explain'd as I examine each particular

I.

Cæcilia] *Gens Cæcilia*, this was a very ancient and great Family in *Rome*, tho' *Plebeian*, and made famous by the forementioned Sirnames of *Metellus* and *Scipio*; it was also dignify'd by several others, as that of *Calvi*, *Capraria*, *Dentrices*, *Silani*, &c. There have been several Branches of this Family in *Spain*, as in these Inscriptions here are three different; as *Cæcilius Catullus*, *Cæcilia Zosima*, *Cæcilius Labeo*. It is not improbable that they might be originally of the same Family with the Conqueror of these Islands, *Cæcilius Metellus*; and their Ancestors might have come along with him in his Expedition, and from that time settled in these Parts. Of this Family was *Cæcilia Tanequil*, Wife of *Lucius Tarquinius* King of *Rome*. Some make it descended from *Cæculus* Son of *Vulcan*, founder of *Præneste*, mention'd by *Virgil*.

Nec Præneſtinæ fundator deſuit urbis
Vulcano genitum ——————
Cæculus —————— Æneid. 7. ℣. 678.

Q. F.] *Quinti filio*, the Son of *Quintus*.

Velina] This is the Name of the Tribe to which he belong'd; this Tribe was begun about the 510th Year of *Rome*, about 120 Years before these Islands were conquer'd by the *Romans*: It is the 34th in the list of the Tribes. A little lower you will find an Inscription of one of this Tribe, a Citizen of *Palma* in *Majorca*. * * p. 328.

Catullo]

Catullo] I know of no famous Perſon of this Sirname, except the Poet *C. Valerius Catullus*. In *Gruter* and *Reineſius* there are Inſcriptions of *Catulus*, *Catulius*, and *Catullus*.

Ædili] An *Ædile* was one who had the Overſight of Temples, Houſes, Streets, Highways, &c. which included the Offices of Church-warden, Surveyor of the Highways, Maſter of the Works, and Revels; and alſo Clerk of the Market. There were two *Ædiles*, firſt choſen out of the *Plebeians*, to whom two were added afterwards from the Nobles, who were called *Ædiles Curules*, from a *Sella Curulis*, or Chair of State which they ſate in.

III Viro IIII] Four times had been one of the *Duumviri* which were two Officers, who had the Charge of Priſons and Jayls, not unlike our Sheriffs.

Romæ] He had been *Ædile* and *Duumvir* of the City of *Rome*.

Aug.] This may be Augur, or Soothſayer, one that divined or foretold Events by the flying, ſinging, or feeding of Birds.

Lucia Flavia] The *Flavian* Family was of conſular Dignity of the Sirname of *Fimbria*.

D. M. E. S.] The Letters here being worn almoſt out, and others being wanting, I can make nothing of theſe four, except that it might be one of the ſame Sirname with the other Lady following, *Zoſimæ*, becauſe of the M and E that are ſtill plain here. The

Stone

Stone being broke in the middle we want one whole Line.

Zoſimae] There are ſeveral of this Name in *Gruter*, both *Zoſimae* and *Zoſima*.

L. D. D. D.] It is moſt commonly taken for *Locus datus decreto Decurionum*. Some may take it for *Locat*, *dat*, *dicat*, *dedicat*. I have choſe the former as being moſt uſed. The *Decuriones* were like our High Conſtables, or Aldermen in a Corporation. When any Colonies were planted, they diſtributed them into ſeveral Wards, and the Head or Governour of thoſe were called *Decuriones*, and were of Senatorian Dignity.

II.

L. Dentilio] I find none of this Name any where.

Vel] The Tribe *Velina*. This Tribe has ſent ſeveral Families into *Spain*. *Pighius* ſays there was a Family call'd *Velina*, whoſe Sirname was *Annii*.

Modeſto] This was a Sirname belong'd to ſeveral Families; as the *Annii*, *Auſidii*, and *Julii*, of which there have been many Branches in *Spain*, as appears by the *Spaniſh* Inſcriptions. In *Gruter*, *Reineſius*, *&c.* there are both of *Modeſtus* and *Modeſtius*.

Flamini] Prieſt, or Arch-Prieſt, ſo call'd from *flamma*, or *flammeus*, becauſe they wore Hats of a flame Colour: Perhaps the *Roman* Cardinals have borrowed their red Hats from their Predeceſſours the *Roman* Prieſts. According to *Livy* they were created at firſt by

Numa

Numa the 2d King of the *Romans*, the 38th Year of *Rome*.

Favonius] There were ſeveral great Men of this Name, and particularly one *Marcus Favonius* who was *Ædilis Plebis* of *Rome* in the Year 700 *P. V. C.* an intimate Friend of the great *Marcus Cato*. There are ſeveral Inſcriptions of this Name, as alſo of *Favonia*. ——— The Stone being broke here, there is a whole Line wanting; but in an ancient Copy, now in the Hands of one of the Magiſtrates of *Palma*, and Hiſtoriographer of that Iſland, this Defect is ſupply'd by the Word *Senturio* (probably it ſhould be *Centurio*) which is a Captain; for I know no ſuch Word or Name as *Senturio*. This ſame Gentleman told me that there was found fix'd on this Stone half of a ſmall braſs Bull, divided through the middle lengthwiſe, about the bigneſs of one's Fiſt; which I ſaw in the Hands of an Apothecary at *Palma*.

III.

Sulpitia] there was a famous Lady of this Name, Daughter of *Sulpitius Paterculus*, and Wife of *Fulvius Flaccus*; ſhe was reckon'd the chaſteſt Lady of *Rome* in her time*. It was a *Patrician* Family and very ancient, branch'd out into different Sirnames, as the *Galbæ, Cornuti, Galli, Rufi, &c.*

* vid. Valer. Maxim. *and others.*

Gallienus] There was a *Roman* Emperor of this Name.

Now we come to thoſe of *Minorca*.

I.

Q. Cornelio] This Family of the *Cornelii* was one of the nobleſt in *Rome*; and divided into many Branches; of the Commons or *Plebeians* there were almoſt immmerable Families of them, and 9 of the *Patricians* or Nobles. The 13th Tribe was alſo call'd *Cornelia*.

Quirin] *Quirina*, the Name of his Tribe, which is the laſt or 35th in the Liſt. It was added with the *Velina* to the *Roman* Tribes, about 296 Years before Chriſt.

Secundo] This was a Sirname belonging to ſeveral Families, as the *Auſidii*, *Julii*, *Plinii*, *Saluſtii*, *&c.* There are ſeveral Inſcriptions of this Name; and particularly in *Reineſius* one of the ſame Branch of this Family. A little lower you will find one of an Inhabitant of *Palma* in *Majorca*† ; and another of *Jamon* in *Minorca*‡

† p. 328.
‡ p. 327.

Munic Mago] *Municipi Magonis* or *Magontano*, a Citizen of *Magon*. This City was built by the *Carthaginians* about 260 Years before Chriſt, where now ſtands the Town of *Mahon*, which has ſtill retained its ancient Name, only with the ſmall Variation of a G into an H. It had its Name from *Mago* the *Carthaginian* General, the Son of *Amilcar*, and Brother to *Hannibal*. For after he was beaten out of *Spain* by *P. Scipio*, he had Orders from *Carthage* to paſs over with his Army into *Italy*: And having ſet Sail from *Cadiz*, he firſt touch'd at *Yviça*, which was

at

at that time inhabited by his Countreymen; and from thence he went to the *Baleares:* and first to *Majorca*, but the Natives not permitting him to land there, he was forc'd to sail to *Minorca*; and having made himself Master of the Island, brought his Ships into the Harbour, and pass'd a whole Winter there. He listed 2000 *Minorcan* Auxiliaries, and sent them to *Carthage*. Next Year (being about the 261st before Christ) he went with his Army into *Italy*, and landed at *Genoa*, which he took by Surprize; but not long after was beaten in a bloody Battel, by *P. Quinctilius, Varus*, and *M. Cornelius:* after which he was forc'd to leave *Italy* and embark for *Africa*, and dy'd in his Voyage soon after he pass'd the Island *Sardinia*. From this Account of *Livy* we see the Antiquity of the Town of *Mahon*; which is confirm'd by the *Roman* Inscriptions, for they still retain'd the ancient Name. We also learn from hence, how necessary the Harbour of *Mahon* was to those great Powers that were engag'd in Wars either with *Italy* or *Spain*. *Pliny* mentions three *Roman* Colonies in *Minorca, viz. Jamnonem, Saniseram* and *Magonem*. *Ptolemy* names two, *Jamna* and *Mago*; *Pomponius Mela* calls them *Jamno* and *Mago*. Hereafter we shall speak of the other Town.

Flam. Divor. E.] This may be *Flamen Divorum & August*. *Gruter* reads it *Divorum & Aug*. Priest of *Rome*, of the Gods and of the Emperor *(Augustus.)* There is in *Antonio Augustini* an Inscription of one *L. Cæcilius*

* Medales Tarragon.

cilius Optatus of *Barcelona*, *Flam. Romæ Divorum & Auguſtorum:* And in *Goltzius* are ſome of the ſame Kind. This was an Order of Prieſthood, common in *Spain*. There were ſeveral *Flamines* and *Sacerdotes* of the Emperours; as of *Divi Auguſti*, *Divi Antonini*, *Julii*, *Tiberii*, *&c.* We find Medals of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, having a Temple, with theſe Letters *Romæ & Aug.* And *Cicero* in his *Philippicks*, complains that they gave Prieſts to *Cæſar*.

S ∴ ·] *Gruter* reads this *Satur*, as alſo in the next Line except one *Q. Cornelius Satur*. If *Pighius*'s reading here is right (for *Gruter* quotes it from ſome Papers of his) *Satur* might have been for *Saturninus:* and in *Reineſius* we find an Inſcription of this ſame Family of the *Cornelii Saturnini*; tho' in *Gruter* there are Inſcriptions of the Sirname of *Satur* as well as of *Saturninus*, but the laſt is the more common.

∴ ∴ Caecili ∴] *Caecilio*, there is a Word wanting at the Beginning of the Line, ſome Prænomen as *Quintus*, *Caius*, or the like.

Labeon] *Labeoni*, there were many Families in *Rome* that bore this Sirname, and ſome of them Perſons of great Diſtinction; particularly one *Q. Fabius Labeo*, a very learned Man and eminent Orator, as *Cicero* tells us, and Grandſon to the famous *Fabius* the Cunctator. There was alſo one of this Sirname, *C. Atinius C. F. C. N. Labeo*, *Prætor Hiſpaniæ ulterioris*, at the time that *Caecilius Metellus Balearicus* conquer'd theſe Iſlands. Perhaps

haps our *Minorcan Labeo* might be of his Family.

Flavi] *Flavii* or *Flavia:* if the firſt it would ſeem to refer to the Town of *Magon*, in the next Word, as *Flavii Magontani*, there having been many Towns beginning with this Denomination, and ſome in *Spain*, as *Flavii Axatitani*, and *Flavii Aruenſis*. If it ſhould be read *Flavia* then it muſt mean the Tribe *Flavia*; a Citizen of *Magon* of the Tribe *Flavia*.

∴.∴.∴. *O*] This probably was *Labeo*, the Father's Name, the Monument being erected to his Son *Caecilius Labeo*.

Julia] There were many Families of this Name, both amongſt the Nobles and Commons, they pretended to deſcend from *Julus* Son of *Æneas*, and ſo from *Venus*. Of this Family was *Julius Cæſar*.

Severa] *Gruter* has ſome Inſcriptions of the ſame Name and Family, one in *Portugal* and others in *Italy* and *France*; and *Julia Severa L. F.* at *Niſmes*.

∴ *Aecius*] There wants an *M* to make it *Maecius*, as *Gruter* reads it.

Mae ∴.∴] There wants a *c* to make it *Maecianus*, as in the following Inſcription. *Reineſius* has Inſcriptions of this Family, by the Names of *Maecia* and *Maecius*; *Pighius* mentions *Metianus*, which is probably the ſame with *Maecianus*, as a Sirname amongſt the *Voluſii*. In *Gruter* there is a Tribe *Maecia*.

Amontanus] A Citizen of the Town *Amon* or *Jamon*, for perhaps there wants an *J* here: this muſt have been the ſame that was mention'd by *Pliny* by the Name *Jamnon*, by *Ptolemy* *Jamna*, by *Mela* *Jamno*. It was founded by the *Carthaginians*, and built not far from the Place where *Ciudadela* now ſtands, and was afterwards a *Roman* Colony by the Name *Jamon*, as appears by the Inſcription from *Occo*, *ut infra**. Our *Spaniſh* Author ſays, that it was call'd by ſome *Jana*, by reaſon that *Hercules* conſecrated a Temple in it to the God *Janus*; but as this is fabulous, and without any Foundation, we ſhall leave it to the *Spaniſh* Legendaries who are fond of it. But to come nearer to the Truth, this *Jamon*, or *Jamo*, or *Jamno*, ſeems to have taken its Name from *Hanno* or *Anno* Son of *Bomilcar*, a *Carthaginian* General, who was ſent by the Senate of *Carthage* with Troops to the Aſſiſtance of *Mago*, whoſe Affairs were very low in *Spain* at that time, it being all reduc'd by *P. Scipio* except *Cadiz*. This ſame *Anno* accompanied *Mago* to the *Baleares*, after they were beaten out of *Spain*, (as we related above under the Word *Mago*) where they founded the Towns of *Mago*, and *Jamo*, or *Amo*, and gave them their own Names; the Notes upon *Pliny* call it *Hannonem*, and mention another Town *Labonem*, which is likewiſe taken Notice of by the *Spaniſh* Hiſtorians, who ſay expreſſly that the 3 Generals *Mago*, *Anno*, and *Labo* built 3 Towns in *Minorca*, and called them after their own Names.

p. 328.

Names. I can trace no Footſteps of *Labon*, except ſome might from the Affinity of the Name incline to find it preſerv'd in *LAOR* (or *Alayor*) an inland Town in that Iſland. *Mago* ſtill retains its Name, with ſmall variation, *Mahon*, and ſtands in all appearance in the ſame place where it was firſt founded. And there are yet to be ſeen ſome Ruins, of *Jamon* or *Jamno*, as ſome imagine, in the Farm of Dn. *Gabriel Saura* at a Place call'd *Cuniola* near *Ciudadela*; tho' others incline rather to think, that thoſe near *Alcudia* muſt be the Ruins of *Jamo*; it is evident there was a Town in former times here of no ſmall Figure as not only the Ruins but alſo Inſcriptions found among 'em teſtify. We need not be much ſurpriz'd at the changing ſo much the Name from *Anno* or *Hanno* (which it was at firſt) to *Jamno* as *Mela* has it, and *Jamon* as in the Inſcription, if we conſider the turning of Names from one Language into another, and the different ways that different Nations have of pronouncing the ſame Words of a foreign Tongue. I can't help taking notice here of ſome Miſtakes of *Gruter*'s, in his Copy of this Inſcription, and the firſt a very conſiderable one; for inſtead of writing *Amontanus*, as is plainly to be read on the Stone at preſent, he has it *Montanus*, without leaving any void Space for want of any Letters. It appears to have been his common Practice to add of his own Head what he thought was wanting, as well as to omit Letters when he did not think them neceſſary, as may be prov'd by many Inſtances, but par-

ticularly by comparing the two Inſcriptions above with his Copies of them; which I have placed together to ſhew the Difference; tho' they help alſo in ſome Parts to explain mine. As for Example, inſtead of *Munic* (in the 1ſt Inſcription of *Minorca)* he adds *ipi* to make it *Municipi*, writes *aedili* for *aedil*, and adds alſo an *o* to *optim* without any Reaſon. And in the laſt Line of the 3d Inſcription he omits four Letters, for inſtead of *conlocavit* he writes *conloc*; and tho' ſome Letters in ancient Inſcriptions may be wore out, yet certainly none new can be added, and yet we ſee here Letters which he takes no manner of notice of. I could alſo produce Examples where he does not tranſcribe the Lines as they are in the Original, that is, makes ſometimes four or five Lines where on the Stone there are more or leſs, and begins and ends them where he pleaſes: And he is not the only Antiquary that is guilty of this Fault. But as ſuch Inſtances have no Relation to the Miſtakes committed here in our *Minorcan* Inſcriptions, I ſhall leave them to be obſerv'd by others, whoſe Buſineſs it may more properly be. His Reaſon for writing *Montanus*, muſt have been that he could not tell what to make of *Amontanus*, not reflecting that there was a Town of that Name, which has given ſome People room to take it for a Man's Name, others for the Tribe to which he belong'd, which are both very groſs Miſtakes. *Gruter* or *Pighius*, from whoſe Papers he quotes the Copies of two of the *Minorcan* Inſcriptions,

which he has publiſh'd, did not ſeem to know *Minorca*; for he calls it *Menorea Hiſpaniæ*, as if a Town in *Spain* by the Name *Menorea*.

∴ *Licius*] Wants *di* to make it *Aedilicius*.

Hiſpaniæ Citerioris] Or *Tarraconenſis*, which contain'd *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, &c. of which the Town of *Tarragona* was Capital, from whence call'd *Tarraconenſis*: call'd *Citerior* becauſe nearer *Italy* than that of *Luſitania* and *Bætica*, which were both *ulterior* or farther from *Italy*.

IV.

Q. CA.] It may be one of the *Caecilii*.

Philis] In *Gruter* there are Inſcriptions of *Phyllis* and *Philiſcus*. I know not how to explain it here.

Julia] This Inſcription is very imperfect, for we have but the half of the Stone, it being broke thro' the middle, and the other half not to be found. By the ſmall Remains left, I ſhould incline to take this Lady for the ſame *Julia Severa* mention'd in the 2d *Minorcan* Inſcription, ſhe having erected this Monument in Honour of *Q. Caecilius* her Husband, who in that Inſcription goes by that Name. In *Gruter* there is one of this Name and Sirname *Julia Phyllis*, *Soror Sitalcis Thracis*.

V.

∴ *ONORIBVS*] There wants an *H* to make it *Honoribus*.

Funct. A E] Tho' it apears new on the Stone in this manner, yet it muſt be *functis*, having gone thro' or diſcharged; and the other two Letters *A E* belong to ſomething elſe.

∴ *Ecius*] Wanting *M* and *a* to make it *Maecius*, as in the 3d Inſcription.

Hitherto I have taken no notice of any Inſcriptions but ſuch as are now to be ſeen in theſe Iſlands, and have never been publiſh'd before, except two in *Gruter* but badly copied. I ſhall beg leave now to ſubjoin a few formerly publiſhed by other Authors relating to theſe Iſlands, ſince they may ſerve to illuſtrate and explain our Inſcriptions; and alſo help to give ſome Idea of the Antiquity, as well as Grandeur of the *Carthaginian* and *Roman* Colonies of the *Baleares*. And firſt there are two of *Minorca*, mention'd by *Occo* and *Gruter*.

I. *From* Occo *at* Minorca.

Alterations in Gruter.

M. BADIVS HONO
ET CORNELIUS SILV
TEMPLUM MAR MA——MARI
ATTHIN DE S. P.

This is not to be ſeen now in *Minorca* as far as I could learn; it intimates as if *M. Badius* and *Cornelius Silv.* had built a Temple in Honour of *Mars*; it being only a Fragment makes it not ſo very intelligible.

II. *From*

II. *From* Occo *relating to the Town* Jamon *in* Minorca. *It lies now at* Barcelona.

L. LICINIO
SECUNDO
ACCENSO
PATRONO SVO
LICINIO SVRAE
PRIMO SECVN
TERT COS EIVS
IIIIIII VIR AUG COL
IUT TARRAG ET
COL. F. IAP BARC
IO MVNICIPE
VI IAMONTAN ——— IAMON
INSVLA MINOR——SVLA MINOR

Variations in Gruter.

This plainly mentions the Town *Jamon* in *Minorca*, which it expreſſes by *Inſula Minor (Balearis;)* theſe two Iſlands being always diſtinguiſh'd in that manner, *Balearis Major* and *Minor*.

The three following relate to *Majorca*.

I. *From* Gruter *of* Palma *in* Majorca.

CN CAVIO CN
CAVI SEVERI FILIO
QVIR
AMETHYSTO
BALEARICO PALMENSI
ET GIVNTANO
OMNIBVS HONORIBVS
IN REB PVBLIC SVIS
FVNCTO

This was erected to the Memory of two Perſons, *Cn. Cavius*, and *Giuntanus*; the firſt of whom is diſtinguiſh'd by the Place of which he was a Native, *Palma* Capital of the *Balearis Major*.

II. *From* Gruter *of* Palma.

L. AVFIDIO
Q. F. VELINA
SECVNDO
PALMENSI
OMNIB HONOR
IN RE PVBLIC
SVA FVNCTO
FLAM PHO——————P. H. C.
P H C

Occo has this Inſcription, but a very bad Copy; however it helps to correct one Miſtake in this: in the laſt Line but one it ſhould be read *P. H. C. Provincia Hiſpania Citerioris*, as I have here corrected it from *Occo*.

By theſe two Inſcriptions, compar'd with the others above, we find that the Sirname of *Secundus*, and the Tribes *Quirina* and *Velina*, were common in theſe Iſlands.

III. *Of* Majorca, *from the* Faſti Triumphales *in* Gruter, Pighius, Goltzius, *&c.*

From Goltzius.

Q. CAECILIVS Q. F. Q. N. METELLVS
BALEARIC PRO COS DE BALEARIB. PR. AN. DCX.

I choſe *Goltzius* as the exacteſt, *Gruter* and *Pighius* write *Balearic* and *Balearibus* with an *i*, *Baliar.* which is wrong; *Pighius* differs

differs from the other two in the Year, for he makes it DCXXXII.

This *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, who conquer'd theſe Iſlands in the Year of *Rome* 610, and about 110 Years before *Chriſt*, (as is related by *Pliny* and *Florus)* was Son to *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus*, and Brother to *L. Metellus Dalmaticus*, and Uncle to *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus*. Having reduced both the *Baleares*, he planted ſeveral Colonies in them, *viz. Palma* and *Pollentia* in *Majorca*, which were *Roman* Cities, that enjoy'd the Privileges of *Rome*, two *Latin* Towns (that had the Privileges of *Latium) Cinium* and *Cunici*; and three Cities in *Minorca*, viz. *Jamon*, *Magon*, and *Saniſera* or *Seſena*, according to *Pliny*. There is an Inſcription at *Terragona* in Honour of *Metellus*, on account of this *Balearick* Conqueſt*.

Beſides theſe Inſcriptions which mention this Victory, there were ſeveral Medals ſtruck in Honour of the Conqueror on this Occaſion. Amongſt others which *Pighius* takes Notice of, there was one with a naval Trophy on one ſide, being a piratical Veſſel with two Pirates, of whom one is half naked in a ſhort Coat, call'd *Siſurna* by *Lycophron*, (formerly the Dreſs of theſe Iſlanders) made of Skin without the Hair, and the other quite naked, and a Sling with two Cords over his Head, which plainly ſhew that they were *Balearian* Pirates. On the reverſe is the Name of *Ser. Galba Pr. Q.* who was *Metellus*'s *Proquæſtor* or Vice-Treaſurer, and probably ſtruck by him in

* Vide *p.* 94. *of this Hiſtory.*

in Honour of *Metellus*, for it could be no other Triumph than that of *Metellus Balearicus*.

Theſe Iſlands were long under the Poſſeſſion of the *Romans*, and made no inconſiderable Figure in thoſe Days; as is not only to be ſeen by the ſeveral Inſcriptions, and the preſent Hiſtory, but alſo by a great many Medals found of *Auguſtus*, *Agrippa*, *Adrian*, *Domitian*, *Maximine*, *M. Aurelius*, &c. And particularly at *Mahon* were many found, with Urns, Vaſes, Lacrymatories, and ſeveral other Earthen Veſſels, that were dug up in an ancient Burying-place of the *Romans*, ſome of which I intend to ſend or bring to *England*, and may perhaps hereafter give ſome Account of them.

As the Iſland of *Yviça* belongs to our Hiſtory, having formerly been a part of the *Balearick* Kingdom, I will here quote two Inſcriptions, one very conſiderable from *Gruter*, which he mentions as in that Iſland.

I. *From* Gruter *in* Yviça.

P. X. ET. C. CORNELIVS
SERVINVS. H. ET CVRATORES
OPERIS EIVS. P
HIC R.P. EBVSII. XC MILIA
NVMORVM LEGAVIT VT EX EIS
QVOD ANNIS TRIBVTVM ROMANIS
PENDERETVR ET NE CIVES INIQVO
TEMPORE TRIBVTA PENDERE
COGERENTVR RELIQVA VI MILIA
FENE-

FENERARENTVR ET EX VSVRIS LVDI EDERENTVR QVOD ANNIS GVMNASIVM NATE EIVS DARE V.

Which in Subſtance is a Tax appointed by the Senate of *Ebuſium (Tviça)* of 90000 Seſterces, out of which they were to pay the annual Tribute to the *Romans*, and the remaining 6000 Seſterces was to be put out to Intereſt, that from the Produce thereof publick Plays might be yearly inſtituted and maintain'd.

This City of *Ebuſium*, or *Ebuſus*, was a very ancient Town, and firſt a Colony of the *Carthaginians*; there was a Migration made to it by them 160 Years after the Building of *Carthage*, (771 before *Chriſt*,) according to *Diod. Sicul.* who mentions it as a great Town.

II. *From* Occo *of* Yviça.

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO CARO PIO FELICI IN VICTO AVG PONT MAX TRIB. POT. P.P. COS II. PROCOS. ORDO EBVSII DN. MER.

I take Notice of this Inſcription, though mention'd before in this Hiſtory *, becauſe it does not ſeem there to be well tranſcrib'd; and there is one conſiderable Miſtake, inſtead of P. P. at the end of the ſecond Line here, which ſignifies *Pater Patriæ*, our Author has S.S. which is of no Meaning at all. p. 96.

Before I finiſh this ſhort Account of the Inſcri-

Inſcriptions of theſe Iſlands, I ſhall add one more, tho' not *Roman*, in *Gothick* Letters.

XVI:KL FEB ROARII
ANNO DNI·M:CC:LXXX:VI:
FO PRESA: LA VLA:DE MENORCA
RNHM †

† or RNHM as ſome write it.

ROS BON REY DARRA &O:T

This is in the old *Lemoſine* Language, which is the original Tongue of theſe Iſlands, *Catalonia*, and *Arragon*; and is very near the ſame that the common People ſpeak there at preſent. It ſignifies that the Iſland of *Minorca* was taken by *Alphonſo* the Good King of *Arragon*, on the ſixteenth of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1286. This *Alphonſo* who conquer'd theſe Iſlands, was Son to *Peter* the third King of *Arragon*, and Grandſon to *James*, the firſt Conqueror of the *Balearick* Iſlands. Some have fancy'd that this Inſcription might refer to that firſt Conqueſt, but it can't be that: For when *James* the Conqueror, Son to *Peter* II. of *Arragon*, conquer'd the Iſland of *Majorca* in the Year 1229, he had not then time to attack *Minorca*; but coming afterwards over to *Majorca* in the Year 1232, he ſent to the *Moors* in this Iſland, demanding of them to pay their Obedience to him; and they accordingly ſubmitted, paying a certain Tribute, on which Conditions they were allow'd to continue there, and were Tributaries to the Crown of *Arragon*, till this Year

Year 1286 when *Alphonſo* came over in Perſon, and entirely ſubdued it; having drove the *Mooriſh* King and his Subjects out of it: that is, about 57 Years after *Majorca* came into the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Arragon*. This Inſcription is upon an Arch of a Gate, which formerly was one of the Gates of that part of *Mahon* which ſerv'd for a Caſtle or Citadel; and indeed *Pomponius Mela* calls it *Caſtellum Mago*, which makes me believe it was in that very ſame Place where this now ſtands.

I have here ſet down a modern Obſervation, which I believe is very exact, of the Latitude of Mahon.

Obſervation of the Height of the Pole of Port-Mahon.

The Meridian apparent Height of the upper of the Sun is	49	15′	0″
The quarter of a Circle giving always too much	0	4′	0″
Firſt Correction	49	11′	0″
Refraction deducted from the Parallax	0	0	45″
Height corrected	49	10′	15″
Semi-Diameter of the Sun	0	16′	5″
Height of the Center	48	54′	10″
South Declination calculated	1	12′	5″
Height of the Equator	50	6′	15″
Therefore the Elevation of the Pole, or the Latitude of *Port-Mahon* is	39	53′	45″

This

This may be inſerted about the tenth Line of the third Page of the Hiſtory.

The Longitude of this Iſland is not juſtly laid down in the Charts, as I have been informed by ſeveral Navigators, who find it by their Obſervations about thirty Leagues more to the Weſtward than our Geographers make it.

Obſervations of a Rock off Port-Mahon.

It may be of ſome Uſe to obſerve, that ſeveral have declared that there is a Rock not far from the Harbour of *Mahon*, which is hid under the Waters, and not eaſily ſeen, except when the Sea is very high, and the Waves make deep Furrows betwixt them. According to their Obſervation it lies between eight and nine Leagues off Cape *Mola* or St. *Ann's Head*, where the Light-Houſe of *Port-Mahon* ſtands, bearing from the ſaid Cape E. N. E. or about N. E. by E. And this more particularly was atteſted by *Daniel Darby*, Maſter of the *William* and *Daniel* Pink of *Yarmouth*, who depoſed before Colonel *Kane* our Lieutenant Governour, that on *Monday* the 27th of *September* 1714. O. S. about ten a Clock in the Morning, the ſaid Rock appear'd at the foreſaid Diſtance (Cape *Mola* being then in View) in the Form of a *Saetia* (a ſmall *Spaniſh* Veſſel) Keel upwards, about ſixty Feet in length, whereof he had a View two ſeveral times in the Hollow of the Sea, the Sea running

ning at that time very high. The ſudden Surprize and great Swelling the Sea was then in, prevented him from taking the Bearing of it more particularly.

Tho' my Author in the foregoing Hiſtory has mention'd ſeveral Things that are liable to be doubted, yet as a Tranſlator, I judg'd my Buſineſs was to keep cloſe to my Original, and to leave him to anſwer for his own Faults.

In the Preface I gave my Reaſons for not omitting ſome of his idle ſuperſtitious Stories, which are very common in Authors of his Religion. What I am going to obſerve now is not any Miſtake of his, but rather of *Pliny* and *Strabo*, and of others from whom he had it. Theſe two great Men are pleas'd to give us a very diſmal Account * of the great Danger the *Balearians* were in from the Rabbits *(Cuniculi,)* inſomuch that they were oblig'd to ſend to *Rome* to beg Aſſiſtance againſt them: It appears very extraordinaay that any People ſhould be reduc'd to that Extremity from ſuch weak Animals, which one would imagine are not ſo very difficult to be deſtroy'd. What I propoſe in order to ſolve this Miſtake, is, that it might proceed from the Word *Cuniculus*, which ſignifies a Cave or Hole in a Rock, or the Earth, as well as a Coney or Rabbit; and it is from their manner of digging Holes in the Earth for their Abode, that this Animal had the Name *Cuniculus* given to them Hence I beg leave to offer, whether the Meaning of this whole Story might not be, that the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands, *Roman* or others,

* Vide p. 95.

others, finding themſelves daily harraſs'd by that part of the Natives, (of whom a great many might hold out after the reſt were conquer'd) who liv'd in Caves, *Speluncæ & Cuniculi*, as the Tranſlator of *Diod. Sicul.* reads it, might not ſend an Embaſſy to *Rome* for Aſſiſtance againſt theſe *Cunicularians*, if we may call them ſo, who liv'd in the *Cuniculi* or Dens, and not againſt the *Cuniculi* Rabbits? And as to this Day there are a great many of theſe Dens or Caves in theſe Iſlands, it is not improbable that thoſe who retir'd into them might be call'd *Cuniculi* from the Places where they liv'd, for the ſame Reaſon that this Term was given to the Rabbits, as above. If this Opinion is admitted, it will at leaſt ſeem more likely that *Rome* ſhould ſend an Army of *Roman* Soldiers to aſſiſt the Inhabitants of the *Balearick* Iſlands, againſt thoſe Natives that liv'd in the *Cuniculi*, or Caves, than againſt an Army of Conies.

And now I beg leave to conclude, by aſſuring you that I am,

SIR,

Your moſt Faithful

Humble Servant,

Mahon, 1718.

C. C.

INDEX.

INDEX.

A.

S. Agatha, (*in* Minorca.) Page 53.
——*the* Moors *retreat to it.* 164
Alarm-fires. 28
Alaro, *Town and Caſtle.* 43
Albufera, *a pleaſant place.* 37
Alcanada, (*Iſle.*) 38
Alcudia, (*City,*) 38, &c. *continues loyal,* 277. *Beſieged by the Rebels,* 278, *relieved.* 280
Algayda, (*Town.*) 30
Allayer, (*in* Minorca.) 53
Almoxarife, *v.* Minorca.
Alphonſo, (*K. of* Arragon,) *ſeizes upon* Majorca, 161. *Is excommunicated by the Pope,* 162. *Goes to* Yviça, 162. *Invades* Minorca, 164. *Beats the* Moors *there,* 164. *Makes Slaves of* 20000 *of them,* 166. *Builds a Town at* Port-Mahon, ib. *Dies.* 167
Ampurias, (*Count of*) *defeats the* Moors. 100
Andraig, (*Port and Town,*) 49. *Plundered by* Deliamar, *a* Turkiſh *Pirate.* 288
Annon, *the* Carthaginian *reduces the* Baleares. 87
Aphrodiſiades, Baleares *ſo called.* 4
Aqueducts. 27
Argilles, *the Abbot of it, ſhews the K. of* France *a Paſs thro' the* Pyrenean *Mountains,* 156. *It is taken by the K. of* Arragon. 217
Argonauts, *v.* Greeks.
Arms, (*Coat of*) *of* Majorca. 80
Arſenal, (*in* Majorca.) 79
Arta, (*Town.*) 36
Artillery, of antient times. 114
Aſdrubal, *the* Carthaginian *fights* Scipio. 92
Aſſes, Droves of wild ones in Formentera. 56
Audience, Royal or Council. 74

B.

Baleares, (*the Iſles of* Majorca *and* Minorca) *Deſcription,* &c. 1.

No wild Beasts in them, 8. *Much esteemed by the Antients*, 9. *Their Primitive Manners*, 56. *Went naked*, 57. *Much addicted to Women and Wine*, ib. *Did not make use of Gold or Silver*, ib. *Had a strange Custom in their Marriages*, ib. *Their Funerals and Tombs*, 58. *Arms* ib. *Dexterous Slingers*, 59. *By whom first peopled*, ibid. *Their Inventions*, 61, &c. *Antient Apparel*, 62. *Natural Disposition*, 62. *Modern Apparel*, 63. *Divertisements*, ib. *Education and Language*, ib. *Their Privileges*, 80. *Assist the* Carthaginians *in the reducing of* Sicily, 88. *Help to drive* Pyrrhus *out of* Sicily, 89. *Rise in Arms against the* Carthaginians, 90. *Assist them against the* Romans, 91. *Enter into a Confederacy with* Rome, 92. *Send an Embassy to* Augustus, *begging to be delivered from the Rabbits*, 95. *Annexed by him to* Provincia, Bætica *of* Spain, 98. *United to* Denia, 101. *Fell into* Arragon, 244. *Were rich when under the* Romans, 293. *Apply to Trade*, ib. *Their native Commodities*, 294. *Manufactures*, ib. *Their most flourishing State*, ib. African *Kings, their Tributaries*, ib. *The* Mart *of* Europe, 295. *The causes of their present Poverty*, 286. *well situated for Trade*. 301

Baleares *had formerly a right to sit in the Parliaments of* Arragon *and* Catalonia, 246. *How they lost it*. ib.

Barcelona, *(Count of) invades the* Balearick *Islands*. 103

Barbarossa, *(a* Turkish *Pirate) besieges* Bugia, 265. *Is repulsed by the* Spanish *Garrison*, 266. *Comes to* Minorca, *and takes* Mahon, 284. Bassa *and* Capello, *two* Majorchin *Soldiers are rosted alive by orders of the K. of* Arragon. 162

Bayles, *their first Institution*. 74

Belver, *(Castle)* 26. *Taken by the Rebels*. 276

Benhabet, *with his* Mountain, Moors *submit to* Arragon. 117

Binisalem, *(Town,)* 43

Bishop of Barcelona, *Encourages the* Catalans, &c. *to Battel*, 112. *Is at Variance with the King*. 177

Bishoprick, created in Majorca, *its Revenue*. 70

Bostar, *(the* Carthaginian*) Governor of the* Baleares. 89

Boyl, *(*Philip*) reduces part of* Majorca, 204. *Is sent Ambassador to K.* James *of* Majorca. 223

Bracelets of Gold worn in Majorca. 63

Great

Great Britain, (*Troops of*) *reduce the* Balearick *Iſlands.* 301.
Bunnola, (*Town.*) 47
Butter made in Minorca. 51

C.

Cabo de Algar. 48
Cabrera, (*Iſland*) 2, 31. *Invaded by the* Moors. 291
Caddel, (James) *made Lieutenant of* Majorca. 259
Campanet, (*Town.*) 39
Campos, (*Town,*) 30 *Port.* 31
Canna-miel, (*Port.*) 36
Canes, (*Sugar*) *in* Majorca. ib.
Cannons of Wood in Majorca. 115
Capes (*or Promontories.*) 31, 32, 36, 37, 38
Carobe, *Fruit.* 39
Carthaginians, *People the* Baleares, 59. *Conquer them,* 86. *Build Towns in* Minorca, 87. *Are maſſacred in* Sicily. 88.
Catalans, *riſe in Arms in Favour of Prince* Charles *of* Navar, 261. *Invade* Minorca, *and take* Mahon, 262. *Aſſiſted by* France. 263.
Caves, 34, 35. *Of the* Hermite *very curious.* 36.
Cencellas, (*Town.*) 43.
Challenge, the Form of one. 227
Chappels, 29, 44. *Chapter of* Majorca. 17
Charles V. *ſends a Regent to* Majorca, 279. *Beats* Barbaroſſa. 283
Cheeſe made in Minorca. 51.
Chiradæ, Baleares *ſo called.* 4.
Chriſtian Religion is planted in the Baleares, 64. *Is in* Cabrera. 65. *Continues during the time of the* Moors. ib.
Churches. 16, 18
Churchmen refuſe to pay Money to carry on the War. 214
Citrons in the Baleares. 44
Ciudadella, (*in* Minorca,) 52. *Beſieged by the* Catalans, 262. *Taken and plundered by* Turks, 289. *Taken by the* Britiſh, *Troops.* 304.
Claret-bay. 46.
La Colonia. 39.
Common People, their Character, 199. *Take Arms againſt the* Gen-

Gentry. 258
Communities, their beginning, 267. *Want the Adminiſtration into their Hands,* 268. *Are in Arms,* 269. *Appoint Elects for each Town,* 271. *Send their Deputies to the King,* 272. *Suſpend the Vice-Roy,* 273. *Chooſe Conſervators,* 275. *Supply the Iſland with Corn,* 276, 277. *Beſiege* Alcudia, 278. *Many hanged,* 281. *Thoſe of the Capital capitulate,* ibid. *Send their Deputies to Court,* ib. *are quarter'd.* 281
Conſignation, or the Holy Contract of great Service to the publick. 250
Corn in Majorca, *eſteemed by the* Romans. 7
Creeks. 26, 33, 35, &c.
Creſpino, (John) *Head of the Mob,* 267. *His Speech to them,* ib. *Is choſen Captain by the Rebels,* 270. *Is ſent for by the Vice-Roy.* ib.
Cunici, *an antient Town, but now loſt.* 2
Cyrenaick, *the moſt antient Language of the* Baleares. 63

D.

Deya, (*Town.*) 45
Diodorus Siculus, *his Account of the* Baleares. 56
Dogs of Majorca. 8
Dog-fighting firſt uſed by the Baleares. 59
Dragonera, (*Iſland.*) 49
Dragut Arraez, *a* Mooriſh *Pirate invades* Majorca. 285
Duel betwixt Salvador Sureda, *and* Francis de Valſeca. 254

E.

Elna, (*in* Rouſillon,) *ſurrenders to the K. of* Arragon. 218
Encomium, *on the* Baleares. 10, 11, 12, 13
England, *has a Trade with the* Baleares. 82
England, (*the King of*) *has an interview with the K. of* Arragon, 166. *Sends Ambaſſadors to him,* ib. *Talked that his Daughter was to be married to the K. of* Majorca's *Son,* 186. *Some of his Troops in the Service of the King of* Majorca. 242
Eſpannolles, (*Fowl*) *good to eat.* 49
Eſpolles, (*Town.*) 47
Eſtellenchs, (*the Coaſt of.*) 48
Falanix, (*Town.*) 34

F.

Famine in Majorca. 292
Ferdinand, *the Catholick King of* Caſtile, Arragon, &c. 264. *Dies.*

Dies. 266
Figs of Yviça, *much eſteemed by the* Romans. 54
Florence, *two Pillars of* Porphiry *there, that were carried from the* Baleares. 101
Foradada, (*ſmall Iſland.*) 45
Formentera, (*Iſland,*) 5. *Reduced by the Archbiſhop of* Terragona. 144
Formentor, (*ſmall Iſle.*) 40
Fornelles, (*Fort*) *in* Minorca, *ſubmits to the* Britiſh *Arms.* 304
Fountains, 16. *One in* Majorca *curious,* 40. *Another in* Minorca *held miraculous.* 52
Fountain of Papels, *its Praiſes.* ib.
France, (Philip *King of*) *takes* Monpelier *from the King of* Majorca, 150. *Marches his Army to* Perpignan, 155. *Seizes on the County of* Rouſillon, 156. *His Trvops abuſe a Nunnery,* 157. *Are beat by thoſe of* Arragon, 158. *Ravage* Rouſillon. ib.
A French *Count, a ſad Story of him.* 157
French *Nation their Character.* 173
Fruits of the Ground, a Cuſtom of bleſſing them. 28

G.

Gallies of Majorca, *large in former times.* 249
Game of Majorca. 8
Genoueſe, *ſell the* Balearick *Iſlands to the* Moors, 105. *Theaten to invade* Majorca, 254. *Are troubleſome to thoſe Iſlands.* 264
S. George's *Tower.* 55
S. George *helps the Chriſtians in a Battel,* 130---- *His Croſs added to the Arms of* Genoa, *by the Count of* Barcelona. 105
German Jews, *come to* Majorca. 66
German *Troops come to relieve* Sardinia. 181
Geyron *killed by* Hercules, *for the ſake of Gold.* 57
Geyron, *firſt K. of the* Baleares, 84. *Killed by* Bacchus. ib.
Goths, *are Maſters of the* Baleares, *and are driven out of them, and all* Spain. 99
Government of the Baleares. 74
Greeks, *plunder theſe Iſlands.* 85
Gual, (*Captain*) *his bold Speech to his Men, and routs the* Moors. 287

Gymnaſiæ, Baleares *ſo named.* 57, *and* 62

H.

Hali-Pichuli, (Turk) *invades* Majorca. . 288
Hamilcar Barchino, *a* Carthaginian, *reduces the* Baleares. 90
Hannibal, *the* Carthaginian, *born in* Minorca, 90. Baleares *of great Service to him in his Wars.* 91
Hannon *and* Himilcon, *reduce the* Baleares. 87
Hannon, (Carthaginian) *by the aſſiſtance of the* Baleares, *beats the Fleet of* Dionyſius *the* Sicilian. 89
Henry, *Natural Brother to the K. of* Caſtile, *is at War with him.* 241
Health, (*of the publick*) *Rules relating to it.* 76
Hiſpalus, *King of the* Baleares. 85
Hogs ſalted and tranſported from hence to other Parts. 12
Horſes, their Briſkneſs and Activity. 8, 63
Hoſpitals. 25, 70

I.

James, (*the Firſt,*) *K. of* Majorca, *his Birth*, 106. *Sends an Ambaſſador to the* Mooriſh *K. of* Majorca, 107. *Calls a Parliament*, 108. *Goes for* Majorca, 109. *Lands there*, 111. *Reprimands a Gentleman that was retiring* (*tho' but ſlightly wounded*) *from Battel*, 113. *Beats the* Moors, ib. *Lays Siege to* Palma, 115. *Aſſembles a Council*, 121. *His extraordinary Vigilance*, 126. *Harangues his Troops*, 127. *Takes the Town by Storm*, 130. *Makes the* Xeque *Priſoner*, 131. *Reduces the* Moors *of the Mountains*, 135. *Diſtributes the conquered Lands*, ib. *Returns to* Catalonia, 136. *Goes over to* Majorca *a ſecond time*, 138. *Reduces the Rebel* Moors, *and returns to* Barcelona, 139. *Comes a third time to* Majorca, ib. *Sends over to ſummon* Minorca *to his Obedience*, 140. *Uſes a Stratagem with them*, 141. *Divides his Eſtates and Kingdoms amongſt his Sons*, 145. *Comes a fourth time to* Majorca, 146. *dies*, 147. *His Character.* 148

James, (*the* II.) *takes Poſſeſſion of* Majorca, &c. *in his Father's Life-time*, 146. *Is crowned*, 149. *Does Homage to the King of* Arragon, ib. *Goes to* France *with him*, 150. *Waits upon him in* Girona, 153. *Allows the* French *to paſs thro'* Rouſillon *for* Spain, ib. *Flies from* Perpignan, 154

154. *Interview with* Phi. *of* France, *and the Pope's Nuncio*, 155. *Is obliged to give* Rouſillon *up to that King*, 156. *Attempts to recover that Countrey from the K. of* Arragon, 166. *Challenges that King to a Duel*, 167. *Does homage to K.* John *of* Arragon, 169. *Builds ſome Towns in* Majorca, ib. *Dies and is buried at* Palma, ib. *His Character.* 170

Don James, (*eldeſt Son to* James II.) *turns Fryar, and renounces the Crown.* 170.

James, (III. *of* Majorca,) *ſucceeds to* Sancho, 178. *Is promiſed in Marriage to the K. of* Arragon's *Grand Daughter*, 180. *Does homage to the K. of* Arragon, 182. *Acknowledges his Fee to* Peter *of* Arragon, 184. *Goes with him to wait on the Pope at* Avignon, ib. *Is ſummoned by* France *to do homage for* Monpelier, 186. *His anſwer*, ib. *Goes with his Queen to wait upon the K. of* Arragon *at* Barcelona, 193. *Leaves her there*, 194. *Is forced to fly from* Majorca, 197. *Writes to the K. of* Arragon, 208. *Reſolves to defend his Dominions againſt the Arms of* Arragon, 217. *Waits on that Prince*, 219. *His miſerable Condition*, 220. *Expects to have his Countries reſtored*, 221. *Meets with the K. of* Arragon *at* Perpignan, 222. *His anſwer to that King's Meſſage*, 223. *Writes to him*, 225. *His anſwer to D.* Peter *of* Exerica's *Challenge*, 227. *Leaves* Cataſonia, 228. *Goes to* Puicerdan, ib. *Leaves it, and on his return back is denyed entrance*, 230. *Reduced to great Straits, and goes very Melancholy for* Monpelier, ib. *Is determined to die or conquer*, ib. *Marches to* France, 234. *Sells* Monpelier *to that King*, 236. *Fits out a Fleet, and comes to* Majorca, 237. *Ingages there with a much ſuperior Army of the K. of* Arragon, 238. *Dies in Battel*, ib. *His Character.* 239

James, (IV. *of* Majorca,) *is taken Priſoner*, 240. *Makes his eſcape from Priſon*, ib. *Goes to* Naples, *and Marries that Queen*, 241. *Aſſiſts the K. of* Caſtile, ib. *Is made Priſoner at* Burgos, 242. *Is ranſom'd by his Queen*, ib. *Invades* Rouſillon, *but with no ſucceſs*, ib. *Enters* Arragon, 243. *Dies.* ib.

James, (IId *of* Arragon,) *goes to* Majorca, 168. *Reſtores that Iſland to its King*, ib. *Comes over to* Port Mahon, 176. *Lays claim to the* Balearick *Kingdom*, 179. *Reſigns his*

Pretenſions. 180
Jamon, *an antient Colony of the* Carthaginians *in* Minorca. 3
Jana, *an antient Town in* Minorca. 53
Jaſper, *dug in* Majorca. 48
Jews, *come to the* Balearick *Iſles*, 66. *Act a piece of great Villany*, 67. *Condemned to be burnt*, 68. *Turn Chriſtians*, ib. *Are pardoned*, 69. *Their Quarter at* Palma *is plundered.* 247
Illa, (*Viſcount of*) *is Governor General of the Frontiers of* Rouſſillon. 243
Inca, (*Town*) *large and populous.* 42
Inquiſition. 66
Inſcriptions, Roman. 42, 94, 95, 293
Inſect bred in Dragonera, *and not in any of the Iſles about.* 49
Inſiſter of the People, choſe by the Populace. 271
Joan, *Queen of* Naples, *falls in love with the K. of* Majorca, *and Marries him*, 241. *Ranſoms him.* 242
John, *King of* Arragon *and* Majorca, *comes to this Iſland and dies.* 248
Iſabella, *Siſter to* James IV. *of* Majorca *quits her right to that Crown.* 243
Iſlands ſeveral. 32, 40, 55
Iſlands, ſome little ones within the Harbour of Mahon. 52
Juſtice, its Adminiſtration. 80

K.

Knights of S. John. 39

L.

Labon, *an antient Colony in* Minorca. 3
Lake, (*Sir* John,) *goes with the* Britiſh *Fleet to* Yviça, 301. *From thence to* Majorca, 302. *Which he reduces.* ib.
Lazaretto, *in* Majorca. 26
Learned Men of the Baleares. 72
Learning, the State of it there. 71
Lentisk-tree, *Oyl drawn from it.* 9, 57
Levies, great many made in theſe Iſlands. 292
Lemoſine, *Tongue is the Language ſpoke at preſent in the* Baleares. 64
Lipſius, *his Remarks on* Antonin's Column *at* Rome. 60
S. Lorenço Deſcaradaçar, *Village.* 34

Lominii, *Kings of the* Baleares *killed by* Hercules. 85
Luch, (*Major*) *Town.* 26
Lully, (Raymond,) 28. *His art,* 73. *Is ſtoned to Death in* Africa. ib.

M.

Magon, *the* Carthaginian, *is Governor of the* Balearick *Iſles,* 87. *Reduces* Yviça *and* Minorca. 92
Magon, *an antient Colony of the* Carthaginian *in* Minorca. 3
Mahomet, *the* Arabian *Plunders the* Baleares 100
Mahon, *its excellent Port.* 51
———*Town.* 52
Majorca, (*Iſland*) *its Situation.* 1. *Extent,* 6. *Air healthful and temporate,* 7. *Soil fertile,* ib. *Its Inhabitants refuſe to ſubmit to the K. of* Arragon, 160. *Make a conſiderable preſent to King* Sancho, 175. *Drive the* Piſans *out of the Iſland of* Sardinia, 182. *Their loyal anſwer to the K. of* Arragon's *Summons,* 191. *Send Deputies to him,* 198. *Their Complaints againſt K.* James III. 200. *Do homage to* Arragon, 202. *Sign the Union of the Kingdom of* Majorca *with that Crown,* 216. *Invite K.* James III. *over to the Iſland,* 232. *Supply largely the K. of* Arragon, 240. *Burn and deſtroy ſome Places in* Africa, 248. *The publick falls much in debt,* ib. *Loſe their Trade with* Barbary, 250. *Sends Deputies to the Parliament of* Catalonia, 252. *Swear Allegiance to K.* Ferdinand, 253. *Aſſiſt him in reducing the* Catalans, 263. *Relieve* Buga, 264. *Its preſent State compared with its former,* 293. *Its Income and Expences,* 300. *Reduced by the* Britiſh *Troops to the obedience of* Charles III. 302
Manacor, (*Town.*) 34
Manreſa. 35
Marble dug in Cebrera Iſland. 33
S. Margarita, (*Town.*) 37
S. Maria. 37, 43
Marſellies, *ſome Monuments there of the Victory obtained by the* Piſans, *over the* Moors *of* Majorca. 103
Martin, *K. of* Arragon *and* Majorca *dies.* 251
Medals, ſeveral found in Majorca. 39, 95, 293
Meraria, *Iſland,* 2

Me-

Mercadal, *a Village in* Minorca. 53
Merchants Company eſtabliſhed in Majorca. 82
Q. Cecilius Metellus, (*a Roman*) *reduces the* Baleares. 93
Gets the Style of the Baleares. 94
Mines, in Majorca, *formerly of Gold and Silver*, 9. *Of other Metals there are at preſent.* ib.
Minorca, (*Iſland*) *Extent, Latitude*, &c. *Its Deſcription in particular*, 51. *Antiently very populous and trading.* 53
———*Its* Almoxarife *receives kindly the K. of* Majorca's *Ambaſſador*, 141. *Returns anſwer to that King*, 142. *Sends Deputies to him with a tender of the Iſland*, 143. *Made Tributary to* Arragon, 144. *Carries preſents to him*, 147. *Invaded by King* Alphonſo *of* Arragon, 164. *The Inhabitants ſend Deputies to do homage to the K. of* Arragon, 204. *Are invaded by the* Catalans, 262. *Invaded by the* Turks, 289. *Reduced by the Arms of* Great Britain *to* Charles III. 303
Miracles, miraculous Pictures and Images, 19, 22, 41, 199, 299
Monaſteries, in Majorca. 18, &c. 42, 70
Moncada, (*D.* Ramon,) *beats the* Moors, 111. *Is killed.* 112
Montuyri, (*Town.*) 30
Moors *of* Majorca, *are beat by the K. of* Arragon's *Troops*, 116. *Their cruelty*, 118. *Infeſt* Majorca, 246. *Land at* Andraig, 251. *Invade* Majorca. 287
Morro, (*Doctor* Boniface,) *ſent by the Gentry of* Majorca, *to the King to give an Account of the Affairs of the Iſland.* 260
Mountain-Galatzo *in* Majorca. 48
———Randa *there, very high and famous*, 28. *Its encomium.* 29
———Toro *in* Minorca. 53
Muro, (*Town.*) 37
Myrtles, Liquor diſtilled from it. 12, 47

N.

Navar, (*King of*) *comes to* Majorca. 254
——— (*Prince* Charles *of*) *comes to* Majorca, 261. *Dies.* 262
Normans, *deſtroy the* Balearick *Iſlands.* 101
Nunneries in Majorca. 22, 35, 70

———*In*

——*In* Minorca. 71
Nunno's (*Don*) *brisk Propoſal to K.* James. 125
Nura, (*Iſle.*) 4

O.

Olives, Majorca *fertile in*, 6, 8. *The uſe of grafting the wild Olive firſt taught to theſe Iſlanders by the* Carthaginians. 9
——*In* Minorca *none*. 51
Ophiuſa, *Iſland*, *v.* Formentera.
Orea, (Andrew,) *releaſes many Chriſtian Slaves from* Barbary. 283

P.

Paleologus, *Emperor of the* Greeks, &c. *ſends Ambaſſadors to King* James, *deſiring to reſcue the Holy Land from the* Turks. 146
Palermo, (James) *excites the Seditions*. 273
Palma, *a Roman Colony*, 2. *Its Fortifications*, 13. *Has a noble exchange*, 15. *Garriſon*, 78. *Its Pariſhes*. 70
Palmer, (*a ſmall Town.*) 30
Palomera, *an antient Place*. 48
Parliament of Catalonia, *their Reſolves upon the King of* Majorca's *caſe*. 224
Parliaments of Arragon, Catalonia, &c. *vote the Succeſſion in favour of D.* Ferdinand *of* Caſtile. 253
Peaſants, their Inſurrection, 258. *Beſiege* Palma, 260. *Puniſhed*. 261
Peter II. *King of* Arragon, *angry with the King of* Majorca, 149. *Comes to* Minorca, 151. *Lands in the Harbour of* Mahon, ib. *Invades* Rouſillon, 154. *Carries the Queen of* Majorca, *and her Children Priſoners to* Catalonia, ib. *Beats the* French, 158. *Summon* Majorca *to ſubmit*, 160. *Dies*. ib.
Peter III. *King of* Arragon, *quarrels with the King of* Majorca, 190. *Summons him to appear at* Barcelona, 191. *Raiſes a Proceſs againſt him, and condemns him*, ib. *Charges the King of* Majorca *with a new Crime*, 194. *Goes over to that Iſland*, 196. *Uſes a Stratagem in landing*, ib. *Marches his Army to* Palma, 197. *Sends over to* Minorca, 203. *Calls a Council*, 204. *Makes a Proceſſion thro' the Town*,

Town, 205. *Appoints Governors of* Majorca *and* Minorca, 206. *Returns to* Barcelona, ib. *Rejects the Pope's Propoſals*, 207. *Goes to* Rouſillon, 209. *His anſwer to the K. of* Majorca's *Letter*, ib. *Will hear of no Accommodation with him*, 210. *Sends a ſmart meſſage to* Perpignan, 211. *Conference with the Pope's Nuncio*, ib. *Deſtroys* Rouſillon, 212. *Grants a Truce*, 213. *Goes to* Barcelona, ib. *Seizes on the Temporalities of the Clergy for having refuſed him a Gratuity to carry on the War*, 214. *Takes* Colibre Argilles, 217. *His anſwer to K.* James *of* Majorca, 220. *Enters* Perpignan, 221. *Calls a Parliament*, 223. 229. *After much ſolliciting permits the Q. of* Majorca *to go to her Husband*, 231. *Makes an Alliance with* Venice, 232. *His Barbarity*, 233. *Alters the Succeſſion in favour of his Daughters*, ib. *Calls a Parliament*, 234. *His Cruelties in* Rouſillon, ibid. *Succeeds by Right to the* Balearick *Crown*, 244. *Dies.* 246

Don Peter de Exerica *ſent to the K. of* Majorca *with Inſtructions*, 218. *Challenges him.* 227.

Don Peter *Infante of* Portugal, 137. *Obtains the Poſſeſſion of* Majorca *from K.* James, 138. *Does homage to* Arragon, 145. *Goes over to* Majorca, ib. *Reſigns the Dominions of that Kingdom.* ib.

S. Peter *Preaches in the* Balearick Iſles. 64

Petra, (*Town.*) 34

Phœnicians, *believed by ſome to have invented the Sling, and to have been the firſt Peoplers of the* Baleares, 59. *Proofs of their being once in theſe Iſlands.* 86

Phalacrocoraces, *a ſort of Hawks.* 8

Philip, *appointed Guardians to* James III. *of* Majorca, 178. *Goes to* Arragon, 179. *Reduces* Rouſillon. 181

S. Philip's (*Fort*) *in* Minorca, 52. *Taken by the* Britiſh *Troops*, 303

Piſa, *Republick of, reduces the* Baleares, 102. *Carry away Gates of Braſs, which now are in their Cathedral.* ib.

Pityuſæ Iſlands, *v.* Yviça *and* Formentera.

Plagues in Majorca. 235, 276, 286

Pobla, (*Town.*) 37

Pollentia *or* Polença, *an antient Colony of the* Romans, 2, 39. *Burnt.* 280
Pompey, *is received into the* Baleares, 94. *Reduces* Yviça, 95
Pope, makes an Accommodation betwixt Arragon, Genoua, *and* Majorca, 183. *Makes a grant of* Sardinia *to the King of* Arragon, 175. *Obliges King* Peter *to do homage for it in Perſon,* 184. *Sends a Nuncio to* Arragon, 193, 207. *Sollicits the Liberty of K.* James IV. *of* Majorca, 240
Porreas, (*Town.*) 30
Portopi, *a good Harbour in former times.* 201
Ports or Harbours. 32, 33, 40, 48, 50, 51, 55
S. Praxedis, *her Body preferred by the King of* Majorca *to any Town in* France, (*which was offered him by that King*) *excepting* Paris. 239
Pretenders, ſeveral to the Crown of Arragon, *&c.* 251. *Occaſion great Diſturbances.* 252
Pretexta *a Garment uſed by the* Romans. 62
Proverb, relating to Port Mahon. 51

R.

Ramon Roch, *rewarded by the King of* Arragon. 200
Randa, *Mount,* 28. *Its Praiſes.* 29
Rebels, v. Communities
Relicks. 17, 22, 299
Religion, v. Chriſtian.
Retirement, Houſes of. 23
Rhodians, *ſaid by ſome to have peopled the* Baleares. 85
Robes, (Sebaſtian) *an* Engliſh *Fryar comes to* Majorca. 21
Ruins of antient Towns. 32, 39, 47, 53, 56, 201
——*Of the antient* Ruſcino. 212

S.

Saguntum, *famous Battel.* 91
Salt, plenty in Majorca, 31. *How made in* Yviça. 54
Sancha, *Queen of* Naples, *intreats the King of* Arragon *to make a Suſpenſion of Arms with the King of* Majorca. 195
Sancho, *King of* Majorca, *ſucceeds to* James II. 170. *Does homage to the King of* Arragon, 171. *Waits upon the Pope at* Avignon, 172. *Is ſummoned by* Lewis, *K. of* France, ib. *Is adviſed by his* French *Courtiers to break with* Arragon, 173. *waits on that King,* 175. *Dies,* 177. *His Character.*

racter. 178
Santani, (*Town.*) 33
Sardinia, *Rebellion there,* 250. *Infeſt* Majorca. ib.
Sarragoſſa, *Archbiſhop of, murdered.* 253
Schools for Languages, Philoſophy. 28, 42, 72
Scipio, *makes a Deſcent on* Yviça. 91
Scorca, *diſtinct.* 41
S. Sebaſtian, *an Arm of him preſerves* Majorca *from the Plague.* 299
Seditious, v. Communities.
Selva, (*Town.*) 42
Sertorius, (*Q.*) *reduces* Yviça. 94
Seſena, *v.* Jamon.
Severus, *Biſhop of* Minorca. 65
Sineu, *Town.* 2
S. Juan de Sineu, *Town.* 35
Siſyrnoditæ, Baleares *ſo called.* 62
Slings, 58. *Invented by the* Baleares, 59. *Three ſorts of them.* 60
Soldan *of* Babylon, *declares War againſt* Majorca. 251
Soller (*Town,*) 44. *Invaded by the* Moors, *and bravely defended.* 290
Spain, *what are its moſt agreeable Towns.* 11
Stanhope, (*General*) *reduces* Minorca 302
——*Captain killed at the Siege of St.* Philips. 303
Statues, antient found near Pollençia. 39, 95
St. John, (George) *ſent by the Gentry of* Majorca *to the King.* 260
Stone, Quarines, *in* Majorca. 33
Strabo, *his Account of the* Baleares. 58, 60
P. Sullius, (*a* Roman) *baniſhed to the* Baleares. 96
Synagogues built in Majorca, 66. *Demoliſhed.* 67

T.

Tartary, (Cham) *of ſends Ambaſſadors to the King of* Majorca. 146
Teſtament or Will of Sempronius Tucidanus, *a* Roman *Citizen of the* Baleares. 96
Tleptolemus *and* Lindus, *Founders of the* Baleares. 85
Tornamira's *raſh onſet.* 164
Toro, *Mount, in* Minorca. 53

Torrent, *overflows* Palma. 249
Trade of vaſt Advantage to the Balearick *Iſles in ancient Times*, 293. *Its Decay the Cauſe of their Ruin.* 296
Triquadra, *(Iſland)* 3

U.

Union of Arragon *and* Majorca, 215. *Of* Arragon *and* Rouſillon, 222. *Of* Caſtile *and* Arragon. 264
Univerſity inſtituted in Majorca. 72
C. of Urgel. *invades* Majorca, *and dies in Battel.* 102

V.

Valdemoça, *(Town)* 46. *Plundered by the* Turks, 286. *Invaded a ſecond time by them.* 288
Vandals, *are Maſters of the* Baleares. 99
Verinus, (Michael) *his Epitaph.* 73
Veſpers Sicilian. 152
Vice-Roy of Majorca, *his Office*, &c. 74
Villa Franca de St. Martin. 35
Villers, *ſent Ambaſſador from* John *Duke of* Normandy, *to the King of* Arragon. 218
Violante, *Queen of* Arragon, *lays a Fine on the Iſland of* Majorca, 248. *Goes over thither.* ib.

W.

Wade, (Brigadier) his Men take Poſſeſſion of the Lines of St. Philips. 303
Wales, *(Prince of) aſſiſts the King of* Caſtile, 241. *Endeavours to reconcile the Kings of* Arragon *and* Majorca. ib.
Watch Towers in Majorca. 7, 27, 28
Whitaker, *(Sir* Edward) *Blockades, St.* Philips, *with the* Britiſh *Ships.* 302
Wine of Majorca, *much eſteemed by the* Romans. 7
——de Montona, *good for the Gravel.* 40
——de Banalbufar, *excellent.* 47

X.

Xeque, *(King of* Majorca) *his Anſwer to the King of* Arragon's *Ambaſſadors*, 107. *Gets into* Palma *with Succours*, 115. *Deſires to capitulate*, 119. *Has a Parly with Don* Nunno, 120. *Aſſembles the People, and makes a gallant Speech*, 121. *Encourages them earneſtly to defend the Town*,

123, 128. *Taken Priſoner, and dies of Grief.* 131
———*His Son turns Chriſtian.* 102, 131
Xeque *of* Minorca, *ſends Ambaſſadors to* Alphonſo *of* Arragon, 165. *Delivers up the Iſland,* ib. *Embarks with his Men, and is loſt.* ib.

Y.

Yglesitata, *a ſmall Place.* 48
Yviça, 5. *Free from Serpents,* ib. *Its Juriſdiction,* 54. *Reduced by the Archbiſhop of* Terragona, 144. *Submits to the Arms of* Great Britain. 301

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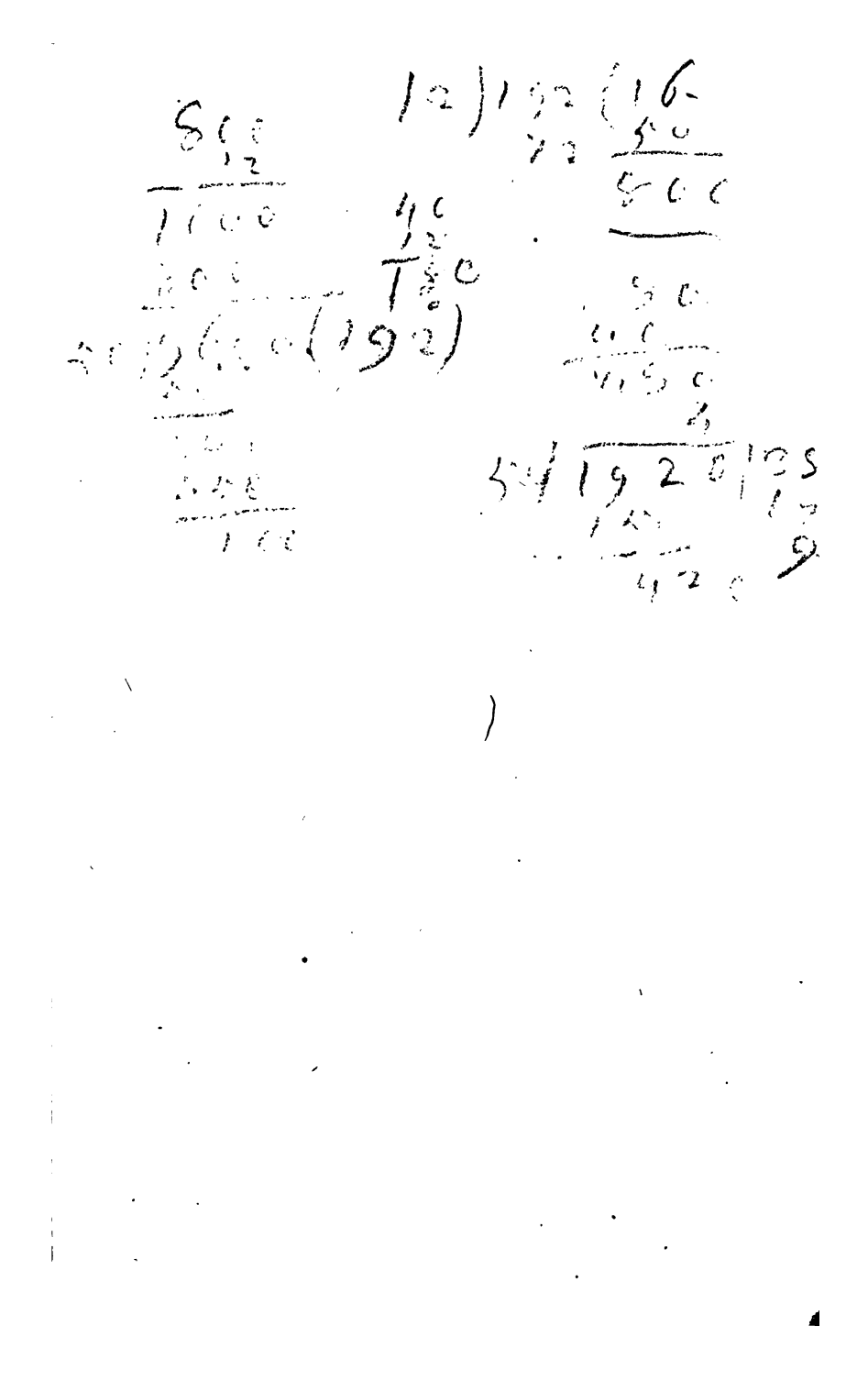
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